WEATHER FORECASTS

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate to fresh southerly and westerly winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

The Daily Colonist.

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MORE THAN HUNDRED DEAD IN PATH OF FIERCE STORM

Large Section of Illinois Swept by Tornado, With Heavy Loss of Life and Property—Town of Mattoon Chief Sufferer, Over Fifty Being Killed There

OTHER DISTRICTS VISITED BY VAGRANT WINDSTORMS

Thousands of People Left Homeless and a Great Amount of Property Is Destroyed—Pitiful Plight of Many Injured—Much Damage Done to Growing Crops

CHICAGO, May 26.—Spring tornadoes, making their appearance earlier than usual in the Central West, caused the deaths of more than 100 persons today and yesterday. The injury of several hundred more, and property damage which cannot be estimated because of the serious loss in growing food crops.

Mattoon, Ill., was the heaviest sufferer in the storm, from fifty to seventy-five being killed there late today. This was more than twice the number killed in Kansas on Friday, when the village of Andale virtually was wiped out and heavy toll taken in the surrounding country, the dead being estimated at from twenty-four to thirty. The storm today wrecked the northern half of Mattoon, including nearly all the business section, and rendered 2,000 persons homeless.

Havoc Widespread

While the principal force of the storm struck at Mattoon, other sections of Illinois were visited by vagrant tornadoes which left death and destruction in their wake through a rich farming territory.

Casualties were reported as follows: Westerville, five dead and twenty-one injured, three of whom will die. Manhattan, one dead, six injured. Joliet, two injured. Elwood, four injured. Modesto, one dead, nine fatally hurt. Pearl, one fatally injured, four hurt. Charleston, many reported injured, but definite information lacking until wire communication is restored.

Early reports of property losses indicated that serious damage had been done to many towns. Substantial factories were blown to splinters in Mattoon. Joliet estimated a half million dollars damage in Will County alone. Hail followed the wind in many places, beating growing crops to the ground.

Devastation in Mattoon

MATTOON, Ill., May 26.—Thirty-five persons are known to be dead, and it is estimated that an equal number are buried in the wreckage of Mattoon as a result of a tornado which struck the city about 4 o'clock this afternoon. In addition, more than 400 persons were injured, many of them fatally.

Tonight every available vehicle was in service carrying the dead and injured to hospitals, churches and other public places thrown open to them. Mattoon was in complete darkness except for the light of hundreds of lanterns carried by rescue workers, and not until daylight can the full extent of the damage be known. The funnel-shaped cloud came swirling on its way toward the city, and before persons on the streets could seek safety, a district on the northern side of the city two miles long and about four blocks wide had been devastated, almost every building in the path of the storm being in ruins. The property loss, it was estimated tonight, will exceed $1,000,000. Hundreds of families are homeless.

Air Filled With Wreckage

Immediately the plight of the community became known special trains bearing physicians and nurses were rushed here from Pana, Champaign, Carbondale and other neighboring cities. Handicapped by lack of proper hospital facilities, every effort was being made to care for the injured, and many of them were being treated in private homes. Many of the injured were struck by wreckage which filled the air for several miles after the storm had passed.

The T. W. Clark Manufacturing Company, in the plant of which 100 men were at work at the time of the tornado, suffered the heaviest damage, the loss being estimated at $200,000. That none of the workmen were killed was one of the freaks of the storm.

Reports from the surrounding section indicate that the storm, passing over the city from west to east, did heavy property damage and caused loss of life for a distance of thirty miles in each direction from here.

Worst in Residence Section

Most of the business section of Mattoon escaped the fury of the tornado. The path of the wind was through the residence section of the city. Houses were rocked out of shape, toppled over or smashed flat in most cases. In a few instances smaller buildings were carried some distance from their foundations.

National guardsmen from Effingham arrived tonight and took charge of guarding the wrecked property.

The storm, traveling from east to west, destroyed practically the entire southern half of the town, leaving no building standing in a swath several blocks in length. A lumber yard directly in the path of the storm contributed largely to the damage. Flying planks struck a number of pedestrians who had been unable to find shelter, and other planks were hurled for miles around the countryside, one being discovered sticking through the side of a farmer's residence.

Bits of broken and twisted steel also flew through the air, damaging buildings entirely out of the path of the storm. A canning factory contributed to the loss in a similar way.

Rescue work was begun almost immediately. Within an hour every church and public building standing was filled with injured, many of them being unable to obtain adequate medical aid.

Efforts to estimate the casualties with any degree of accuracy were futile because of the confusion which followed the tornado. Hundreds of persons reported that members of their families were missing, but it was believed that many of these would be found tomorrow. A heavy hailstorm which followed the wind hampered the work of rescue and late into the night persons were being dug from the ruins of wrecked buildings. City officials state that there is a possibility that the death list may be considerably increased.

At Other Points

DECATUR, Ia., May 26.—Reports brought by automobile from Westervelt, Ills., are that three persons were killed and others injured in a terrific hail storm and tornado which swept through Shelby county this afternoon. Houses in Assumption and Dunkel also were reported torn from their foundations.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 26.—Refugees from Ashmore, Ill., asked that all available physicians be hurried to Charleston, Ill., scores have been injured in a tornado which struck Charleston and vicinity late this afternoon.

HEBRON, Ind., May 26.—The village of Kouts was virtually destroyed by a tornado which swept Porter County late today. The community, which has a population of 500, was cut off from communication. The storm caused heavy property losses throughout the county.

DECATUR, Ill., May 27.—Charleston, Ill., ten miles east of Mattoon, suffered a loss of thirty-three known dead and many injured in today's tornado, which swept eastward after destroying the larger part of Mattoon.

This report was sent from Mattoon tonight by a reporter for The Decatur Herald, who said that the loss in Charleston might prove to be greater than that in Mattoon.

The storm damaged both the business and the residential sections of Charleston. This information was carried to Mattoon by a resident of Charleston, who was seeking aid for the stricken residents of his community.

All wires to Charleston were prostrated.

FRENCH PATROLS ARE CRITICIZED

Deputy Declares That Proper Protection Is Not Afforded Merchant Marine—War on Swedish Steamers.

PARIS, May 26.—The Chamber of Deputies continued today its animated debate on the submarine question. Deputy Emmanuel Brousse delivered an interpellation concerning the measures which the Ministry of Marine proposes to take to assure safer navigation of the Mediterranean, particularly near the Spanish coast. He also asserted that the regular routes of the steamship lines were not sufficiently patrolled, adding:

"Lately a French and an American vessel were torpedoed twenty kilometres from Port Vendress. Three hours passed before the patrol boat was ready to leave Port Vendress, and by that time the submarine had escaped."

M. Brousse also asserted that the submarines obtained their supplies and oil in Spanish waters and that the French transport Medjerda was torpedoed by a submarine which was screened behind a Spanish sailing vessel.

After further discussion, in which several deputies criticized the lack of adequate patrols off Algeria and the Atlantic ports, the submarine debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

Swedish Steamers Sunk

LONDON, May 27.—Six Swedish steamers have been sunk while on voyages from Sweden to Finland in the Baltic Sea, says a Reuter despatch from Stockholm. The steamers are the Kyros, Pauline, Kjell, Therese, Olga and Erik. The Swedish steamers Lessi, Goeta and Marta, the despatch adds, have been captured and taken into Swinemunde, Germany.

Another Report From Japan

SEATTLE, May 26.—Fourteen German ships have been sunk in the Mediterranean by Japanese warships, according to a Tokio message received here today by the North American Times, a local Japanese paper.

The cablegram reads as follows: "Japanese fleet, commanded by Admiral Sato, is active in Mediterranean and has sunk fourteen German submarines and three Austrian warsh—"

AMERICANS KEPT IN PRISON CAMPS

Men From Ships Captured by Raiders Subjected to Brutal Treatment—List of Ninety-seven Received

GENEVA, May 26.—The Associated Press is informed that the Geneva Red Cross has received thus far the names of ninety-seven American prisoners in Germany. The list has been forwarded to Washington.

The majority of the American prisoners are sailors from captured ships who were taken before the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany, and therefore, it is claimed, should, according to international law, be released.

Nevertheless, Germany is retaining them as hostages. The American prisoners are interned in two camps, and are treated under the same severe regime as are British prisoners. The British prisoners receive parcels of food from home, but the Americans are suffering from hunger and from lack of necessaries. It is claimed that they are treated badly.

Mme. Bernhardt Better

NEW YORK, May 26—The condition of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the noted French actress, who underwent a serious operation at Mount Sanai Hospital some weeks ago, has so much improved that she is expected to leave the hospital soon.

STRIKES AMONG PARIS WORKERS

Labor Troubles Multiply, New Walk-Outs Following as Older Ones Are Settled — Restaurants Paralyzed.

PARIS, May 26.—Several of the numerous labor conflicts now going on in Paris were virtually settled today after conferences at the labor exchange.

The number of men, women and girls on strike, however, is undiminished, because as fast as the older strikes are settled new ones are declared. There are so many distinct strike movements that workers who went on strike yesterday found no place for holding meetings this morning.

A picturesque feature tonight was the scramble for dinner around the railroad stations and in the centre of Paris by soldiers on leave and by the customers of popular priced restaurants, most of which were closed during the day because the waitresses walked out. Some of the restaurants posted notices that they will reopen tomorrow.

The clerks of the Comptoir National d' Escompte, one of the biggest banks of Paris, today obtained an increase in pay of one franc a day, with an additional allowance of 25 centimes for each child. The clerks will return to their posts Tuesday.

The embroiderers, feather workers and morocco leather workers are still out. The wholesale millinery employees were granted their demands today, while the negotiations between the big retail milliners and their employees are expected to terminate successfully for the workers. The strike movement spread today to nearly all the large provision houses and groceries.

Processions of strikers through the streets of Paris are still numerous but the marchers have been orderly.

Ulster Council's Attitude

BELFAST, May 26.—A committee of the Ulster Unionist Council, after a three hour session, unanimously decided to convene a meeting of the full council to consider the Government's proposal for a convention to draw up a constitution for Ireland as soon as the promised information relating to the composition of the convention has been received.

American Field Service

PARIS, May 26.—The third military transport section of the American field service left yesterday for the field service training camp at the front.

FIGHT GERMANY WITH AIRCRAFT

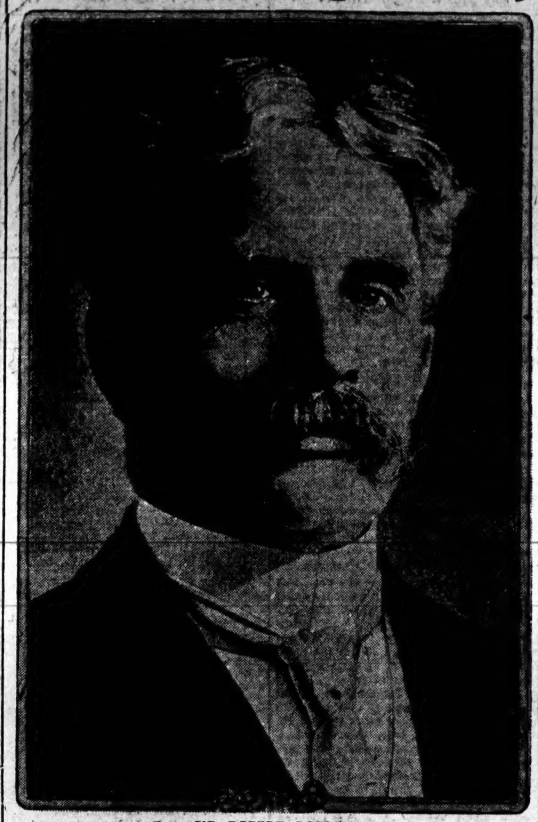
Great Programme of Aeroplane Production and Training of Aviators Decided Upon in United States.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The conclusion that the United States must "strike Germany through the air" has been reached by the Government's aircraft production board and the Aero Club of America, as a result of a meeting attended by officials of the two organizations in Washington, it was announced here today by A. R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club.

Entente and American military authorities who have studied the subject, Mr. Hawley said, are agreed "that the addition of 10,000 aviators today to the Allies' present aerial forces would insure blinding German batteries and preventing German aviators from conducting operations over or near the Allies' lines."

Having reached this understanding, which, it was stated, involves air raids on a large scale against Germany, the Aero Club announced that it would make efforts to get and train thousands of aviators and planned to effect the manufacture of tens of thousands of airplanes of different types for training, bomb dropping, artillery spotting, sighting and submarine destroying.

Is Reconstructing Ministry



SIR ROBERT BORDEN

SOME PROGRESS MADE BY ALLIES

British Advance Their Lines North and South of Scarpe River—French Make Gain in Champagne.

LONDON, May 26.—The official communication from British headquarters in France issued tonight, reads:

"Our line has been advanced slightly during the day west and northwest of Fontaine-les-Croisilles.

"We carried out a successful raid early this morning northwest of Wytschaete and secured prisoners.

"Many air reconnaissances and bombing raids were carried out yesterday. In the air fighting five German airplanes were brought down and five others were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing."

Increasing activity on the part of the German artillery along the British front in France between the Scarpe and Croisilles was announced by the War Office today.

British troops have effected a slight improvement in their position on the right bank of the Scarpe.

French Make Progress

PARIS, May 26.—Further progress was made by French troops on the Champagne front during the night. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed and 120 prisoners were taken, the War Office announced this afternoon.

Berlin Statements

BERLIN, May 26.—The German troops yesterday improved their positions on the Chemin-des-Dames, on the Aisne front, taking 544 French prisoners, the War Office announced today.

The official statement issued by the War Office this evening says that on the Western and Eastern fronts the usual fighting activity was displayed.

ALLIES' WAR AIMS TO BE SET FORTH

Other Statements to Follow That Made by Premier Ribot, of France—Combined Announcement

LONDON, May 26.—It is stated on competent authority that Premier Ribot's recent statement of France's aims in the war was the first of what is to be a series of statements. Each of the Allies will make a similar statement as to its aims. When these have been made all the Allies will issue a single combined announcement of their war aims, such as was issued in response to President Wilson's famous peace note.

It is understood that the combined statement will declare that the Allies agree absolutely on the restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Roumania, the redemption of Alsace-Lorraine for France and the Trentino for Italy, and the autonomy of the Slavs now under Austro-Hungarian rule.

All the statements by the Allied statesmen recently have been aimed at Russia. Though that country is sound at heart, much work must be done, especially by the United States, in getting matters before the Russian people in their true light.

Degree for Mr. Balfour

TORONTO, May 26.—Before one of the most notable gatherings ever assembled in convocation hall, the University of Toronto this afternoon conferred the degree of LL.D. on the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Minister.

WAR ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Savage Airmen Carry Out Favorite Plan of Campaign Against English Towns — Find Many Victims.

A TOWN ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND, via London, May 26.—Women and children who had stood for hours in a long line in the busiest street here waiting to purchase potatoes were the principal victims of the German airplane raid last evening. Intent upon not losing their places in the line, the women and children had little warning of the raid, and were easy victims of the air vultures, who dropped their deadly bombs indiscriminately.

The raid, which claimed the lives of 76 persons and caused injury to 175 others, proved more deadly than any raid that the zeppelins have made on England since the war began.

Flying so high that they looked like a flock of ducks, the raiders rained dozens of bombs on the busiest block of the main thoroughfare, which was choked with shoppers of every age and both sexes.

Slaughter of Civilians

A correspondent of the Associated Press visited the destroyed district today. He found a grocery store that had collapsed, and was told by the grocer, who lost two members of his family, that ten dead persons were found in the debris of the building. A dozen more were killed and three score or more were injured by flying glass and bricks scattered forcibly by the bursting shells, and shrapnel-like fragments which were scattered forcibly by the bursting shells. Many persons lost their lives on a narrow stair-like passageway between two houses on this street when a bomb burst overhead, the concussion killing them.

All the victims in this part of the town were struck down within a radius of 200 yards. One of the most striking results was the small property damage here compared with the heavy loss of life. This is thought to have been due to the fact that the bombs happened to drop where large crowds of shoppers, augmented by people attracted to the potato sale, were gathered.

In the residential sections of the town fashionable homes were demolished, but only one or two victims were found in the ruins.

The raiders made a beeline over the town, first bombing the residential section and then pelting the shopping district as they flew out to sea.

Heavy List for One Town

The casualty list for this town alone was tonight placed at 60 dead and 150 injured. Large gangs of workmen continued to work into the night on the huge piles of debris in the residential section, where several persons are missing.

The raiders spent less than three minutes over this town. They came from places further inland, which they had bombed freely. The loss of life and property damage in those places, however, is reported to have been comparatively slight. At one place a baseball game was in progress when a bomb fell in the outfield. Fragments of the bursting shell wounded the right and centre fielders so severely that they had to be taken to a hospital.

While the town's dead were being counted by the coroner at a preliminary inquest, the town council at a meeting adopted a resolution demanding the internment of a German storekeeper who is said to be still doing business in the town.

CABINET REORGANIZATION INTIMATED FROM OTTAWA

Sir Robert Borden Definitely Decides That Changes of Ministers Are to Be Made—Is Now at Work on Rearrangement—Many Rumors at the Capital

SURPRISES ARE PREDICTED WHEN TASK IS COMPLETED

Is Not Known Whether Changes Will Be Made Wholly Within the Conservative Party or Coalition Will Be Formed—Confidence in Premier and Minister of Finance

OTTAWA, May 26.—That there will be a reorganization of the Borden cabinet, that it will come within a week, and that it will contain big surprises when announced, was the information your correspondent secured from authoritative sources today.

It is absolutely useless to make guesses as to who is going out or who is coming in. The whole matter is in the hands of Sir Robert Borden, who is working on the question of a reorganization at the present time.

There are many rumors as to the ministers who are likely to retire, but it can be stated definitely that the reorganization process has not reached the stage yet where any resignations have been asked. Cabinet reconstruction, especially at the present critical juncture, is a most serious and delicate operation.

Surprises Predicted.

Chief interest is centered in whether the reorganization will be solely within the party or will result in the bringing in of big business men, or whether it will be a coalition with one wing of the Liberal party.

Your correspondent has been informed that there will be some big surprises when the changes are announced by the Premier. There was an all-day cabinet meeting today, which was followed by a conference at the Premier's house, but no announcement was made, and the present outlook is that none will be forthcoming until the middle of next week.

The arrival of Hon. Clifford Sifton in Ottawa started a rumor that he will be included in the reorganization, but this was semi-officially denied tonight. The whole situation is exceedingly tense, and it is admitted that the political outlook has never been so murky since Confederation.

The two big men at Ottawa at the present time are Sir Robert Borden and Sir Thomas White, and there seems to be general confidence that between the two of them they will succeed in safely guarding the ship of state.

Speculation as to Changes.

MONTREAL, May 26.—The Star's Ottawa correspondent declares that "over the confusion about conscription and allied problems the cabinet reorganization may come to a head." It may happen "within the next few weeks," he reports.

Three or four changes are probable, but "coalition in the broad sense" is not talked of, according to this correspondent, who adds that "there is a probability of Sir Wilfrid Laurier coming into the cabinet," and that "the suggestion is being made that any reorganization in war time should not overlook that element of the opposition which is willing to stand by the government in the vital measures soon to come before the House."

The Star's correspondent concludes his dispatch emphasizing that notwithstanding this information, "things have not gone beyond the stage of speculation and rumor. If the government can carry conscription through successfully there may be no changes."

ITALIANS TAKE MANY PRISONERS

Number on Julian Front Since May 14 Placed at 22,419—More Progress Made—Vienna Claims Success.

ROME, May 26.—The Italian forces have captured 3,500 more prisoners on the Carso, the War Office announces. Heavy fighting is continuing.

Italian troops made important progress in the coastal region in the direction of Trieste. They carried trenches from the mouth of the Timavo River on the Gulf of Trieste, to a point east of Jamiano, and also the heights between Flondar and Medeazza.

Italian troops also made progress east of Boscomalo, in the region of Castagnavizza, north of Tivoli and in the Plava zone.

The number of prisoners taken on the Julian front from May 14 up to today is 22,419.

VIENNA, May 26.—The War Office statement today reads:

"The great battle in the southwest continues. If the violence of the battle on Wednesday and Thursday was capable of increasing still more, this happened yesterday. Never in the two years of fighting just completed, has the heroic Isonza army had to face greater efforts of the enemy than during these days.

"The battlefields yesterday were in the region near Plava, near the Bodice and Monte Santo and in the hilly country of Gorisia. Everywhere the enemy stormed against our lines, at some points two or three times. Again and again his storming columns were shattered.

"A most formidable attack again was directed against our positions on the Carso. What our defenders had to accomplish in this battle in repulse and counter-attack belongs to history. Success speaks more clearly than anything else, although in the southern end of the front the fight for small sections still continues. The battle has been decided completely in our favor, and the enemy attack collapsed on the entire front with heavy losses. The enemy came no nearer his aim of breaking through our lines on the 15th day of the battle than on the first day.

"In Carinthia and in the Tyrol the situation is unchanged."

Russian Civilians Killed

PETROGRAD, May 26.—During the last few days German aircraft have dropped bombs in towns situated in the Danube region, inflicting many casualties. A raid on the town of Ismail, Bessarabia, was particularly destructive, a large number of women and children being killed and wounded.

No Coal Mine Settlement

OTTAWA, May 26.—The Government, overwhelmed with the situation arising out of conscription, and with a Cabinet shuffle in immediate prospect, has taken no action yet in regard to the mining trouble in the West. The situation, however, is pretty clearly defined. If an arrangement between the parties is not reached, the mines will in all probability be operated by a Government commission.

HOSPITAL SHIPS TO BE DESTROYED

Barbarians Promise Extension of Their War on Wounded and Sick—Buttress Savagery by Falsehood.

LONDON, May 26.—The intention of the German Government to sink all Entente hospital ships in the entire "barred zone," with the exception of certain ships going from Salonica to Gibraltar, is semi-officially announced in Berlin, acording to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. The German announcement was made in reference to British denials of the German allegations that the British misused hospital ships. It cited several instances, which, it was asserted, proved the correctness of the German accusation. The semi-official announcement reads in part:

"The German Government in the future will prevent all traffic by hospital ships in the entire barred zone and in the Mediterranean, including the road left open for Greece, and will regard hospital ships approaching therein as war vessels and attack them immediately."

Germany, the announcement says, will allow the transport of the ill and wounded on Greek railways to Kalamata harbor, and thence on hospital ships on the following conditions:

"First, the hospital ships on the road left open to Greek shipping must proceed at a rate of speed previously reported to the German Government.

"Secondly, that the name of the vessel and the time of arrival or departure be communicated to the German Government six weeks in advance.

"Thirdly, that a representative of the neutral Government representing Germany's interests in the particular country in question shall certify before the departure of the hospital ship that she carries only the ill, wounded and nurses, and no goods other than medical supplies for treating them."

Lead for Soldiers.

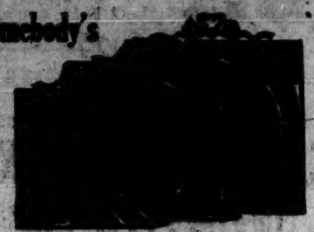
TORONTO, May 26.—According to an official announcement here, returned soldiers are given perfect right to reentry over the general public in the event of lands becoming available for settlement in Canada, and in order that men who have not been given their formal discharge may not miss opportunities for homesteading land offered by the government it has been decided to issue temporary discharges which will allow such soldiers to make applications.

Mr. Fullen Coming

LONDON, May 26.—Arthur H. Fullen, one of Britain's best known naval writers and critics, will visit the United States soon. He intends to make a number of addresses in America. One of Mr. Fullen's recent articles on the anti-submarine campaign, written for Land and Water, suppressed by the censor, was the subject of much newspaper comment.

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PIRATE WARFARE WELL COUNTERED

British, French, American and Japanese Efforts in Combination Reported to Be Rapidly Removing Menace.

LONDON, May 26.—(By Arthur S. Draper.)—A naval expert pointed out today in support of the prevailing growth of optimism that it is practically certain that the German output of submarines does not exceed three a week, if indeed it reaches that number. Further, it is commonly accepted that it is necessary for a submarine to spend at least three weeks in dock for every week at sea. Thus, during April, when the number of ships sunk was at its highest, there probably was a record number of submarines operating simultaneously. Most of these vessels are now in dock for repairs. Possibly in June they will be at work simultaneously again and there will be a recurrence of the April activity. This time, however, new British defensive measures ought to be operating to the fullest extent. Altogether the general feeling is one of optimism, which appears to be justified by the facts.

French Methods Effective

PARIS, May 26.—Rear-Admiral Lacaze, the Minister of Marine, outlined in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the means of defence France had adopted against the German undersea boats.

"I see no reason why I should not speak of these methods," said Admiral Lacaze. "It would be childish to think they are unknown to the enemy. They consist of a system of patrol boats, of arming merchantmen and fitting them with wireless, of seaplanes, nets, mines, smoke-raising devices and drag-nets."

The Minister said that France had 552 patrol boats in service and expected to increase the number to 900. He also said the Government had 1,200 drag-nets, 170,500 curtain nets and 5,000 30-foot float nets, which indicate the presence of submarines. Discussing the use of aeroplanes, he said:

"We have organized seaplane posts all around the coasts so that the zone of action of each post joins that of its neighbor on either side. We also have special bombs for submarines and apparatus to throw them."

"The guns we mounted on the patrol boats have been referred to disdainfully but you cannot put 10 centi-metre guns on a small vessel. A patrol boat on guard, armed with 95-millimetre guns, met two submarines armed with 105-millimetre guns and sank one and put the other to flight."

Japanese Assistance

VANCOUVER, May 26.—A special cable dispatch from Tokio received here by the Continental Daily News, the leading Japanese newspaper of Vancouver, today states that Japanese destroyers operating in the Mediterranean within the last few days have succeeded in sinking 14 enemy submarines and one large battleship.

Reputed American Invention

LONDON, May 26.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a message from a correspondent who says the German submarine menace is being mastered by a simple method, which the correspondent indicates is the invention of an American.

"It is giving away no secret," the correspondent writes, "to say that the method, which is reputed to be infallible, requires only a little time to come into full effect and wear the enemy submarines out. It is a model of simplicity. The press has been liberal in its announcement of Marconi's device, but while extending encouragement to Marconi it must not be overlooked that the genius who perfected one of the most monumental advances in maritime navigation devoted his unremitting consideration to the menace and this resourceful American, too, worked toward the device along independent lines."

MONTREAL SEES UGLY CLASHES

Anti-Conscriptionist Mobs and Returned Soldiers Come Into Conflict—Danger of Serious Disorders Developing.

MONTREAL, May 26.—The breaking of the windows of the Northeastern restaurant by anti-conscriptionist paraders last night was the outcome of words exchanged with a group of returned soldiers who were standing in the door of the restaurant when the demonstrators marched along. Seeing the "Down With Conscription" banners, the soldiers opened the clash, and a number in the crowd made a rush for them. The police interfered, a number of constables pushing the soldiers into the restaurant and turning to face the paraders. As they did so, rocks were thrown by the demonstrators, and went through the large plate glass in the front of the lunch room and also smashed a smaller side window.

There was a narrow escape from a serious clash last night when about 200 returned soldiers, gathered at the Drummond Street Convalescent Home, becoming indignant at reports of the attack on Pte. Franklin, who is in the hospital as a result of being seriously beaten the night before, lined up to march out and execute reprisals on the paraders of last night.

Officers were called to stop the proceedings, Major G. E. Hall and Lieut.-Col. Lepreohon being called from their homes. Major Hall called the "mobilized" men to attention and addressed them, telling them that a court of inquiry was already looking into the case of Pte. Franklin, and that arrangements with regard to safeguarding returned soldiers in the streets were made.

Lieut.-Col. Lepreohon also spoke on the same lines, and the men broke ranks and returned to the concert provided for them.

Pte. Franklin was assaulted while the procession last night passed down Amherst Street. He is in Notre Dame hospital suffering from fractured ribs, a black eye, and contusions over the left eye.

Opposing Belgium

AMSTERDAM, May 26, via London.—German newspapers print a telegram from Brussels saying that the Belgian war contribution to the expenses of the army administration in the occupied region will be increased June 15 from 50,000,000 marks to 80,000,000 marks monthly, which must be raised by loans, under the guarantee of the Belgian territory occupied. The increase, says the telegram, must not be regarded as a punitive measure, but due to the increased cost of provisioning in the occupied

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Canadian Casualties

OTTAWA, May 26.—The list of casualties issued tonight follows:

Infantry
(Killed in Action)

Pte. R. Grey Lipton, Sask.
Pte. G. King, Arcola, Sask.
Pte. E. Murphy, Ogema, Sask.
Pte. J. E. Stuart, Weyburn, Sask.
Pte. A. Sogne, Norway.
Pte. L. E. R. Thompson, England.
Pte. A. A. Stafford, Stratton, Ont.
Pte. K. Scott, Willow Bunch, Sask.
Pte. A. Scott, Willow Bunch, Sask.
Pte. A. Wiltshire, England.
Pte. T. S. Soffins, Newmarket, Ont.
Pte. C. H. Roberts, England.
Pte. T. L. Rosebush, Glen Alda, Ont.
Pte. T. L. Rosebush, England.
Pte. W. E. College, North Lethbridge, Alta.
Pte. K. Rizza, Toronto.
Pte. A. Lawrence, Bothwell, Ont.
Pte. E. Edwardson, Ireland.
Pte. K. Day, Scotland.
Sgt. W. Dean, England.
Sgt. W. Gillies, Flamboro, Ont.
Lce-Cpl. J. Burrows, Lumsden, Sask.
Pte. A. J. Cunningham, Major, Sask.
Pte. L. C. L. Brown, England.
Pte. B. F. Cranhart, England.
Pte. J. L. Osket, Bohemia.
Pte. C. H. Williams, Carnduff, Sask.
Pte. W. A. Parrot, England.
Pte. T. Walker, Regina.
Pte. F. O. Cook, Regina.
Pte. J. J. Jones, London, Eng.
Pte. H. A. J. Lackey, Radville, Sask.
Pte. D. Buchanan, England.
Pte. M. R. Campbell, Argyle, Ont.
Pte. K. Olsen, Sudbury, Ont.
Pte. G. Rhynden, Scotland.
Pte. J. D. Shea, Toronto.
Pte. A. G. Brown, Godfrey, Ont.
Pte. S. A. Cross, England.
Pte. R. M. Dack, Gilbert Plains, Man.
Pte. W. H. Orr, Millbrook, Ont.
Pte. R. C. Simpson, Yarker, Ont.
Pte. J. J. Jeffrey, Toronto.
Pte. J. Price, Toronto.
Pte. L. F. Rowe, Brockville, Ont.
Pte. E. Barker, Barker Park, Ont.
Pte. C. Pratt, England.
Pte. W. Timmey, Scotland.
Pte. F. G. W. Coxhead, England.
Pte. C. W. D. Courcey, Medicine Hat.
Pte. A. Delephiter, Wayburn, Sask.
Pte. S. L. Ludlow, England.
Pte. A. Patient, England.
Pte. E. E. Pope, Wiarton, Ont.
Pte. R. B. Scott, Hamilton, Ont.
Pte. B. Strickson, Ohio, U.S.A.
Pte. W. S. Stevens, England.
Pte. P. Coulter, Russia.
Pte. E. K. Aitkins, Almonte, Ont.
Pte. H. Binle, Indian Head, Sask.
Pte. M. Forsythe, Regina.
Pte. S. L. Ovatt, England.
Pte. H. S. Main, England.
Pte. G. R. Mordue, Wier, Ont.
Pte. C. O. Eagus, Price, England.
Pte. K. H. Pack, England.
Pte. E. Silk, Shannon, Sask.
Pte. J. Seddon, England.
Pte. W. Thompson, Wayburn, Sask.
Pte. K. Wood, Scotland.
Pte. F. Willing, Sudbury, Ont.
Pte. M. Bartlett, Yellow Grass, Sask.
Pte. C. E. Bully, England.
Pte. J. Christie, Scotland.
Pte. A. R. Dunn, Selsgirth, Man.
Pte. A. Drinkall, Goodwater, Sask.
Pte. A. R. Ewart, Waltville, Sask.
Pte. E. E. Greenhew, Balcarres, Sask.
Acting-Sergt. H. P. Welhalpter, St. Catharines, Ont.
Pte. E. C. Yeandale, Talbotville, Ont.
Pte. A. D. Storey, Peterboro.
Pte. S. H. Protoer, England.
Pte. T. Reyle, England.
Pte. W. J. O'Keefe, Toronto.
Pte. R. G. McIntosh, Preston, Ont.
Pte. A. Lancaster, England.
Pte. W. J. Burns, Ireland.
Pte. G. Sargeant, Owen Sound, Ont.
Pte. F. L. Grey, Hamilton, Ont.
Pte. M. Byrne, Ireland.
Pte. M. Monno, Italy.
Pte. R. B. Thompson, Simcoe, Ont.
Pte. E. Youmans, Simcoe, Ont.
Pte. W. Rittwage, Brighton, Ont.
Sergt. J. Moriarity, Newfoundland.
Pte. I. Burrows, Lumsden, Sask.
Lce.-Cpl. B. Brown, England.

Artillery
(Died of Wounds)

Pte. S. Minsburger, Brechin, Ont.
Pte. W. Munro, Palgrave, Ont.
Pte. T. Light, Port Burwell, Ont.
Pte. A. W. Jones, North Wales.
Acting Lce.-Cpl. A. Simpson, Toronto.
Pte. E. M. Read, Beamsville, Ont.
Pte. K. Benson, Todmorden, Ont.

Infantry
(Missing)

Pte. W. M. Wilson, Clarksburg, Ont.
Pte. T. Venbelle, Belgium.
Pte. E. A. Howe, Clovet, Sask.
Pte. W. Douglas, England.
Pte. W. Murison, Winnipeg.
Pte. D. Smith, Consecon, Ont.

(Gas Poisoning)

Pte. F. J. Kennedy, Chicago.
Pte. A. Archer, England.
Pte. C. W. York, Metford, Ont.

(Wounded)

Pte. F. Faubert, Sarefield, Ont.
Pte. J. J. McIntosh, Inverness, N. S.
Pte. E. Smith, England.
Pte. P. S. Hannha, Bancroft, Ont.
Pte. G. Bertram, Bubar, Holton, Me.
Pte. J. Peacock, Scotland.
Pte. M. Faulkner, England.
Pte. F. A. McRea, Middlechurch, Man.
Pte. D. Goodwin, Ireland.
Pte. C. Harmon, Columbus, Ohio.
Pte. C. P. Mayne, England.
Pte. T. R. Modd, England.
Pte. A. A. Cutler, Toronto.
Pte. A. M. Wilson, Toronto.
Pte. C. R. De Wolfe, Stellarton, N. S.
Pte. J. C. Bailey, England.
Pte. C. P. Lord, 1331 Pembroke Street, Victoria, B. C.
Pte. R. W. Lovell, Galt, Ont.
Pte. P. Francis, Wales.
Pte. A. Sims, Okotoks, Sask.
Pte. W. H. Johnston, Chatham, N. B.
Pte. Chenery, England.
Pte. T. Bernier, Lethbridge.
Pte. J. Stevens, St. Vital, Man.
Pte. G. Cole, Norwoor, Man.
Pte. H. W. Fraser, England.
Pte. R. Ralston, Kitscoty, Alta.
Pte. G. Johnston, Telma, Miss.
Pte. A. R. Adnieff, Russia.
Pte. R. P. Hunter (no address).
Pte. O. E. Smalley, Cranbrook.
Pte. J. J. Evans, Guisboro Ont.
Pte. E. A. Ramsay, Toronto.

Artillery
(Wounded)

Gr. W. Hartley, England.
Gr. J. A. Findley, England.
Gr. W. F. Lewis, England.

Services

Pte. W. J. Shepard, Ravenshoe, Ont.
Driver C. Way, Chazy, New York.
Driver W. Sharpe, Ottawa, Ont.

Artillery
(Wounded)

Gnr. A. L. Gargett, Vancouver.
Driver P. H. Wood, Woodside, Ont.

Engineers
(Gassed and Wounded)

Sapper G. Bartholemew, England.

LOOK FOR HELP FROM AMERICA

French Generals Frankly Admit Necessity of Man-Power Contribution — Defeating Germany Is Severe Task.

PARIS, May 25, via London, May 26.—(By Wythe Williams.)—During the present week the correspondent was a guest with the armies of General Petain, and was escorted by a high officer over every part of the last general offensive—the attack, the success of which has ever since been disputed that began just after the German retreat to the Hindenburg line, and which was almost immediately followed by a change in the high command of the French armies. The coming of Petain to the post of commander-in-chief certainly marks a new phase in the conduct of the war. It was evidenced by many things. Henceforth correspondents can forget superlatives and when writing about the army of Petain can state plain facts. Concerning the enemy, the correspondent was made to feel that war writers had better cease writing about German sins and dwell more intently upon the one thing that really matters—German strength. A certain general said:

Has No Morals

"Germany has no morals, anyway, and now that practically the whole earth is agreed on that point we can get on with the serious business of beating her and teaching her a code of morals for the future. When Germany chucked her old standards overboard she certainly considered the cost, with interest, that she must pay if she lost. But she counted on victory only, with her strength. The abandonment of her moral code was only for the purpose of adding to her political strength. It was necessary to talk about her sins only until the United States entered the conflict. That was the final verdict. Judgment was pronounced. Germany must pay but we must beat her first."

It is on this very serious business that Petain's army is now engaged. It is a tough job. It will be accomplished. Very definite information was given by the escorting officer concerning this German strength. He said that today the entire effective German army consists of 233 divisions, and today a German division consists of the average of 13,000 men or a total of slightly under 3,000,000 able-bodied, sufficiently fed soldiers. This does not, of course, include Austrians, Turks or Bulgarians. Asked what of them, his answer was typical: "We Frenchmen only speak of the German army."

The figures show two great changes in the composition of the German forces since last September, when Marshal Joffre estimated that against the Anglo-French line they had 120 divisions, and against the Russians only 55. He also referred only to the German army. The first condition indicated is that they have increased the number of their divisions; the second that they have greatly decreased the number of men in each division, for Marshal Joffre roughly calculated the total force at 20,000 men to a division, which was before the war the division strength of all European armies. So, taking his figures, the Germans then had 4,500,000 men actually in the fighting line, for this figure did not take into account their reserves. But today the total is 3,000,000, including all of the reserves. Sixty-six divisions are facing Russia. Of the remaining 167 there are three on the Roumanian front and 164 facing the British and French.

Men From U. S. Needed

The correspondent is not permitted to say as much about the French effectives as the Germans, and cannot divulge the total number. Nowadays, however, French divisions, including infantry, machine guns, companies, artillery and other services are only about half the size they were before the war. The greatest need in France today is men—infantry. They must have men. The object lesson is that the objective could not have extended beyond the limits set without leaving wide gaps in other sections of the line.

The escorting officer often spoke of the great aid in man-power by the United States. All the officers in the French army are hopefully waiting for the day not only when the first detachment under General Pershing arrives, but when the conscript forces come over here by the hundreds of thousands. Here is only one bit of advice from a very famous officer. It was technical and based on expert knowledge. He said: "Tell the Americans the most important thing they can do in the formation of their armies is to include one full company with machine guns to every three companies of infantry. Tell them to turn out machine guns by the tens of thousands and drill the men every time in how to use them. We are forming our battalions the same way here, and you will find that it will be your greatest aid in making attacks to keep your man-power to full strength."

German Plan Forestalled

The escorting officer told the correspondent that before the offensive the Germans, hoping the Allies would be content with the ground taken by their retreat to the Hindenburg lines, were preparing an offensive of their own against Italy and against the Belgian front, to make another try for Calais. There were also certain signs that showed they hoped to make an attack in Alsace. The sudden Allied offensive at both ends of their line of retreat certainly broke up all hopes for a German offensive this Summer by forcing them to concentrate nearly all their reserves.

France has always kept the number of her losses to herself. She now says quite openly that she knows men. The Germans are still terribly strong, and it is, therefore, to the United States that she is looking to help her strike harder than ever at the Teutons' battle line and smash it.

For the moment the offensive attack has become more local. It is on a succession of narrow fronts, which the French must have before another general attack is made.

The whole situation in a nutshell is that the German main strength lies in entrenched positions. Their morale has changed from arrogance to animal fury. The Allies are going to beat them in the end, but it is going to take men, and still more men, to do it.

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Rock Bay and Work Estate, one trunk ..... .60; each one extra, .25
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Girls Strike in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, May 26.—About fifty girls employed in the Woolworth stores in Winnipeg went on strike last evening, demanding a minimum wage of $8 per week and a Saturday half-holiday during June, July and August. They claim that the present minimum is $6 per week.

Renfrew Enterprise

RENFREW, Ont., May 26.—Renfrew has purchased the Renfrew Power Company's water privileges, hydraulic and electrical equipment, business and lands. The price to be paid is $100,000. The purchase will give the town exclusive control of the development of light and power here.

AIRPLANES RAID ENGLISH TOWNS

Seventy-Six Civilians Killed and 174 Injured by Bombs Dropped Near Southeast Coast.

LONDON, May 26.—German aircraft to the number of about sixteen raided Southeast England last evening, according to an official statement issued today. Seventy-six persons were killed and 174 persons injured. Three of the German aeroplanes were shot down at sea.

Nearly all the damage occcrred in one town where some bombs fell in the streets, causing casualties among the civilian population.

The following report was made by Field-Marshal Viscount French:

"A large squadron of enemy aircraft, about 16, attacked Southeast England between 5:45 and 6:30 o'clock last evening. Bombs were dropped at a number of places, but nearly all the damage occurred in one town, where some bombs fell into the streets, causing considerable casualties among the civilian population. Some shops and houses also were seriously damaged.

Death List Long

"The total casualties reported by the police from all districts are: Killed, 76; injured, 174. Of the killed, 27 were women and 23 were children, while 43 women and 19 children were injured.

"Aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps went in pursuit and the raiding aircraft were engaged by fighting squadrons of the Royal Naval Air Service from Dunkirk on their return journey. The Amiralty reports that three enemy aeroplanes were shot down later by the latter."

The Admiralty report, issued today, referred to by Field Marshal French, reads as follows:

"Some of our naval aeroplanes attacked the aerodrome at St. Denis Westre, near Bruges, yesterday morning, dropping many bombs.

"In the evening several enemy aircraft returning from the raid on England were engaged over the sea by machines of the Royal Naval Air Service. An encounter took place between one British and three hostile aeroplanes in mid-channel and one of the latter was destroyed. Several encounters took place off the Belgian coast in which two large twin-engine hostile machines were shot down. All our machines returned safely."

Four Squadrons

A TOWN ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND, May 26.—The squadron of five German aeroplanes which opened the raid on the town late yesterday afternoon was followed after short intervals by a second squadron and then a third and fourth, each of which repeated the tactics of the first group. The worst damage done was from a group of bombs which struck a business thoroughfare, thronged with people. At one spot 16 women, 8 men and 9 children were killed and 42 persons were injured.

As soon as the raiders had dropped their bombs they turned homeward, probably aware they would have to face an attack from Entente aeroplanes which would be sent against them from the other side of the English Channel. The British and French aeroplanes met the Germans on the way and spirited air fighting occurred with the result that three of the raiders were shot down.

The number of fatalities is likely to show a considerable increase, as many of the injured are reported by the officials of the local hospital to be in a critical condition.

Reports from the surrounding district indicate there was some bombing of neighbouring villages even some distance inland. These bombs mostly were dropped as the German aeroplanes were making a wide circle to approach this town from the land side.

Intervals Most Trying.

The intervals of comparative quiet after the departure of each squadron of raiders were only broken by the sound of distant firing of naval guns out at sea and were even more harrowing to the population than were the brief periods when the bombs actually were bursting in the town.

After each visit the people in shelters or cellars asked each other whether this was the last. Hours after the last raider had gone many people kept to their shelters in the belief that more raiders were coming.

There was much employment for voluntary relief workers. The hospitals were crowded not only with injured, but with women and children suffering from shock, while the police and constables had their hands full patrolling the devastated districts and doing the gruesome work of rescue, identification, and hundreds of odds and ends which such a crisis brings to an unprepared town.

Scarcely any part of the town escaped damage. At least 60 bombs were dropped here, falling in a shower all over the town. The greatest damage was done in the shopping centre, but many of the people on the crowded streets were able to take cover. Bombs were dropped in three neighboring towns. No deaths in those places are reported, although several persons were injured.

The injured civilians here have been distributed among the various institutions.

Favored by Weather.

LONDON, May 26.—Witnesses of the German air raid on a town in Southeastern England last evening describe the first appearance of the hostile machines as flying at a great height toward the coast in formations of five each. The first lot appeared over the town mentioned in the official report and dropped a shower of bombs on the shopping centre. This was followed in quick succession by other groups, which emptied their loads of bombs in a haphazard way on the startled outlying villages.

The visit was short and the hostile machines were flying very high. British aeroplanes promptly went in pursuit of them and a regular pitched battle occurred over the sea, in which the fleeing enemy machines obviously were worsted.

A correspondent in a southeastern coast town says the weather was fine when the raid occurred and the German machines looked like silver specks.

During the bombardment, which was intensely violent for a quarter of an hour, the raiders dropped a large number of high explosive bombs. The greatest damage was done in the main business street of the town. The establishment of a fruit merchant was entirely demolished. At this particular spot the bodies of men and women and the carcasses of horses were lying about the street after the raid. The people killed were mostly those who ventured out to watch the raiders.

HUNGARIAN ASPIRATIONS

Parties in Opposition to Austrian Regime Work for Combination of Forces and Reform Age

LONDON, May 26.—The Morning Post's Hungarian correspondent writes that the chief topic of political comment in Hungarian newspapers that have come to hand lately is the contemplated formation of a bloc of all the parliamentary parties constituting the Opposition, as well as the Socialists, who have no representation in Parliament; the Democrats, who are represented by three members in the Lower House, and even some members who hitherto have voted with the majority in support of Count Tisza.

The bloc is to be formed in the interest of peace, but its primary aim is to advocate the cause of the universal suffrage movement, which appears to be organized on a vast scale and which originated in a resolution of the Karolyi party in favor of peace and domestic reform, which the Peste Naplo described as a document that "marks the beginning of the golden age of Magyar liberalism—the reform age of Hungarian politics, candid, brave and serene, for which the nation has so long been waiting.

MINERS GETTING NO STRIKE PAY

Evidence That Action of Men in District 18 Is Not Sanctioned by International Body —Situation Bad.

CALGARY, May 25.—If the Western miners are to be back at work by June 1, as has been indicated from Ottawa, everything has yet to be arranged and settled. There are still no signs of a settlement here. The dozen representatives of the miners who are in daily session here, will divulge nothing, maintaining as sworn a silence as the jury on a murder trial.

The situation appears to be that John T. White, international president of the miners' union, is endeavoring to get the men to resume work, and that they are not amenable to any suggestion of this sort. He has been in communication with the Minister of Labor, and it is understood undertook to get the men back to work on their scale of pay as at April 1, pending an adjustment of the dispute by some neutral tribunal. It was on the strength of this understanding that Mr. Crothers made his statement on Monday that the matter was practically settled. The miners here have refused to act on this arrangement, claiming that they will have their 30 per cent increase or nothing. It would thus appear that the officials of District 18 are defiant of the international president, and hope by the interruption of the normal industrial life of Western Canada by the stoppage of the coal output to force their demands.

There is now no secret of the fact that the breach of agreements by the miners was censured by the international body. Though it is nearly two months since some of the men went out on strike, there is yet no strike pay being made, which is significant of the international council's disapproval of the course of action by the men.

The public is getting more and more incensed at the delay in the settlement of the whole matter, and suggestions are being made to call protest meetings demanding that the Government take immediate steps to get the mines working. Boards of trade throughout the West have acted individually in the matter already, and concerted action will be taken by another week if no settlement appears in sight.

With no strike pay, many of the miners are already beginning to feel the pinch. At Fernie and in the various camps in the Crow's Nest, as well as at the camps in the Lethbridge fields, merchants are almost in a position where they could shut up shop. They are giving the miners no credit, and with no money coming in the men are leaving for other parts of the country. Even if the mines were opened at once, it would be months again before the normal output was attained.

The Western Mine Operators' Association is meeting on Saturday at Fernie to discuss the situation.

Meetings at Fernie

FERNIE, May 26.—Pending developments in the coal mining situation in District No. 18 were marked by an emergency meeting of the Fernie miners today, from which it is inferred that some steps to deal with the present acute local conditions may be taken, and the convention of all the representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association here today in secret conclave also suggests renewed activities in the general situation.

The only significance with respect to ths latter is that it is the first meeting of the operators since May 8, when they issued their reported ultimatum to the public and the miners, stating in effect that they would refuse to enter further negotiations with the representatives of the mine workers after the rejection by the miners of the proposed renewed working agreement on March 5. The meeting here today, however, coupled with the recent announcements from Ottawa, intimates that there is a possibility of the operators retreating from their former position, and some amending proposals are expected when it concludes.

A meeting of the Gladstone local union has under consideration the matter of the rationing of idle miners during the continuance of the strike. Nothing is being given out by either party to the controversy. That something of importance is up before the operators is not doubted.

Many of the miners are getting work to do, and fewer idle men are seen on the streets than usual during a strike period.

General Wolfe's Birthplace

LONDON, May 26.—Arrangements have been completed whereby Quebec House, at Westerham, the home of General Wolfe's childhood, shall be vested in a national trust. It was purchased in 1913 by the late J. B. Learmont of Montreal as a public memorial, but Mr. Learmont died before the plans were completed.

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Sports Clothes for Women and Misses

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New Suits of Pongee Silk

At $32.50 and $33.50



Especially worthy of note are these smartly Tailored Suits of Natural Pongee Silk, so much in vogue for present and Summer wear. The Coats are designed in the popular Norfolk type, with yoke and belt. You will be delighted with these attractive silk costumes being shown in the suit section, Monday, at $32.50 and **$33.50**

New Novelty Stripe Sports Skirts

At $4.25, $5.00 and $7.75

The latest word in Sport Skirt Fashions is here expressed in these smart models and dashing and daring stripes of various colors, with many novelty pocket and belt arrangements. Selling Monday at $4.25, $5.00 and **$7.75**

Offering Remarkable Value Monday in White Outing Skirts

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This Monday Sale of Popular White Outing Skirts will comprise a wonderfully large assortment of smart and clever styles most suitable for sports and outing wear, in these materials—pique, rep, and Bedford cord. The values are remarkable and all sizes for both women and misses are included. On sale Monday at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $1.90 and **$2.25**

VIEW WINDOW SHOWING

New Silk Parasols

Selling Monday

At $3.50, $3.75 and $3.90



For Monday's shoppers we offer some excellent values in Silk Parasols, with natural and ebony handles, with plain and fancy silk coverings, featuring the newest shapes so fashionable for this season's wear.

New Shetland Wool Sweater Coats

At $7.50 and $10.50

Just received a new shipment of these popular Shetland Wool Sweater Coats, in colors of rose, saxe, white, gold and green, with deep sailor collars and belt. Plain weaves, with or without silk thread interwoven. A very striking Coat, selling at $7.50 and **$10.50**

Sale of Blouses at $1.75 Continues Monday

Owing to the big demand for these excellent Voile and Cotton Blouses, we have decided to continue the sale of these Waists Monday. There still remains an excellent choice of styles and materials in all sizes to choose from. Unmatchable value at **$1.75** Monday.

Sale of Fibre Silk Sweater Coats, Monday, at $9.75 and $12.50

TURKEY'S AFFLICTIONS

Famine and Pestilence Doing Fell Work Among Moslems—Hundred Thousand Deserters From Army

PARIS, May 24, via London, May 26.—Turkey is swept with famine and pestilence; her people are panic-stricken and her army's morale is utterly gone, according to information received here today via Berne. One hundred thousand desertions from the army are reported.

Realizing the loss of all of Turkey's fighting power, 8,000 Austrian troops have recently been sent to Palestine to attempt the bolstering up of the army in front of the British expeditionary forces. Four thousand German troops are said to be guarding the government buildings, factories and bridges in Constantinople. Hundreds in that city are dying each day. Typhus is sweeping over the whole country, the reports declare.

The deserters from the Turkish army, 100,000 strong, are said to have fled into the mountains and to be existing through brigandage.

Russian Town Destroyed

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—The Berliner Lokal Anzeiger prints a dispatch from Breslau saying that the small town of Orsjory, near Grodno, Russia, has been destroyed by fire.

Smashing of Windows

MONTREAL, May 26.—In Thursday evening's raid by anti-conscriptionists on the Board of Trade building eleven windows and the two plate glass panels in the main entrance were broken, the total damage amounting to about $200.

Painter Drowned

FENELON FALLS, Ont., May 26.—John Walsh, 25 years of age, foreman of Grand Trunk painters, was drowned yesterday when, while painting the railway bridge, his platform collapsed.

Drowned at Niagara Falls

NIAGARA FALLS, May 26.—Burdet Krut, manager of the Cave of the Winds, was drowned late yesterday. He was building a bridge at the base of the Luna Island waterfall when he slipped from a rock and was swept to his death instantly.

Too Patriotic

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—Because they placed America above party, Winfield R. Gaylor and A. M. Simmons, leaders in the party for many years, have been expelled by the Socialists. The charges against them were two—publicly slandering the party and the Socialist national convention, and slandering members of the party by accusing them of sending out treasonable material and of treasonable conduct.

The recovery of Lens and St. Quentin from the enemy would have an interesting result. Both towns have (or had) extensive sugar factories—in fact, the whole district towards which we are now fighting our way is one of the centres of the world's sugar refining industry. Whether or not any of the factories will be left standing when the Germans evacuate the towns is doubtful. Probably, like the liquorice factory at Kut, they have been put to other uses. —London Chronicle.

Backache Cured



IF we could place before you all the testimonials we have received from people whose whole life has been brightened by taking Gin Pills, you would gladly try the free sample we offer. To get rid of pains in the back is the great joy Gin Pills brought to Mrs. Jane Percy of Halifax, N. S.

Mrs. Percy

Read the Ad.

She sent for the sample; she bought six boxes, and—to use her own words,—"Before I had finished the third box I found myself for the first time in years entirely free from pain . . . . pain did not return . . . . six months since I took the last Gin Pill. . . . I wish everybody who suffers from backache and kidney trouble would use Gin Pills. They are great."

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

A complete copy of the above testimonial will be sent upon request, also a free sample of Gin Pills.

For sale at all druggists at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Notices of ratepayers, political, suffrage, patriotic, lodge, society, club or church meetings and services, concerts, socials, etc., inserted under special headings of "Meetings" on classified pages at one cent per word per insertion. As reading matter under heading of "Announcements" on news pages at three cents per word per insertion.

Sunday, May 27, 1917

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Paramount to all other considerations in the affairs of Canada today is the need of national unity, so far as it is possible to secure it, on the question of conscription. There must be compulsory service, for it is imperative that Canada's army in France should not fall below strength. That army must be prepared to play its role in victory to the end. We owe it to our sense of pride and our self-respect to make sacrifices in the war at least equal to those being made by the rest of the Empire and our Allies. Short of any yielding on the enforcement of conscription from the Atlantic to the Pacific, every endeavor should be made to allay such suspicion, distrust and rioting propensities as are becoming evident in Quebec. It was because of the situation there that we pointed out the urgent necessity of Sir Wilfrid Laurier declaring himself on the question of conscription in the hope that his statesmanship would devise a way to smooth the troubled waters in Lower Canada. So far the Liberal leader is keeping his own counsel, but it is becoming more apparent daily, owing to the growth of unrest in Quebec, that steps are necessary to prevent the spread of any spirit of disunion over the question of providing man-power for Canada's army in the field.

The circumstances that have developed make it apparent the time is ripe for the formation of a Coalition Government, or in any case for a reconstruction of Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet. It would be a very excellent move on the part of the Prime Minister if he were to make his ministry a national one, drawn from both political parties. This would place him in an exceptionally strong position when facing Parliament with his new Military Service Bill. Owing to the situation in Quebec such a move would be a part of statesmanship, as its effect throughout the country would tend to consolidate public opinion. It is only by unity in war measures that their fullest force can be brought to bear on the struggle.

In the face of the need for man-power and the other vital problems which confront the country, all political considerations must go by the board. The ultimate good of the country, its power and prestige in the war, and the crisis in the time of effort that has been reached, make it essential that from now on the terms Conservative and Liberal should be forgotten until peace comes again. Those who oppose measures for the vigorous carrying on of the struggle will be ear-marked in the country's future, no matter what their political faith. The need of the hour is unity and administrative strength, such as will earn the country's entire confidence and bring about greater effort in war measures. We are very hopeful that the infusion of new blood into the Cabinet would go a long way towards providing a solution of the trouble that has arisen because of the proposed introduction of compulsory service. If the new Government were strongly constituted it would certainly tend to cement public opinion and would command the respect of sections of the community which are prone to criticize measures of the existing Conservative regime. Sir Robert Borden can bring about the changes suggested by reconstructing his Cabinet and including in its personnel six or eight of the leading Liberals in the Dominion who will pledge themselves to help in devising and carrying out plans whereby Canada can throw her whole weight into the war.

For the moment the outstanding questions before the people are conscription, which must be put into effect without delay, and the appointment of a food controller. When it has dealt with these a National Government would be in an excellent position to see how far it would be advisable to go in the conscription of wealth, or in other words bringing under Government control those resources of the country which are necessary in carrying on the war. It goes without saying that those Liberals, and Conservatives also, who would be members of a Coalition Government, would be pledged to the introduction of conscription. It is possible, if Sir Robert Borden considers this course advisable, that he may see the wisdom of going outside both parties, just as Mr. Lloyd George did, for some of the members of a National Administration. In this way it is quite conceivable that a new Government would enjoy even wider popularity, and be more efficient, than one entirely drawn from the ranks of Conservatives and Liberals.

The task upon which the Government of the future must concentrate its attention is the provision of men, ships and munitions, and it must also exercise wise control over the food situation, so that the [illegible] already existing, through high prices, can be checked. Of all these that which is most important is the need of man-power. It would be fatal if influence was allowed to delay the [illegible] into operation of compulsory service, which alone can meet the exigencies of the situation that has developed within recent months. We feel that this is realized to the full by the best minds in both parties. For this reason we think that the bringing into existence of a National Government for the balance of the war, offers, not only a solution to threatened disunion, but a pledge to the world of Canada's unwavering determination to see the struggle through to victory, no matter what sacrifices are involved.

POLITICS AND RELIGION

A correspondent asks us to express an opinion on the question of whether or not it is advisable that politics should be introduced into religion. He has been reading in an Ontario paper that Mr. N. W. Rowell, the leader of the Opposition in that Province cannot avoid politics even at a prayer meeting. We do not know if this is a proclivity of Mr. Rowell's, but believe that "politics," in the sense in which our correspondent evidently uses the word, should have no part in religion. But, on the other hand, it would be of very great benefit to the state if those who take part in our politics were God-fearing, and followers of religion in its broadest and most convincing sense.

"Politics," in its widest interpretation, is the science and art of government. We should be very sorry to say that religion was not a vital part of this work. But our correspondent does not mean this, and probably only alludes to the bickerings between parties, or the meaning of "politics" in its lowest sense, namely, artful or dishonest management to secure success of political candidates or parties. With this latter interpretation, religion, from its very meaning, can have no part. We take it that, according to the latter-day acceptance of the word, "religion" means conformity in life with the precepts inculcated in the Bible, and in effect is Christian faith or practice. Therefore in this grand meaning it can have no part or place in the clouds and whirlwinds of political strife. It is a thing apart from and uncongenial to petty feelings, vindictiveness and questionable practices. Within its sphere there is no room for the development of base motives and selfishness, but on the contrary it inspires the doctrine of "doing unto others as you would they should do unto you."

There have been many instances of ministers of the Gospel introducing politics into the pulpit, but it has always been religion that has suffered, whereas politics have not gained. Those who have adopted this course have shown themselves suffering from the one weakness, above all others, which true religion should eradicate. If Christianity cannot do away with the greed for gain at the expense of our fellow men it has failed in the very inception of its application. It has not failed, but there are some of its exponents who belie its teachings. "Politics," in the sense our correspondent uses the word, is the very antithesis of religion, and he who connects it in any way with the worship of Christ totally misunderstands the mission of Christianity.

CANADA'S RAILWAY PROBLEM

The New York Wall Street Journal, which is necessarily well-informed on financial conditions, published in a city in which Canada will have to do her big borrowing for some time to come, reviews the recent report on the railway situation which has been the subject of several editorials in The Colonist, and, after emphasizing the practical impossibility of the Canadian Government financing an undertaking involved in owning and operating 25,000 miles, and, after referring to the minority report by Mr. Smith, says:

Another reason why it is impracticable to arrive at financing statistics is that the remedy for the railroad situation selected by the Government cannot be predicted in the state of Canadian politics. Much also would depend upon the efficiency of future operation, and in this respect the Smith report offers the clearest way out. It is a practical railroad operating proposition, and not beyond success if it is undertaken in that spirit. Accepting the good faith of the majority report, operation of 25,000 miles of road by an irresponsible, self-perpetuating Government-appointed commission is about the last way to secure that operating efficiency without which rehabilitation would be impossible, except at an unthinkable cost to the Canadian taxpayer.

The Montreal Gazette, which is also unusually well-informed in financial and railway matters, has an article in an issue just to hand on the same subject, and it is wholly in accord with the opinions expressed by The Colonist. In the course of the article it says:

Debt and expenditure are mounting rapidly, war calls upon the revenue grow greater month by month, new sources of taxation have constantly to be tapped, and it would be the height of folly for the Government in such circumstances to assume unnecessary burdens. The National Transcontinental is already on the hands of the country, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern require further aid. If the Canadian Pacific can be persuaded to share the burden with the Government of rendering these roads efficient, why should the Government hesitate to seek a helping hand?

As for the Grand Trunk Railway, its identity and independence should be preserved. A mistake was made when this company made its commitments to the Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental, but the real responsibility for the mistake rests upon the late Government and Parliament, which imposed a political railway on the Grand Trunk. To relieve the Grand Trunk now would not be a case of "Heads I lose, tails you win," so far as the Government is concerned, since the bargain was political, not commercial. Moreover, the efficient operation of the old Grand Trunk system which has so long served the people of Ontario and Quebec should not be impaired by imposing upon it obligations in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific, the fulfilment of which is quite impossible without impairing the usefulness of the parent road.

The whole problem, then, is how to get out of the muddle with as little cost as possible to the country, and at the same time maintain a satisfactory and adequate railway service. It is a problem deserving much study before a conclusion is reached.

A prominent man in the United States tells us that it is the easiest thing in the world to increase the debt of that country for war purposes by $25,000,000,000. Our neighbors across the line always were optimistic.

The daily casualty lists are the most conclusive answer to those elements in the country's life who are opposing conscription. We owe a debt to the dead that Canada must redeem or be forever dishonored.

Abraham Lincoln delivered these solemn words a good many years ago:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. . . . It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

In a much larger sense these words apply today, and the United States is being inspired by the sentiments of the martyred President which must remain as the guiding star of all free peoples.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

No letters to the Editor will be inserted except over the proper signature of the writer. This rule admits of no exceptions.

Cats and Chickens.

Sir,—For some days I with two other men and a woman have been wrangling in The Colonist over cats and chickens. But for the life of me I cannot understand why you have published in your hitherto supposedly immaculate paper the truly wonderful letter signed "W. M. Wilson," with its flagrantly illegal suggestions. Have you forgotten the tragic occurrence at Oak Bay not very long ago when the ignorant owner of some chickens fatally shot his neighbor, who he mistook for a chicken-thief?

I may recall to your memory the number of fatal accidents amongst "hunters" from Victoria, who have shot their companions in mistake for bears and other animals. You surely cannot approve of your correspondent's suggestion that householders should be armed and allowed to shoot at random at noises near his chicken run. Then if they chanced upon a human being the defence would be that he was mistaken for a cat. Such dangerous people should be made clearly to understand that they must not shoot a cat or any domestic animal under such circumstances.

It is natural for man or woman to sentimentalize over the murder of his or her pet cat, the gentle friend of children and the terror of the filthy disease conveying rat. But surely not over a chicken that is fed and eaten in a month.

T. S. KENNEDY.

Victoria, B. C., May 25, 1917.

Potatoes—When to Plant.

Sir,—Judging from the interest re the price of the potato this year, possibly a few remarks on the subject may be of use to some of your many readers. This year I planted my earliest lot on the 10th of January, in ground not very well situated as to earliness, and soil which if watered much is inclined to cement. Notwithstanding these drawbacks I found the crop meeting in the drills on the 23rd of May and looking splendid. I double dig my potato ground, so they had the same chance as some of my other lots started in slight heat and planted later. All my potatoes are looking well, but the earliest planted are the best. In many cases this year I simply cut for seed a small slice of the rose end of the potato, and even cut that in two. I am afraid that many who ploughed their lots this year late and only a few inches down will have a lot of trouble with the old turf, which will be of little use to the crop this year, as growing plants can only absorb their food by the spongioles of the roots when said food is in a soluble condition. So I would advise lot holders to get their lots for two or three years so as they may get the value of their labor out of them. This is a fine potato country, but you must have cultivation say 18 inches deep to take full advantage of soil and climate. This advice holds good to nearly all crops, and till it is taken the farmer will always be a poor man. Some years I plant my early potatoes in December, and I find the results quite satisfactory.

JAMES SIMPSON.

611 Superior Street, Victoria, B. C., May 26, 1917.

The Hebrew Christians in Palestine

Sir,—These Christians in Palestine appeal to us deeply. Mr. Newgarterty, a missionary to the Jews in Montreal, writes of their terrible misery in Palestine. Thousands are homeless, and if they seek to defend their homes are put to death. What can we do? In Montreal they meet together for prayer on Tuesdays from 3 to 5. Shall we not ask for hearts to pray, even the sigh of our hearts if sincere enters into the very heart of our loving Lord. He will hear all the prayers offered for these people. Let us join, even if be our feeble petitions, that God will save them from the cruelty of the Turks. That funds may be raised up to give them bodily relief and feed and clothe them: that comfort and strength may be given them, and that all this misery will open their eyes to know Jesus as their true Messiah, their friend and their redeemer, for "the Lord will have mercy upon Zion, yea the time is come." He our Great Intercessor and theirs will plead for them too and in His name our prayers will be accepted, and let us not to forget our offerings on their behalf. This time it is particularly for the Hebrew Christians I appeal. O do not let us withhold bread from them: give what you can and ask help from others. Surely we are glad to give for their sakes, for Christ's sake. We shall some day praise Him, that we were allowed to do this unto One of the least of His brethren.

Please address (Miss) Caroline Macklem, 1136 Richardson Street.

Victoria, B.C., May 26, 1917.

What is Democracy?

Sir,—Is there some one who will throw light on the following question: Where does democracy today flourish in its purest form?

Recently there have appeared in the press many references to democracy. It has been repeatedly asserted that the Parliament of England is more democratic than the Parliament of either France or the United States. But, curiously enough, there seems to have been an avoidance of making this assertion relate to the people of England. Is it, then, true that, though England has developed the most highly responsive parliamentary machinery, her people are less democratic than the masses of the great republics of the world? Do not Englishmen think as democratically as Frenchmen, or as Americans, or as Canadians? What is it to think democratically? What does such a mental attitude connote?

H. M. LEONARD.

Luxton, B.C., Ma y25, 1917.

Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin?

Sir,—Re conscription, it is not necessary, or should I say germane, to the subject to recite recent happenings in the east of our Canada. I will not make a statement or enter into an argument or make a defence as to the why or wherefore of my claim to be a citizen of the great British Empire. What I desire to say in my perhaps crude and inartistic way is this: If a man is keen to participate and enjoy all the advantages in pleasure and profit of a community of which he is a member, then in common fairness he also should be equally eager to defend the privileges of that citizenship. If a vindictive, covetous, or malicious marauder attacked his household at its doorstep, he would not flee by the back door to his neighbor and beg that he come to its defence. No; he would simply assemble all of the physical forces present and endeavor to stay the onslaught.

Now, why in the present crisis should my neighbor expect me or my son, or brother to exert more than he is willing to exert in the defence of his country and his nearer household gods. By all means let us have conscription and thus compel every citizen of Canada to pay his just portion for his enviable existence as a human unit, and, damned be the government or individual who dares contend otherwise. This is not a time for party or politics. This is a time where all should be only for the state.

W. H. ELLES.

Victoria, B.C., May 26, 1917.

PRESS COMMENT ON CONSCRIPTION

Defeat Is Nothing, Duty Is Everything

The one duty of Sir Robert Borden is to employ all the powers that the country has given his Government and all the powers his Government can legally acquire to meet every situation that should be met and clear up every difficulty that should be cleared up in a large way.—Toronto Telegram.

The Dodgers

It has been noticed in immigration circles, that scores, and even hundreds, of young men who departed this country for the United States last Fall and Winter are coming back home, now that the Republic has entered the war. Well, there's no place like home, in certain circumstances.—Montreal Gazette.

Guess the Inference

Where are the snows of yester year? And where are the fools who opposed conscription in Great Britain? There is an inference from such a question?—London Advertiser.

Who Indeed Should Object?

The decision of the Government to resort to selective conscription to raise another hundred thousand men for service at the front should surprise no one. Canada's contribution in men was fixed at half a million without demur in any serious quarter, and enlistment under the voluntary system was begun. The response has been noble. More than 360,000 men have gone overseas, about 40,000 more remain in Canada awaiting transport, but the other hundred thousand have yet to be provided, and the voluntary supply being exhausted there is no other means than compulsion of obtaining the last draft. European countries have long had conscription as the basis of their military systems. A peace-loving and democratic people like the British have been relieved from this obligation until necessity left no alternative. The United States has begun where Britain left off—with conscription, and Canada has been compelled to adopt the same policy. Who objects to it? Who resents filling up the decimated ranks of the Canadians in France, who are fighting?—Montreal Gazette.

Will Get at the Slacker

The selective draft is the only business-like plan. The volunteer system takes men into the ranks who should not be there. It effectually shields the slackers who should be there.—Quebec Chronicle.

Redeem National Pledge

Canada has pledged herself to raise half a million men. A nation's pledge is or should be sacred. The military situation in Europe calls loudly for every assistance we can render. In these circumstances Canada's course was clear, and it has been properly expressed as the declaration for conscription.—Montreal Daily Mail.

Inevitable, Says La Patrie

The Federal Government has taken a very important step in proposing conscription. It is very clear that such an emergency must be introduced because recruiting was not securing results. This inevitable step will be received in Quebec in the same spirit as it is received in the other Provinces. All Canadians are of one heart and one desire—to crush German barbarism. Is the Canadian nation and the Province of Quebec ready to go to the utmost limit to carry out this purpose?—Montreal La Patrie.

A Remarkable Parallel

There is a remarkable parallel between Borden's course regarding conscription and that of Wilson concerning America's entry into the war. In each case there was seeming obtuseness and lethargy, but in each case action was taken the moment the whole country was prepared for it. Each ruler now has a unanimous nation behind him.—Hamilton Spectator.

Must Be Faced Squarely

The military outlook is serious. There is little prospect of gaining a decision on the Western front for at least another year. The enemy is developing unexpected reserves of strength, and shows no signs of an early military collapse. The public has not yet grasped the grave significance of the submarine campaign, nor does it realize how narrow is the margin of safety for the Allied nations in the fight against Germany. The facts must be faced squarely.—Toronto Globe.

Country Desired It

The country is well prepared for the official announcement. It has been awaiting it and desiring it.—Hamilton Herald.

Country Ready for It

We believe that the country at large will hail with satisfaction the announcement of Sir Robert Borden. We believe the country is ready for it, has been ready for it, has been working for it, and we believe that the great body of young men who will be called up will meet the call with resolution.—Hamilton Times.

Slackers Only Opponents

The only objectors will be the slackers, who will now be forced to do what their small-souled patriotism failed to teach them. From every point of view the Premier has taken the right course. —Brantford Courier.

SUCCESS OF U-BOAT CAMPAIGN EXPLAINED

There is a widespread belief that the increased violence and success of the U-boat campaign, as reflected in the losses of British merchantmen, are due to the longer radius of action and wider sweep of the hostile submarines.

It is frequently asserted that the defensive measures adopted by the Admiralty have compelled the U-boats to abandon the North Sea, the Channel, and the Irish Sea, as hunting grounds, and to take themselves further afield.

According to a high authority this is not the case. Modern submarines can, of course, maintain themselves much longer at sea than was the case with those in commission two years ago. This is doubly advantageous to them. The boats employed on the original "blockade" in 1915 followed as nearly as possible the following programme: Proceeding to station, 4½ days; operating in allotted area, 20 days; resting crew and refitting boat, 12 days. The boats now in service are able to remain at least twice as long on their appointed beats, so that if the time for reaching the station remains the same and also that allowed for recuperation at the end of a cruise, each boat now spends 40 days out of 61 in active employment, as compared with a previous 20 days out of 41. The actual sea time proportionate to the life of the boat is thus increased from 50 per cent to 66 per cent.

Destroy the Wasps' Nest.

Still more important is the fact that the new boats have to cross the North Sea twice (once out and once in) for 40 days' work at sea, whereas with the older craft ingress and egress had to be made once for each 20-day cruise. The risk of destruction is thus appreciably lessened, since our "anti" measures are doubtless more numerous and effective in the North Sea than they are beyond it.

In spite of their greater sea-going capacity, however, U-boats do not spread themselves a great deal more than used to be the case, and this for fairly obvious reasons. Every mile "oiled" reduces the boat's staying power, and the farther afield she goes the sooner she must turn back. In the second place, the best area for U-boat operations are necessarily those in which the various principal trade routes begin to converge. Outside the Mediterranean the vast bulk of U-boat activity is still contained within a line drawn from Brest to Bergen round the British Isles.

Sir Edward Carson said recently that submarines were now operating up to about 350 miles from the coast—though some have, of course, been met with a good deal farther out. If this standard be applied from the north of Scotland to Gibraltar, it will be found that the total area of ordinary U-boat activity is little, if anything, short of three million square miles—a fact which shows plainly enough that if the menace is to be overcome at all it must be combated not by chance work on the illimitable high seas but in and around the bases and estuaries where it originates. When you want to destroy wasps you do not, if you are sensible, walk about with a net half a mile away from their nest.—Richard Thirkell, in The London Mail.

A Poser.

Here is a problem that may commend itself for solution to the authorities at the London General Post Office. A correspondent has undertaken to forward to an Anzac soldier all letters and parcels arriving here for him from Australia. The other day a parcel arrived, and it was promptly taken to the post office to forward. It weighed just over 9 lbs., and was refused for that reason, the correspondent being told to take it to the railway station. At the railway station the correspondent was told his parcel could not be sent because it was not heavy enough! Now he wants to know what to do to get the parcel to France.—London Chronicle.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist, May 27, 1867)

Ex-Governor Kennedy was in London at last accounts and had not been gazetted for any new colony, although it is believed that he will be appointed to an Australian colony upon the first vacancy occurring.

Ex-Superintendent P. J. Hankin, of the Victoria police force, has been gazetted colonial secretary of British Honduras.

Information has reached the British Admiralty which dispels the last faint hope of the fate of Dr. Livingstone.

The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for New Westminster with freight and passengers and a number of cattle. Messrs. Walkem, Barnard, Mowatt, Henderson, Moss and others left town by her.

Ho for Sitka!—The Fidelitter will sail this evening for Sitka. Our enterprising fellow townsman, Mr. O'Dwyer, has goods on board for the frozen North.

Democracy Defined

By Gilbert K. Chesterton, in The Illustrated London News

It is a very patent platitude, one would imagine, that a word may be an intrinsic eulogy and still be a tactless compliment. The word "venerable," as it is applied to an abbey, should not in every case be applied to an aunt, any more than it is wise to assign the same date to a friend's wine at dinner and to his eggs at breakfast. It may be safer to congratulate a Wesleyan minister on the broadness of his views than on the broadness of his jokes, as certainly as it will be kinder to tell him that he is achieving liberty than that he is taking liberties. But the case is worse when one such word is multiplied unmeaningly in every aspect of life, and when a man is congratulated on his broad-minded hat, his broad-minded boots, and his broad-minded umbrella, or perpetually praised for his venerable vote or his venerable visiting card. And it is worst of all when the word in question is not even so vague as these, but is a very definite and even doctrinal word, only valuable because it distinguished certain opinions from others.

I think we are in considerable danger of getting into this chaotic condition just now in the matter of the word "democratic." The fact, which I think unquestionable, that we are fighting for freedom against an ungovernable and unscrupulous tyranny is resolved by many writers and speakers into an antithesis between democracy and despotism. It is not, incidentally, a very correct antithesis, for in all human history despotism has been nearer to democracy than to many forms of oligarchy; nor is mere despotism an adequate word for the devil that drives the energies of Prussia. Being a democrat myself, I may be allowed to submit the proposition that most Englishmen disapprove of the Prussian school of war, not because they are democrats, but because they are decent people. But, leaving this on one side for the moment, the phenomenon of which I complain is something much more confused and careless; it is simply the overworking of a word to the weakening of its proper and very important meaning.

Democratic Fops

A great many people, just now, to judge by the papers, do seem to be putting on democratic hats and opening democratic umbrellas, walking about in democratic boots and leaving democratic visiting cards. The adjective is applied to such subjects as must evidently spoil both the subject and the adjective. I read in today's paper that everybody has been delighted with "the democratic simplicity" of Mr. Balfour. Now I have come of late to have something very like a comparative enthusiasm for Mr. Balfour, so far as it is possible to an old and obstinate Home Ruler; and even that is neutralized by the certainty that it is not Mr. Balfour, whoever else it is, who is now preventing the passage of Home Rule. For the rest, I think he stands for the finest national tradition left in Parliamentary politics—a wit among buffoons, a patriot among panic-mongers, a philosopher among money-hunters whose minds are a mere congestion of commonplaces; and, as compared with the corruption into which the lower part of party politics had fallen, something like a man among monkeys. I do not doubt that people were delighted with Mr. Balfour; but I do not believe they were delighted with his democratic simplicity. I do not think his mind is simple, and I feel fairly sure that it is not democratic.

For, as it happens, I do believe in democracy. Since I happen to believe in it, I happen to know what it is. I believe that, though all human Governments are faulty, that is least faulty in which the commonest sort of men can ask most directly for what they want and get it; and where they are least at the mercy of a superior class, even though it really is mercy. But there are a great many of my countrymen who do not in the least agree with me in this, but who do agree with me that a barbaric imperialism, whose pivot is at Berlin, has been trying to catch up everything into its wheel, and to break on that wheel things better than itself, including Europe, and not altogether forgetting England. As an old Radical, I feel my political opponents are unfairly treated, and even tricked, when it is implied that they cannot defend their own country without defending my politics as well. I revolt on behalf of the reactionaries. I make myself a pillar of the Primrose League. I cover with my own body the whole Conservative Party.

Misused Word

Those who affect this well meaning misuse of the word are probably concerned very much for the Americans; but, as it happens, I am chiefly concerned for the Americans too. I know the Americans are democrats; I know they are not fools; and I fear that a foolish and facile chatter about democracy, as if it were the easiest thing in the world, may merely drive some American emotions into a reaction and a remembrance. Many of them, at least, do not happen to think that we are a democracy; their principal patriotic tradition is that they broke away from us because we were not a democracy. And that tradition tells them, whatever else it tells them, that it is not easy to become a democracy—that, so far from being easy for their fathers, it meant fire and sword and sundering of brother and brother. When there is this touch of tragedy in any tradition, the word must not be lightly used. The ordinary Englishman will not console doubtful Americans by telling them he is really a Republican, any more than he would console doubtful Irishmen by telling them he was really a Roman Catholic. But there are two things he can say; and for the Americans they go straight—to the point. First, whether or no we fight for democracy, we do fight for humanity, which is its basis.

And the second thing to be said to American democrats, especially by English democrats, is this. It is true that all our hopes of the development of democracy, in England or anywhere else, are bound up with the final defeat of Prussia. It is true that, until Prussian prestige is smashed, Prussian success, or comparative success, will always be the obstacle to popular government progressing by an inch anywhere. England may not be a democracy; but Prussia is most vividly and violently and anti-democracy. And it is as certain as death that if she won this war, or another war, then (in the great American words) government of the people, by the people, for the people would begin to perish from the earth.

DRAFT CRIMINALS TO GERMAN ARMY

Prussian Government May Follow Lead of Austria and Grant Pardon to Prisoners Entering Ranks

There is a growing movement in Germany for the drafting of criminals into the army, says a correspondent to The London Chronicle. It is called a movement for "the rehabilitation of those under penal regulations." A powerful association has been formed, with a Pastor Seyfarth at its head, for the purpose of inducing the authorities to consent to drafting prisoners into the army, the joining of the army to be equivalent to a formal amnesty by the Emperor.

Lengthy dissertations on the subject are scattered through the press. It is pointed out that the wearing of the Kaiser's uniform has always been an honor for every German, and that only those who are honorable men are worthy of this honor. If this principle is sapped, says one paper, the foundations of the estimation in which the army is held are also sapped. But there are reasons "at the present time" for recognizing the efforts of warm-hearted men on behalf of criminals and other prisoners. It is a Christian principle to forget and forgive, and penalties imposed on wrong-doers, it must never be forgotten, are not so much retributive as reformative.

The existence of the Fatherland is now at stake, says The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, and in the heart of many a criminal at the present crisis in the history of his country a growing and glowing patriotism has sprung up, which ought to be recognized and utilized. Let those who desire it have a chance of going out to meet the enemy, and by brave deeds win back their lost social position.

Austria Began It.

It is moreover pointed out that the Austrian Government has set a precedent which might well be followed. In Austria prisoners who have conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner for a number of years, even though the crimes for which they have been punished are of a grave nature, are drafted into the army by an act of the Emperor's grace.

The proposal which finds most acceptance is to send all able-bodied prisoners to the front with the exception of such as have been quite recently condemned. They would be first of all employed in working columns at heavy toil, and gradually moved into the honorable fighting line, should their conduct deserve this promotion. The overseers of the labor columns would be the warders, who would be no longer required in the gaols. Thousands of men would thus be available in liberating old and disabled soldiers now employed in the labor columns. These could then return home to fill gaps in industrial and agricultural occupations. It is computed that in this way the German armies would be recruited by nearly 200,000 men.

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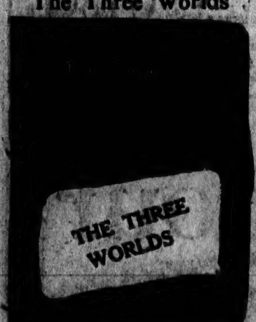
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SAYS ALL INFANTRYMEN DESERVE THE V.C.

Victoria Serving With Ambulance Corps Praises Trench Fighters for Their Patience and Gallantry.

Pte. Roderick D. Todd, No. 13 Field Ambulance, A. M. C., who left Victoria with one of the detachments last year, has written from the front the following interesting letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas Todd, Carnsew Street:

"I have been up the line a couple of times on stretcher work. On my last trip some amusing incidents occurred. Our boys took some 'Frits' prisoners, who came out by way of our dressing station. We were rather short of stretcher squads, so we confiscated four of them. . . . The 'Fritzes' were, I think, very well pleased to be on the job, and packed like old-timers.

"During the scramble a German officer was captured. We saw him— a tall lad— swanking along as if he owned everything within twenty miles. He held a walking stick in his right hand, and altogether looked like a pocket edition of the Kaiser. But, alas! There was one item that took the wind out of his sails. Following him, at a distance of about ten paces, was a short, fat English Tommy, covered with mud, and armed only with an open jack-knife. I would like to have a moving picture of the two hitting the trail!

"We had a great time the other day trying to get a snooze. We were in a dugout and there was not much room. I was camped on a bunch of rocks, without a blanket; but, in spite of the cold and rather irregular bed, I slept like a log for over seven hours. It is wonderful how easy it is for a fellow to go to sleep when he is weary. I have seen infantrymen come toddling into a dressing station, wet to the skin, hungry and weary, and within thirty seconds of being supplied with some kind of a rough bed they would be sound asleep.

Infantry Is Marvelous

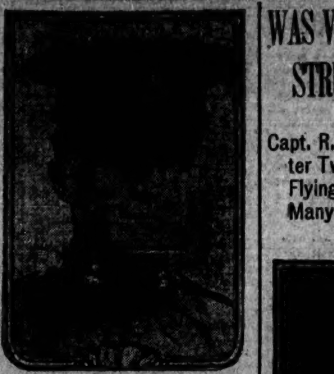
"They are a bunch of marvels. Any time you meet a man who has been an infantryman in this war consider that you have before you a man worthy of the V. C. They all deserve it; but, of course, all cannot get it. A man who will stand in a trench probably up to the knees in mud, wet to the skin, and hungry, but still retaining grit enough to 'go over the top' in the face of machine-gun fire and shell fire is certainly worthy of the admiration of all. Let us hope that the folks at home will remember 'Tommy.'

"The average infantryman is about the easiest man to please that the Lord ever made. A little thing done for him is much appreciated, and he is always backward in stating his wants. After the war I suppose someone may write a book sounding the praises of the infantryman, and it ought to be a book worth reading.

"A few days ago we were up at a shell-torn desolate area just recovered from 'Fritz.' Everything looked dreary and forlorn, until a little skylark burst into view, singing and warbling as if overladen with joy. Say, but it certainly made things seem more cheerful!"



STAFF-SERGT. DENZIL JONES
Former Westholme rancher who died of gunshot wounds on April 6. He left here with the 30th Battalion in February, 1915, and at the time of his death was acting as inspector of respirators at a Gas School in France.



GNR. E. A. WOOTTON
Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wootton, of 1242 Richardson Street, who was wounded on May 14. He is a native of Victoria and 20 years of age. He was educated at the local public schools and before enlisting with the 88th was employed by Pemberton & Son. He transferred to the Canadian Field Artillery after reaching England.

WOUNDED AT VIMY BUT STICKS TO HIS POST

Pte. Joseph McCarrison, of Victoria West, Writes That Canadians Feel A1 After Great Attack

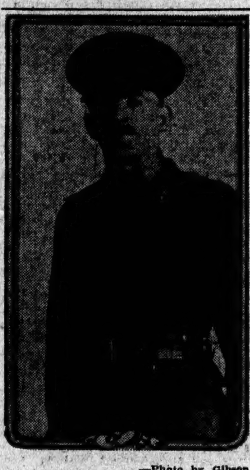
Pte. Joseph McCarrison, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. McCarrison, of 607 McPherson Avenue, Victoria West, was slightly wounded at Vimy Ridge while in action with the Pioneers, but he is still on duty.

"I think we are getting fairly on the road to victory now," he writes in a letter just received by his parents. "I don't think we shall be extra long here.

"I don't know whether my name will be on the casualty list or not. Bob Price (a Vancouver boy who went over with the 67th Battalion) and I got slight wounds at the same time. Mine wasn't so bad as Price's, however, and I remained on duty. Price is still in hospital, but will be back again any day.

"I think we have done remarkably well, and I expect some of the boys will be getting some sort of recommendation for their good work. The boys are all A1 after their little scrap and we are looking forward to the bright future."

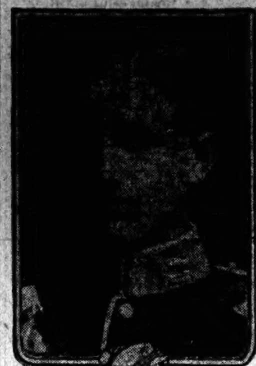
Before leaving here with the Western Scots Pte. McCarrison was employed in the B. C. Pottery Works.



—Photo by Gibson.
LIEUT. J. F. FULLERTON
Who went in charge of the Divisional Ammunition Column draft last Tuesday and is now stationed at Petawawa Camp preparing to train his men for overseas service with the Canadian Field Artillery. He is a native of Victoria and the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fullerton, of Gordon Head, the father being now a member of the 88th Fusiliers' home guard. Lieut. Fullerton is a graduate of McGill University and five months ago took out an artillery commission at the Royal Military College, Kingston. He is an old High School boy and has many friends in Victoria.

WAS VICTOR OF FIERCE STRUGGLE IN MID-AIR

Capt. R. H. B. Ker Returns After Two Years' Service With Flying Corps—Has Survived Many Encounters.



—Photo by Savannah.
CAPT. R. H. B. KER, R. F. C.

Prior to assuming command of a reserve squadron of eighteen aeroplanes at Toronto headquarters, Capt. Robert H. B. Ker, son of Mr. D. R. Ker, 1306 Yates Street, returned to Victoria yesterday on one week's leave. Capt. Ker left here for overseas in the Spring of 1915, as a lieutenant in the 48th Battalion, and since that time has seen nearly two years service with the Royal Flying Corps.

An aviator's life on the Western front is almost invariably crowded with adventure, and Capt. Ker's experience has not been an exceptional one in this respect, for time and again he has met in single-handed encounter the flower of Germany's airmen, and while his escapes from seemingly certain death have been numerous, he usually found himself capable of dealing effectively with his opponent.

One incident in Capt. Ker's service stands out. It occurred when he and a fellow aviator were escorting a reconnaissance machine about ten miles over the German lines. An enemy aeroplane was observed and Capt. Ker's two companions both dived to attack. Capt. Ker, however, noticed five more German machines approaching in the distance and waited for them. When they did finally draw up and engage in the fight below, he lost no time in coming to the assistance of his comrades and succeeded in sending one of the enemy to the ground. Two more fell, although for no apparent reason. When the fourth German plane started its downward flight, crippled for further action, the two British machines started back, but Capt. Ker was resolute and stuck to his task.

The combat remained to be finally settled between the last German and himself, and the two opponents, simultaneously deciding to bring the struggle to a sudden issue, ranged themselves for a head-on collision, which was bound to result in the destruction of one or the other. The German dived at the last moment and as he did so fired several shots above, the bullets grazing Capt. Ker's coat and glove, as well as puncturing the petrol tank of his machine. Utilizing the spare tank, Capt. Ker was able to give fight until his two comrades wheeled about and came to his assistance. His adversary was compelled to make off in the best way he could, while the captain managed to reach ground behind the British lines with his aeroplane badly damaged, but personally little the worse for his adventure.

Capt. Ker was educated at University School, Mount Tolmie, and at Haileybury, England.

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Georgette Crepe Waists, in white, maize, flesh, maize trimmed Copenhagen. Reg. $7.25 and $7.50. Special at $6.50

Crepe de Chine Waists, in maize, flesh, white, black, navy. Reg. $5.75 and $6.00. Special at $5.00

Jap Silk and Crepe de Chine Waists, in white, maize, pink, black. Reg. $5.00 and $4.75. Special at $4.25

White Embroidered Voile Waists, collars and cuffs lace trimmed. Reg. $3.75. Special at $3.25

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VICTORIANS RUSH TO JOIN AIR SERVICE

Fifty Recruits—Go East This Week From Local Office—Candidates Must Be of Superior Class.

So prompt has been the response of Victorians to the call of the Royal Flying Corps that the local recruiting office, 1210 Government Street, will be able to send 50 men to the Mainland next Saturday. Capt. G. N. Shaw has left for Vancouver to set a recruiting campaign in motion there, and while on the Mainland Flight Sergt. Metcalf will be in charge of the local office.

Practically all the men leaving here this week are mechanics who will be engaged in ground work at the various aerodromes now in course of construction at Boundary Bay, near Ladner, and at Lulu Island.

The keynote of the organization of the R.F.C. is decentralisation, the object of this being that each detachment, flight squadron or wing, is trained to be more or less self-supporting, so that it can operate at any distance from the base. The training under this system is such that it developes the character of the men, inasmuch as it makes them self-reliant and confident, and encourages the exercise of initiative.

A man on joining the R.F.C. proceeds to headquarters at Toronto, where he is immediately given training in the rudiments of drill. This occupies roughly about three weeks, but a man who is adaptable, keen and alert, gets through in less time. He then gets some training as a mechanic and is transferred to a squadron. After the preliminary instruction, the man puts in about one hour a day at military drill; the rest of the time he is employed at his particular trade. The men get a fine, healthy, open air life.

Recruits for the R.F.C. must be of a superior class and have to pass an educational and trade test before being finally accepted.

A point to be remembered is that the Flying Corps is a branch of the service that will continue to expand after the war, so that a man joining may always be assured of a livelihood, and also be kept at his trade, and, in the event of his returning to civil life, he leaves the corps more highly skilled at his craft than he was when he entered.

A Man's Character.

Edith—They say a man's character is divulged by the manner in which he proposes. I suppose your sweetheart didn't go on his knees when he popped the question to you?

Mabel—No fear, he couldn't—I was sitting on them!



—Photo by Gibson.
PTE. PERCY [illegible]
Victoria soldier who is now lying in a [illegible] hospital suffering from wounds in the chest, side and back. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David [illegible], of 1346 [illegible] Street. He was engaged in the [illegible] prior to enlisting with the 67th Battalion. A brother, Frank, is now with [illegible] the 5th Battalion.



PTE. GEORGE N. VERNON
Who is officially reported to have been killed in action on May 7. He left here with the 103rd Battalion and later transferred to "Tobin's Tigers." His widow and three children live at 845 Vine Street, Cloverdale.

LOCAL MUSICIAN WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Mr. James Tretheway, Formerly Well Known as Violinist Here, Now in Hospital

Mr. James Tretheway, a well known figure in Victoria musical circles before the war, has been wounded and is now in a French hospital, according to advices received here yesterday.

Mr. Tretheway left here in September, 1915, and for some time he served in the Mechanical Transport. He came to Victoria from Cornwall about four years ago and owned a studio in the Bell Block, where he gave violin lessons. He studied music in Prague and at the Royal College of Music, London.

Mrs. Middleton, of 33 Mews Street, is a cousin.

WILL GET RECRUITS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT

Lieut. R. G. Ker, of Foresters, Interviews Men at Logging Camps—Enlistment Promised

Lieut. R. G. Ker, of the Forestry Draft, returned yesterday from a three days' tour of the Cowichan district in quest of recruits, and is well satisfied with the prospects.

Lieut. Ker says the Duncan neighborhood has been pretty thoroughly combed for men, and there are few on the streets now who are neither over age or medically unfit for service. He visited two or three logging camps, however, and secured quite a number of promises of enlistment, and these will be followed up by the local recruiting staff.

In spite of the strong competition furnished here by the Royal Flying Corps, the Forestry Draft is more than holding its own, says Lieut. Ker, and since offices were established at 1218 Government Street three weeks ago about thirty men have been sent to Vancouver headquarters.

Major V. L. Marsh's draft of Foresters has been changed to a railway construction corps and will proceed overseas within the next few days. It now has a strength of close to 250 men.



PTE. C. B. COX
Who went overseas with the 11th Canadian Mounted Rifles and died of wounds sustained at Vimy Ridge at No. 7 Canadian General Hospital, [illegible], France, a few days ago.



CPL. ARCHIBALD WELSH
Second son of Mrs. Welsh, 559 John Street, who is now at Bramshott Camp, England, awaiting orders to go to France. He left Victoria as a private in the Royal Canadian Regiment last December and is still with that unit. A native of the Channel Islands, he is 24 years of age. His wife is also living on John Street.

SUFFERS FROM SHOCK

Gnr. Lloyd F. Hutchison Is Now at Farvent Hospital—Father and Brother Aiding Country

Gnr. Lloyd F. Hutchison, who went overseas with a draft from the 5th Regiment, C.G.A., in December, 1915, has been admitted to a French hospital, suffering from shell shock. He has been at No. 4 Stationary Hospital, Farvent, since April 23, according to news received yesterday by his mother, who lives at 844 Esquimalt Road.

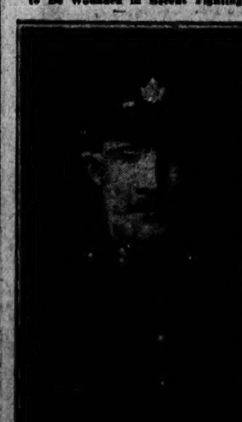
Nineteen years of age, the young soldier's father has been away for the past two years making munitions in an English plant. A brother, Charles Hutchison, is quartermaster-sergeant in the 5th Regiment at Belmont Fort.

Ptes. Huggard and Bruce, two returned soldiers, arrived in Victoria on yesterday afternoon's boat.

No need to be without a reliable watch now a high grade 7-jewel movement, in dust-proof case, can be purchased for $5 at Haynes, 1124 Government Street.

ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

Pte. Clinton B. Lord Is Second of Family to Be Wounded in Recent Fighting



—Photo by Young.
PTE. CLINTON B. LORD

Mrs. C. B. Lord, of 1351 Pembroke Street, has just received word that her son, Pte. Clinton B. Lord, has been admitted to a hospital in France. No further particulars are given.

Pte. Lord left Victoria with the [illegible] Battalion on May [illegible], 1916, and was later transferred to the Pioneers. A brother, Pte. Norman H. Lord, was recently admitted to No. 4 Stationary Hospital, France, also wounded.

NOTABLE MUSICAL EVENT

St. Andrew's Cathedral Choir Will Give Marzo's Messe Solenelle on Evening of June 6

The choir of St. Andrew's Cathedral will render Marzo's Messe Solenelle on the evening of June 6, at the Cathedral. On the conclusion of the second performance of Rossini's Stabat Mater, which was recently produced so successfully, a general desire was expressed by the participants to immediately undertake another work. Frank J. Sehl, the choirmaster, decided upon the work now in hand on account of the beautiful melodies in which it abounds, and also for the effective climaxes for chorus work. The solos throughout the mass will be sung by, soprano, Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir; contralto, Mrs. Jesse Longfield; tenor, Mr. W. Anthony Williams; bass, Mr. James Hunter. Mrs. Brougham will also sing a solo and the organ bench will be occupied by Mr. G. Jennings Burnett, who will also play three numbers.

No admission will be charged but a collection will be taken up, the total proceeds of which will be turned over to the Red Cross.

The public will be glad of an opportunity to again hear Mr. Williams' beautiful tenor voice, more especially as it is likely to be the last opportunity of hearing him before his departure for his professional career.

The programme in detail will appear later.

Royal Society Officers

OTTAWA, May 26.—The Royal Society of Canada at its annual meeting here elected the following officers: [illegible] W. Langley, Toronto, president; [illegible] Lighthall, Montreal, vice-president; Duncan Campbell Scott, Ottawa, secretary; Dr. C. W. [illegible], Ottawa, honorary-treasurer.

[illegible] Phone [illegible]

[illegible]

Some Exceptional Suit Values



await your inspection at this store of smart ready-to-wear. No matter what type of Suit you can wear to the best advantage, you can depend on finding THAT Suit in this collection.

Then there is the question of price to consider. With an assortment so large as ours, you will have no difficulty in choosing the correct suit at the correct price. By way of experiment, come in tomorrow and ask to be shown our range of new tweeds and serges at

$25, $30 and $35

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We Have Succeeded in Building Up a Large Business Because of the Inducements We Offer to Cash Buyers

Polar Star Flour, 49-lb. sacks $3.25
Robin Hood or Royal Standard Rolled Oats, 7 lbs. .. 33¢
B & K Yellow Corn Meal, 46-lb. sacks $2.35
Peacock Pancake Flour, per package .... 35¢

SPECIAL MONDAY

Spratt's Dog Biscuits, 65c sacks for .... 49¢
Griffin's Seedless Raisins, 15c packets, 2 for .... 25¢
Golden Star Tea, per lb. .... 40¢
3 lbs. $1.10
English Breakfast Tea, lb. .... 45¢
3 lbs. $1.25
Reception Tea—Ceylon's Best, lb. .... 50¢
3 lbs. $1.40
Nothing so Delicious as a Cup of Steaming Hot Reception Coffee, 1-lb. canisters .... 50¢
2-lb. canisters .... 95¢
New Grass Butter, a lb. .... 48¢
3 lbs. for $1.40

DRUG SPECIALS

Peroxide Dental Cream in 20c tubes, special .... 14¢
Health Saline, in large 60c bottles, special .... 49¢
Allenbury's Food, in large size, No. 1 and 2, regular $1.10. Special at .... 89¢

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Notice to the Public

Good Olive Oil is scarce and the price has advanced, but for your convenience we are selling at present prices until June 1 only.

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Importers of Olive Oil direct from Italy

Corner Government and Cormorant Streets — Phone 5040

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That mortgage—or other indebtedness—may cause you no worry. You know you can repay it if all goes well. But there's the rub. What if things go wrong? Supposing you should die—could your wife pay the mortgage without your income?

An Imperial Endowment Policy for the amount of the indebtedness will insure its repayment, whether you live or die. There is no other means of meeting the case that is quite so certain—that leaves nothing to chance.

And the annual investment required is very moderate—moderate at least when you consider the peace of mind it will afford you.

Look at this problem squarely—don't dodge—don't wait. The advantages of life insurance are available only to those in good health. Send to-day for information about a policy to suit your particular need. Tomorrow may be too late.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Co. of Canada

Head Office, Toronto

[illegible]

THE WEATHER

[illegible]

HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF

Saanich Council—There will be a meeting of the Saanich Council Tuesday evening, when the question of fire protection for Saanich will be discussed. Councillor Diggon will give a report of the cost of installing motor apparatus.

Injured by Fall—While wrestling with a friend in the office of the Cameron Lumber Company yesterday afternoon, Mr. Guy Dranaker, St. James Hotel, slipped and fell, fracturing his right leg above the ankle. Constable Littlefield took him to St. Joseph's Hospital after administering first aid.

Young Girl Missing—The police have been requested to make search for Neva Jury, a young girl who has been living with friends at Mount Tolmie and who disappeared on the evening of May 24. It is believed that she went over to Vancouver with a young man who was here on that day. Since her disappearance no hint of her whereabouts has been secured by her friends.

Life Conservation Meeting—Members of the recently organized Life Conservation League of Victoria, will meet in the Empress Hotel next Saturday night to elect officers. Since the last meeting a week ago those at the head of the organization have prepared a list of nominees for the various officers. Experts on health and medical matters will address the meeting.

Garden Fete at Government House—A garden fete and bridge tea is to be given on Thursday afternoon, June 14, at Government House by permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Barnard, in aid of the wool fund of the I.O.D.E Field Comforts Committee. Arrangements are now being made for the function and a programme is being arranged.

Ministers Return—Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, who spent the latter part of the week on the Mainland in connection with departmental duties, returned yesterday morning. Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, Attorney-General and Minister of Labor, also came over from Vancouver. He will return to the Mainland next week to take part in the campaign preceding the by-election there on June 6 at which he will seek election.

Celebrates Fourth Birthday—The Island Motorist, the official organ of the Island Automobile Association, celebrated its fourth birthday with the May issue which reached its subscribers yesterday. This is thought to be the most interesting number that its editor, Secretary C. L. Harris, of the association, has yet produced. It is regarded as a notable fact that this breezy little publication is periodically forced through added business to increase in size.

Change in Recruiting Methods—Lt.-Col. Duff Stuart, district officer commanding, has received instructions to stop recruiting for the Canadian Defence Corps. It is understood that all military districts in the Dominion are affected by this order. Recruiting for the overseas drafts continues brisk, and in most instances there has been a decided increase in the number of recruits since the new compulsory method was suggested.

Held Master's Certificate—Captain Dalrymple of Penticton, who was killed in action while fighting in France, held a master's certificate and was a Nova Scotian. His last seafaring experience was while master of a vessel which laid a cable up the Amazon River in South America. He came to Penticton several years ago and purchased a fruit ranch on the benches. He had just returned to the front from convalescing wounds when he was killed.

Municipal Chapter "At Home"—The Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E., of Victoria, will be "At Home" on Tuesday evening at the Alexandra Club to all members of the Order. Mrs. Conyers Bridgewater has arranged a short programme to be rendered by the Ladies' Musical Club. A request has been made to all local members of the I.O.D.E. to wear their badges during the conference week, when many visiting delegates will be in the city.

Seattle Man Injured—Though injured two weeks ago, when he was run down at the corner of Government and Belleville Streets by a motor cycle, Mr. H. H. Marden, a Seattle visitor to Victoria, only yesterday, before leaving on his return home, saw fit to seek the assistance of the police in locating the individual who was operating the machine at the time the accident occurred. Mr. Marden suffered injuries serious enough to confine him to the home of the friend with whom he has been staying during his visit here.

Raffle of Amethysts—Mrs. George Gillespie has donated a set of rare old amethysts to be raffled in aid of the Prisoners' of War Fund. The stones are particularly fine, and in beautiful old setting. They are in the shape of earrings and brooch with pendant that can be worn separately. Tickets may be obtained at Williams' Drug Store, where the jewels are on view. They may also be obtained from Mrs. F. B. Pemberton.

For Patriotic Fund—The following are among the recent subscriptions received by the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society: Butler Freighting Co., $200; employees D. Spencer, Ltd., $74; officers and crew of C.G.S. "Estevan," $43.30; officers and staff, Marine Department, $56.75; employees Phoenix Brewery, $52.90; employees Gordon Drysdale's, Limited, $7; employees, Dixi H. Ross, $10; riggers, the Navy Yard, $14.50.

Touring Motorists Arrive—Motor tourists have already begun to reach the Island as the vanguards of the Summer travel over the Georgian Circuit and its ramifications. Four cars were registered at the secretary's office of the Island Automobile Association on Friday and two more yesterday morning. There will be a meeting of the board of governors of the association in one of the committee rooms of the Empress Hotel on Wednesday evening of this week, when full consideration will then be given to many of the features of the Summer programme of the club.

Launch Found—The Provincial Police Department was notified yesterday morning of the finding at a point near Ganges Harbor of a launch which had drifted on to the beach and is now being held by Mr. Bittancourt at Ganges Harbor. The craft is described as eighteen feet in length, painted blue and green, and having a galvanized iron hull and equipped with a three-horse power engine. When found it contained a grey overcoat, a partially filled bottle of whiskey and other articles. From the appearance of the boat it is surmised that the person operating it had fallen overboard and been drowned. The police are anxious that anyone owning a craft of that description or knowing anything of such a boat will communicate [illegible]

Girl Eludes Guards—Georgina Macdonald, the girl who figured recently in the Assize Court as one of the principals in the case against the Chinese, Wong Jim Gock, came again within the scope of police activity on Friday night when she was reported as having eluded the private detective who has been keeping her under his charge since the case against the Chinaman was tried. Wong Jim Gock must, because of the fact that the jury disagreed, come up for hearing at the next assize, and the chief witness against him will be the girl, who has been a drug victim. Friends of the girl have been looking after her and the private detective was engaged for that purpose. On Friday afternoon she managed to elude him and shortly before midnight, after a hunt by the city police, she was found in the Rock Bay district in company with a Chinaman and two negroes. They had been drinking, but the girl told the police she had not indulged in any drugs. She was held overnight at police headquarters.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Albert Gooderham, of Toronto, accompanied by Mrs. Henry Croft, visited the Military Convalescent Home at Esquimalt yesterday, where they were shown over the institution by the matron, Miss Ellis.

Mrs. Henderson, of Vancouver, will be the guest of Mrs. Kenneth Harper, "Hampton Court," during the annual meeting of the National Chapter, I.O.D.E., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hetrick, of Seattle, Wash., announce the marriage of their daughter Blanche to Mr. Frederick W. Stenier, of Victoria, which took place quietly yesterday afternoon at St. John's Church.

Miss Phyllis Burrell, of York Place, Oak Bay, and Mrs. G. F. Duffield leave this afternoon en route to Fernie, B.C., where they will take charge of the general hospital.

Miss Constance Boulton of Toronto, a delegate to the National I.O.D.E. annual meeting, is the guest of Mrs. Curtis Sampson, Newport Avenue.

Mrs. C. B. McAllister, regent of the Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E., of High Prairie, Alta., is the guest of Mrs. Albert F. Griffiths of Cadboro Heights, while attending the sessions of the I.O.D.E. annual meeting.

Mrs. Donald MacNaughton of Montreal, while attending the I.O.D.E. annual meeting this week is the guest of Mrs. David Doig, 1023 Fairfield Road.

Mme. Gauvreau, of New Westminster, is the guest of Mrs. Henry Croft, president of the Provincial Chapter, I.O.D.E., in British Columbia, and is a delegate to the annual meeting of the National Chapter this week.

Miss O'Brien of Toronto, a delegate to the I.O.D.E. annual meeting, is a guest at the home of Mrs. F. B. Pemberton.

Last Monday evening at Christ Church Cathedral the Very Rev. Dean Quainton united in marriage Marguerite A. E. Barton, eldest daughter of Mrs. A. H. Ridsdale of this city, and Sergt. William B. Holgate, of the 4th Division, D.A.C. Only immediate relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom witnessed the ceremony, which was very simple. The groom left on the following day for Petawawa, Ont., with the ammunition column.

Miss Maud Scruby, of Vancouver, is spending a vacation in the city visiting friends.

Mrs. C. J. Bastedo, formerly of Los Angeles, is visiting the Coast cities. Mr. and Mrs. Bastedo, who have been residing in Los Angeles for several years, are planning to move to Port Angeles to take up their residence.

Mrs. W. H. Griffin has left for Winnipeg, where she will act as delegate from the Vancouver Council of Women to the meeting of the National Council, and to the Civic Improvement League of Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, of Vancouver, are spending a vacation touring Vancouver Island.

Mr. and Mrs. P. McLeod, of Calgary, who have been spending the past six weeks visiting Victoria, have left en route home via Seattle.

Mr. H. W. Holmes, of Edmonton, is spending a holiday visiting friends in the city.

Mr. F. C. Pickwell, Western representative for the Toronto Saturday Night, is visiting Victoria, Vancouver and other Coast cities for a few days.

Mrs. Mary Walker, of Calgary, is visiting the Coast cities for a few days.

Mr. Charles Hall and Mrs. Hall, of this city, are spending the week-end in Vancouver visiting friends.

Mrs. A. W. MacDougall, of Montreal, is one of the delegates from the East expected for the annual meeting of the National Chapter, I.O.D.E., which begins in this city tomorrow.

Mrs. W. K. Chandler and Mrs. McGregor, of Winnipeg, have left on their way to the Coast, where they will spend the Summer months. They have a cottage on Bowen Island and expect to spend a part of the Summer there.

Miss Helene Cavers, of Vancouver, who has not been in good health, is spending a holiday touring Vancouver Island. She expects to remain on the Island for some time.

Mrs. A. Knight, of Vancouver, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Hannay, of Nanaimo, for the past week, has returned home.

Mrs. Rant, of this city, is in Vancouver to spend a few days visiting with Mrs. W. T. Hutchins.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Betram, of Brandon, after spending several weeks visiting friends in Victoria and Vancouver, have left for California, where they will spend a few weeks before returning to their home in the East.

Mr. Thomas Gray, of Lumsden, Sask., is visiting the city for a few days.

Mrs. B. C. Parker, Miss Alma Lafleche, Miss Blanche Lafleche, Mr. B. Davis and Mrs. E. Aylett, of Vancouver, are spending the week-end in the city.

Miss Watson, of Lulu Island, after spending a short time in the city visiting friends, has returned home.

Mrs. C. Larmour, of Calgary, is on her way to the Coast, where she will spend the Summer months visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. C. More, of this city, is making a visit to Vancouver.

Mr. E. T. Squair, of Batavia, N.Y., arrived from the East Friday, and will remain on the Coast for several weeks. He intends returning home via California.

Mr. L. C. Collins and Mrs. Collins, and Mr. John Wilcox, of Dungeness, are spending a few days in the city visiting friends.

Mr. John Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, of Calgary, passed through here en route to Vancouver, where they will spend a short holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas, of Victoria, are visiting Vancouver for the week-end.

Canadians who have recently registered in London include: Lieut. S. M. Johnston, Vancouver; Captain Darrell P. Hannington, Victoria; Mr. G. H. Stevens, Vancouver; Miss M. H. Murray, Vancouver; Commander G. Hallett, Nelson; Mr. A. J. Blandford, Vancouver; Miss R. Blyth, Vancouver; Sec.-Lieut. H. R. Ward, Victoria; Lieut. J. M. Munro, Vancouver; Miss I. Cameron, Victoria; Miss Catherine E. Daniell, Victoria; Lieut. P. Burke, Vancouver; Mrs. H. Bell-Irving, Vancouver; Miss Alice A. Jones, Victoria; Miss Edna M. Gray, Victoria; Mr. John Scrimgeour, Vancouver; Lieut. W. D. Robertson, Victoria; Lieut. A. R. Layard, Deep Cove, B.C.; and Lieut. W. F. Loveland, Victoria.

The engagement was announced recently of Prince Albert of Battenburg, son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, and a cousin of His Majesty King George, to Lady Irene Denison, daughter of the Earl of Londesborough. Prince Alexander is a brother of the Queen of Spain. Lady Irene Denison is the only daughter of the Earl of Londesborough, who is said to be very wealthy and holds vast estates in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell, of Vancouver, are visitors in the city for a short time.

Mrs. George E. Macdonald has returned to the Coast after spending the past four months visiting friends in Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Malcomson and Miss Dorothy J. Malcomson, of Detroit, Mich., arrived in the city yesterday and will spend some time on the Coast.

Mrs. Arthur Inglis, who returned with her baby from St. Lucia, British West Indies, last Wednesday, is spending some time with her father, Mr. H. H. Nash, Battery Street.

Mrs. A. A. Cleaver Cox is over from Vancouver, staying for a few days at the Empress Hotel.

Miss Newton, of New Denver, B.C., is in the city the guest of Mrs. Macdonald, Cedar Hill Road.

Mrs. Matthews, wife of Major J. E. Matthews, of Vancouver, is the guest of [illegible] week-end.

Mrs. J. J. Shallcross, who has been visiting for a time in the East, has returned home.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hospital Auxiliary to Meet—The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, will be held on Tuesday, at 3:30 [illegible]

HORLICK'S

Malted Milk for the Home

A nourishing food-drink for All Ages. Anywhere at anytime. [illegible]

COPAS & YOUNG

Do Not Advertise a Few Articles Like Fly-Catchers

and then stick you on something under cover. They advertise THEM ALL at different times AND GUARANTEE they Save You Money.

Pride of Canada New Maple Sugar, 2 cakes for 25c
Pure Gold or Shirriff's Jelly Powder, 4 packets for 25c
Family Soda Biscuits, Large packet 25c
Nice Ceylon Tea, 3 pounds for $1.00
Nice Orange Marmalade, 4s, per tin 55c
Nice Ontario Jam, 4-pound tin 50c
Nice Lombard Plums, Large can 15c
B.C. or Pacific Cream, Large can 10c
Nice Sweet Sunkist Oranges, 3 dozen for 50c
Cream of Wheat, Per packet 20c
Nice Grapefruit or Orange Marmalade, 2s, per can 30c
Old Dutch or Lux, 3 for 25c
Anti-Combine Coffee, fresh ground while you wait. Per pound, 40c and 35c

We Sell Everything at the Lowest Possible Price—No SPECIALS FOR BAIT

COPAS & YOUNG

Cor. Fort and Broad — ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS — Phones 94 and 95

Economical Lunches

In our delicious Meat Pies the resourceful housewife has meat that never fails to please. Look at it any way you like, one of these tasty pies always pleases. They are economical, they are made of the choicest ingredients; they can be secured hot or cold.

Today we have

Pork Pies, 10c each, or three for .... 25¢
Steak and Kidney, 15c, 25c, 50¢

The Yorkshire Bakery

640 Yates St. Phone 1929

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Now is the time to have your Hats cleaned and re-blocked. Our work guaranteed.

American Hatter

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Dress Shirts and White Pleated Shirts—Regular prices, $2.00 and $2.50. Selling-Out Price .... 95¢
Silk Hose—Regular $1.00. Selling-Out Price .... 50¢
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Fine Lisle Hose, in black, tan, and grey. Regular 50c. Selling-Out Price, 5 pairs for $1.00
Suits and Overcoats, Campbell's manufacture—the best to be had. Selling-Out Price $14.75
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Warden: Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cantab.)
Headmaster: J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (London Univ.)

Do Your Bit

The Man in the Trenches Depends on Your Promises Are You Keeping Them

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Victoria Patriotic Aid Society

Winch Bldg. Fort Street

The Salvation Army Industrial Store

will be pleased to send to your home for old clothing.

Phone 2673

Returned Soldiers

The work of finding suitable occupation for the returned soldier needs your assistance. When you have employment to offer, kindly communicate with

The Secretary,

The Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee

[illegible]

BEAUTY CULTURE

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Everything for Wash Day

At our usual easy prices. Specials in wringers at $[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible]

Clothes Line Sets—Hundred foot galvanized wire, one pair galvanized pulleys and two hooks. Complete set $1.25

[illegible] Wash Boards — Strong frame, heavy clear glass, smooth finish. Each .... [illegible] Also in enamel, each .... [illegible]

Wash Boilers — All hand made: Heavy tin. Each ...... $[illegible] Heavy galvanized, each, $[illegible] and .... $[illegible] Heavy tin, copper bottom, each, $[illegible] and .... $[illegible]

Galvanized Wash Tubs — Heavy gauge iron. Special, each, $[illegible], $1.75, $[illegible] and $1.25

Fibre Tubs—Each $1.50

Daisy Clothes Lines—Strong cotton; sixty-foot length ... 25¢

[illegible]—Three for .... 25¢

[illegible] Ammonia—Special for laundry. Two for .... 25¢

Ironing Boards — Well finished hardwood. Each, 75c and 35¢

[illegible] Clothes Racks — Four bars; each .... 65¢

Fels Naptha Soap Seven bars, 50c. Sunlight Soap Five bars, [illegible]

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743 Yates Street Phone 855

[illegible]

We sell for cash and save you money

Clothes Pins Four dozen, 15c. Spring Pegs Four dozen, 25c

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SPECIAL CLASS FOR BEGINNERS

ENTRANCE MONTHLY, 1ST AND 15TH

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Organized on Attractive Pension Lines

Excellent bedrooms and service

Good cuisine a la carte—Spacious sun lounge.

Apply MANAGER,

715 Courtney Street



Tourists! Visitors! Victorians!

All of you—try a meal here or a dainty afternoon tea. English in service, English in surroundings, English girls to wait upon you.

The Tea Kettle

MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE

Corner Douglas and View Sts.

Phone 4098

Ice Cream

Get it at Clay's and it is delicious indeed—delicious in its richness, its flavor, its refreshing, cooling, wholesome properties.

Come with your friends and have some—any afternoon.

POPULAR PRICES

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Tea Rooms and Bakery

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Optician 654 Yates St. Second Floor

If things aren't as bright as they should be, don't worry, but come to

THE

Belmont Tea Rooms

Teas and Lunches

Opp. Union Club. Phone 1633

SERBIANS RESPOND TO COUNTRY'S CALL

First Contingent of 10,000 to Be Recruited in United States Leaves on C. P. R. Steamer Princess Charlotte.

"Our mother country wants us and we are going back to fight for her. Money is nothing to us, but liberty is everything, and before the war is ended we will see to it that our down-trodden land is swept clean of the savages who have wrought such havoc among our people," said a member of a band of 100 Serbians who passed through the city yesterday.

The party left on the C.P.R. steamer Princess Charlotte for Vancouver, and they will travel over the Canadian route to Halifax, where they expect to meet large numbers of their fellow countrymen who have been gathered together in the United States for the purpose of going to Salonica to take up arms against the ruthless invaders of their land.

Ten thousand Serbians will, within a very short time, be on their way overseas to swell the ranks of the fighting forces. A great wave of enthusiasm has swept over the Serbian communities in all parts of the world, and each will supply its quota of men to join in the fight for freedom.

Nicholas Djonovich, formerly editor of The Liberte, a newspaper published in Belgrade, is now representing the Serbian Government and is conducting a recruiting campaign in the United States. He is responsible for having gathered together the party that arrived here yesterday from the south. They were recruited from San Francisco, Oakland and environs, and they include a number of Serbians who formerly lived in different parts of Austria.

The contingent presented a fine appearance, as they are a well set-up lot of men, every one of whom have given up their peaceful callings and their home life in California to answer the call of duty. They are all men of good standing in the communities they have just left, having followed their respective professions or engaged in successful business ventures. Many of them sold out at a loss, and the majority of them are men who are leaving their families [illegible] while they go to do battle with the enemy many thousands of miles away.

One man, a ship's fitter in the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, sold all his property at a considerable loss and turned the proceeds over to his family in order that they might live comfortably during his absence. It is eighteen years since he left Serbia, but he still feels that the land of his birth has a claim on him when it comes to assisting in relieving her distress.

The men stated yesterday that hundreds of Serbians have already returned to Europe since the war began, and many others would have gone if facilities had been provided for their going, but this has only been made possible since the entry of the United States into the war, when arrangements were at once made permitting of Serbians residing on the other side of the border joining up for service.

COMMISSION LEAVES

Liberal Members to Investigate Overseas' Vote on Prohibition Start for England

After a meeting with the Executive Council yesterday morning the Commission appointed to investigate the allegations of irregularities in the taking of the overseas soldier vote on the prohibition referendum left in the afternoon for the east en route to England.

The three members of the Commission, Messrs. David Whiteside, chairman, of New Westminster; Mr. F. A. Pauline, Saanich, and Mr. C. F. Nelson, of Slocan, have been busy during the past week preparing for the trip. All arrangements for their work has been made as far as possible. The act under which they were appointed made provision for the necessary funds for their expenses as well as for other necessities.

Owing to the fact that travelling at this time is a dangerous proceeding the Government has arranged for life insurance on the lives of Messrs. Whiteside and Pauline at $5,000 each, and for Mr. Nelson, who is unmarried, $1,000.

The Commission is expected to hold its first meeting in England about the 16th of next month and will be there about a month, as it expects to be back in Victoria by August 1.

By a felicitous coincidence the Aisne, where the French are making their brilliant new "push," figured prominently in the earliest known military annals of what is now called France. It is the ancient Axona, to which a Roman poet, who had clearly never seen the sluggish stream, applies the incongruously inappropriate epithet "torrential." Caesar during the second year (B.C. 57) of his Gallic campaign, encamped on the banks of the Aisne, which flowed, he says, "on the farthest frontier of the Remi." From his movements we may infer that the river was near their northern boundary. These Remi were the wily tribe of Gauls who gave the name to modern Reims.—London Chronicle.

POPULAR COUPLE MARRIED YESTERDAY

Nuptials of Miss Dorothy Woodward and Lieut. J. Curtis Watson, R.N., Celebrated—Many Present.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season took place yesterday afternoon at the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church when Dorothy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Woodward, of "Clevelly," North Quadra street, was married to Flight-Lieut. James Curtis Watson, R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of Belmont Avenue.

Rev. Captain Campbell, chaplain of the 50th Gordon Highlanders, wearing his military uniform, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Dr. W. L. Clay, pastor of the church. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming and wore a beautifully embroidered dress of white crepe de chine, with short embroidered bodice, the undersleeves of which were all-over lace edged with pearls, and the skirt gathered full at the waist. The wedding veil of rare old Carrickmacross lace was arranged over her hair in mob-cap fashion where it was held lightly in place by a circlet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of the lilies-of-the-valley. Her only ornament was a diamond brooch, a gift of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaid was Miss Emma Watson, the groom's sister, who wore a frock of apple blossom pink silk, trimmed with ecru lace and embroidered in old gold and blue. She wore a picture hat and carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations. The flower girls, who led the bride into the church, were Miss Kathleen Mundy, a niece of the bride, and Miss Phillis Woodward, a younger sister. Both were daintily dressed in white frocks with pink sashes. The flower baskets were filled with pink and white rose petals.

The groomsman was Douglas Campbell, son of the officiating minister, who recently returned from the front.

As the bridal procession entered the church, the organist, Mr. Jesse Longfield played the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin," and at the conclusion of the service, while the register was being signed and later while the couple were leaving the church, the Mendelssohn Wedding March was played.

The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and was filled with friends of the bride and groom, both of whom were well known in the city.

After the wedding a large number of guests gathered at the home of the bride's parents, where a reception was held from 4 till 6:30. The rooms were decorated with white roses, and the wedding cake was surrounded by gorgeous pink hydrangeas. In a separate room was displayed the many beautiful wedding gifts, received by the popular young couple. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a set of military brushes.

Groom War Hero.

Lieut. Watson is a war hero. While in his machine at a high altitude over the North Sea, with the Royal Naval Air Service, he suffered a painful injury, having the nerves of both eyes frozen, which caused temporary loss of sight. The young aviator, since being invalided home has recovered and will return to the front shortly.

On November last he made one of the longest flights ever made out of Dover, being in the air for five hours. Last fall he intercepted a zeppelin in the North Sea and after a single-handed fight was forced to give up owing to engine trouble, his machine dropping into the water. He was picked up about 15 hours later after drifting about, most of the time through mine fields. He has made several raids on the enemy's aerodromes in Belgium, which resulted in the destruction of considerable property, including one airship.

Lieut. and Mrs. Watson left on last night's boat for Vancouver on their way to Banff, where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride's going-away dress was a handsome costume of blue silk, with which she will wear a set of lynx furs and a black hat with a blue ornament.

The bridegroom will return to England at the conclusion of the wedding trip, having been ordered to report at the Seaplane Base, Dunkirk, France, on July 1.

RAFFLE TO CLOSE SOON

Will Soon Draw Winners of Jewelry Prizes—Tickets Still on Sale at Colonist Office

Announcement has been made that the period of ticket selling for the Vimy Ridge raffle, which is taking place at the office of the Colonist, is drawing to a close, and that the drawing for winners will take place in the near future.

The raffle, which is for twelve handsome pieces of jewelry, is in aid of the Red Cross as a tribute in memory of the taking of Vimy Ridge by the Canadian troops. Mr. R. M. Byrne, who is in charge of the raffle, states that while the response to the appeal has been exceedingly ready, there are still a number of tickets awaiting purchasers, any one of which may win a prize.

Each piece of jewelry in the assortment represents a considerable cash value, and the pieces, which are on display in The Colonist windows, come from the hands of some of the best known manufacturing jewelers, and are together regarded as one of the most lavish prize offerings ever put up for any affair of this nature.

It is pointed out that by venturing in this raffle, ticket purchasers will be contributing to a cause, the needs of which are great and ever growing as the days of warfare go on and Canadian men continue to meet with wounds while defending the honor of the Empire. The entire proceeds of the raffle will be turned over to the Red Cross and will be converted into hospital supplies for use in the Canadian base and field hospitals.

The many friends of Mrs. Tunnicliffe, who for several years represented the Spirella Corset Co. in this city, will regret to hear that she has now taken up her residence in Seattle, Mr. Tunnicliffe having accepted a position in one of the large ship construction firms in that city. Mrs. Tunnicliffe carries with her the best wishes of her many friends, of whom there were quite a number to give her a hearty send-off.

Principals in Wedding



LIEUT. J. CURTIS WATSON, R.N.



MISS DOROTHY WOODWARD

ARE GLAD TO FIGHT ALONGSIDE CANADA

American Divine States United States' Entry Into War Will Draw Closer Bonds Between English-Speaking Nations.

That the participation of the United States in the war as an ally of Great Britain in the great struggle for the liberties of the world will undoubtedly draw still closer the bonds which unite the two great English speaking nations and, in particular, still further augment the close relations which have always existed between Canada and the United States is the belief of Rev. Dr. Franklin C. Southworth, president of the Meadville Theological School, of Meadville, Penn., who is a visitor in the city, a guest at the Empress. Rev. Dr. Southworth is on an extended trip which has taken him through the middle west to the coast. He has visited various southern Pacific Coast cities, meeting many of the alumni of the Meadville school, a Unitarian institute, and he is now en route east via the C. P. R. This morning he will preach at the Unitarian church here and tonight at Vancouver.

There is no mistaking Dr. Southworth's conviction that by her entry into the war the United States has taken the right course, one that was rendered imperative by reason of the traditional policy of the country as an exponent of democracy. In the east, he pointed out, the sentiment from almost the commencement of the war and especially from the date of the sinking of the Lusitania, has been with the Allies. From the very first when Germany violated Belgium there has been a large element which demanded an emphatic protest on the part of the Union, but that element was kept more or less in the back-ground while the Pacificist group, whose energies were more vocal than their numbers warranted, created a feeling abroad that the interest of the States in the great world war was not one such as would ever induce her to take an active share in the struggle. Now that war has been actually declared a great many people who were anxious to see their country array itself with the allies and in the interests of humanity are feeling for the first time that their country has placed itself in the right position with the world and are anxious that no time should be lost in her exerting her utmost effort to assist in the struggle.

Rev. Dr. Southworth stated that while, perhaps, in the central west and the Pacific Coast sections of the Union the feeling was less intense than in the East, which had always had much closer relations with Great Britain and France, yet it was growing stronger in its approval of the country entering the war on the side of the Allies, and in cementing this conviction the Press, he stated, had been doing a great work. Almost unanimously is being urged the very strongest effort the United States is capable of.

The visits to the United States recently of the Right Honourable Arthur Balfour at the head of the British Mission, and Marshal Joffrey, have done much, Dr. Southworth believes, to draw the three nations together.

Three of Dr. Southworth's sons are now connected with military units which will undoubtedly participate in actual hostilities. The eldest is a member of the Massachusetts National Guard, the second a member of the Harvard Ambulance Corps, one of the first college units to be formed and which is expected to be one of the first to go to the front.

Rev. Dr. Southworth declared that the people of the United States have been tremendously impressed with the patriotism of Canada and her great sacrifices. To fight alongside the Canadians will be, he stated, considered a privilege by the American troops. The comradeship will undoubtedly result in still closer bonds between the two countries.

It is Dr. Southworthr's first visit to the Pacific Northwest and he is struck with the progress made. He has nothing but kind things to say of the beauties of Victoria, and he spoke enthusiastically of a motor trip he took yesterday afternoon in and about the city. He believes that with its advantageous situation Victoria is certain to become a great port and an ever growing attraction to the tourist.

SUDDENLY EXPIRES

Mr. Edwin Noble Drops Dead While Working at Jubilee Hospital—Here Many Years

Mr. Edwin Noble, a carpenter engaged in some repair work at the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, dropped dead yesterday morning while talking to a fellow workman.

Deceased was a native of Halifax, Yorks, England, and was 29 years of age. When only three years of age, he came to Victoria with his parents. He was in partnership in the contracting business with his father, Mr. Walter Noble, of 1702 Belmont Avenue. Besides his parents, he leaves a widow and two small children, and three sisters.

I. O. D. E. DELEGATES REACHING VICTORIA

About 100 Guests of Local Chapters Arrive to Attend Sessions of Annual Meeting Beginning Tomorrow.

About one hundred delegates to the annual meeting of the National Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, which will begin its sessions on Monday morning at the Empress Hotel, reached the city yesterday and are the guests of personal friends and members of the local chapters who have offered the hospitality of their homes for the period of the meeting. Some are also staying at various hotels in the city.

It was announced yesterday that the collection of pictures which went to make up the exhibition at the Girls' Central School on Friday and which will be presented to the Provincial Normal Schools by the National Chapter, had been hung in the ballroom at the Empress Hotel, where it may be viewed by the delegates. One of the features of interest during the meetings will be the presentation of the collection to Dr. Alexander Robinson, Provincial superintendent of education, at which Principal McLauren, of Victoria, and Principal Burns, of Vancouver Normal Schools have been invited to be present. This, it is expected, will take place Wednesday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock.

Many of the visitors were made the guests at private entertainments last evening, and it is expected that a number of informal teas will be held today in honor of the guests of the local chapters. As has been announced the services in the city churches today will be of a patriotic nature and it is thought likely that many of the delegates will avail themselves of the invitations extended to them to attend divine worship in one or other of the city churches. The special service in the Catholic Cathedral will be in the evening.

MAY DISENFRANCHISE TAX DELINQUENTS

Mayor Todd Revives Problem of Unpaid Taxes That Disheartened Committee Which Sat Prior to Election.

The problem of the solution of the tax delinquency situation in this city, although apparently defunct, is not to be allowed to die after all.

At the City Hall yesterday Mayor Todd disinterred all the records and letters of the committee which started out so jubilantly at the beginning of the year to get in back taxes and at the same time please everybody. The Mayor believes there is still a chance of solving the problem that is growing more acute month by month. He will make recommendations to the Council after he completes his investigation.

One of the proposals the Mayor is considering in connection with the tax delinquencies is the disenfranchising of all persons who are hopelessly behind in the tax payments. This plan is now being considered by the City Council of Toronto, and has the support of the newspapers there.

For several reasons the Mayor may make a recommendation for similar action by the local Council. After a preliminary consideration of the suggestion, it is known that he believes that the tax delinquent has less right to a municipal vote than the man who owns no property at all. Neither one pays taxes, and municipal franchise is based on contribution to the financial upkeep of the city.

The tax delinquency committee presided over by Alderman Andros spent many days trying to find out what should be done with the delinquent. But all this committee recommended was that the City should sue delinquents for their back taxes. This, however, was such an unpopular recommendation that no City official dared to try to put it into practice. The committee was to have continued its work, but when it found that its first recommendation was not taken seriously, it had not the heart to meet again.

SGT. DUNCAN MACNEIL OF THE CANADIANS

Says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Cured His Dyspepsia Completely

Sergeant Duncan MacNeil, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, writing from Europe (his home address is 11[illegible] Pleasant Street, Halifax, N.S.) says: "For six years I suffered from frequent attacks of dyspepsia, often being in bed for days at a time. When the war broke out I joined the Expeditionary Force and came to England. I had not been long there, however, when my old trouble returned, and I had to go to hospital. While in hospital a friend told me of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and I decided to try them. The first box brought such pronounced relief that I continued the treatment. To make a long story short, a complete cure was effected."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of [illegible] cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 50 cents; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations said to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.



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OBITUARY NOTICES

Funeral services for Archibald Allan Irwin, who died on Thursday at his home, 215 James Street, will take place tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Holmes, 408 Parry Street. Rev. A. de B. Owen will officiate. Interment is to be made at Ross Bay.

The funeral of Miss Frances Henrietta Williamson, who died on Tuesday, took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Sands chapel. Many friends of the deceased were present at the services and numerous flowers covered the casket. Rev. F. H. Fatt officiated, and the pallbearers were Messrs. P. H. Borradaile, B. Silders, C. Cameron and Sergt. Philip Oliver of the 5th Regiment. Burial took place at Ross Bay Cemetery.

The funeral of William McIlroy, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam McIlroy, took place yesterday at 1 o'clock from the residence at 512 Penwell Street, where Rev. Robert Hughes officiated. Burial was made in Ross Bay Cemetery.

The funeral of Hong Quing has been postponed till this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Thomson chapel.

Funeral services for Mr. David Syme, who died on Wednesday, will take place tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. from the Thomson chapel, where Rev. William Stevenson will officiate.

The funeral of Mr. John Goodacre, who died on Friday, will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the Thomson chapel, where Rev. H. S. Osborne is to conduct the services.

The funeral of Mr. William McGregor, who died on Thursday at the Jubilee Hospital, took place yesterday afternoon from the Thomson chapel. Rev. William Stevenson officiated. The services were private and only a few relatives and the most intimate friends of the family were in attendance. The pallbearers were Messrs. A. T. Abbey, T. S. Brown, Ross Rumball and Shaw. Interment was made in the family plot at Ross Bay.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BIRTHS

SHARP—At 1835 Myrtle Street, on May 26, to Mrs. Peter Sharp, a daughter.

COLVIN—On May 26, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Colvin, 1534 Yale Street, a son.

MARRIAGES

ORD-HARBINSON—On Thursday, May 24, at St. Barnabas' Church, by the Rev. E. G. Miller, Christina, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harbinson, 1210 Carlisle Street, Esquimalt, to Edward, eldest son of the late Thomas Ord and Mrs. Easton, of 2845 Prior Street, Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Ord have taken up their residence at 1188 Wychbury Avenue, Esquimalt, B. C.

DEATHS

ROBERTSON—At Baltimore, Maryland, on the 22nd inst., Arthur W. M. Robertson. Funeral private, from his late residence, "Orcades," Pemberton Road, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 3 p. m. No flowers, by request.

HALPENNY—On May 15, at hospital, Trail, B. C., of pneumonia, Horace Chapman Halpenny, born October 23, 1889, Carleton County, Ontario.

GOODACRE—John, on the 25th inst., at 975 North Park Street, aged 75, born Luton, England; brother of Lawrence Goodacre.

The funeral will take place from the Thomson Funeral Chapel on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2:30, Rev. H. S. Osborne will officiate. Interment at Ross Bay Cemetery. Funeral by motor.

FISCHER—On the 26th inst., at her home, 955 Cowichan Street, Louise Fischer, beloved wife of Mr. Henry William Fischer. The deceased was 46 years of age, and a resident of this city for the past 16 years, and leaves to mourn her loss, besides a husband, one daughter.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Sands Funeral Chapel. Interment Ross Bay Cemetery.

NOBLE—On the 26th inst., at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, very suddenly, Edwin Noble, aged 29 years, born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, and a resident of this city for the past 26 years, late residence 1315 Shakespeare Street. The deceased leaves to mourn his loss, besides a widow and two children, a father, mother and three sisters.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Mr. Walter Noble, 1702 Belmont Avenue. Interment Ross Bay Cemetery. Rev. J. McCoy will officiate.

EYES CAN'T STAND $12 GIRLS' SHOES

Dean Quainton last week gave a confidential talk to pupils of the Girls' Central School gathered in the assembly hall under their principal, Miss Williams. He told the girls of the necessity of war economy and the elimination of waste and extravagance. He said that extravagances in girls' and women's dresses at this time were entirely out of place. He referred to a recent story in The Colonist telling of what it cost to buy shoes for school girls, especially when, to be in style, nothing but champagne kid, or patent leathers with white uppers must be worn.

"When I pass a girl on the street wearing $12 shoes, I just have to look the other way," said the Dean.

Girls in the upper classes of the school were placed in the front seats in the hall and the Dean gave them a frank talk. He also told of some sorrows and sufferings brought upon local mothers by war casualties.

The debt of Downing-street—the hub of the Empire, as it has been termed—to America is worth recalling today. Downing, who built and named it, was born in America and educated at Harvard, where he built his own house of timber and glass. On coming to London he showed his Transatlantic enterprise by buying the land leading to the Royal cockpit at Whitehall and erecting thereon what are believed to have been the first brick houses of importance in the metropolis.—London Chronicle.

New Summer Sports and Outing Garments



Well-chosen selection of Summer Outdoor Garments for every occasion are at your command, featuring many new ideas in Coats, Skirts, Bathing Costumes and Sweaters, for vacation, week-end and everyday wear, which are being offered at the most reasonable prices.

Bathing Suits—In many styles and colorings, at $6.50, $5.50, $4.65 and **$3.75**

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Blue Cloth Outing Skirts, excellent for beach wear, at **$1.75**

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Mercerized Sweaters, all colors, at **$4.95**

Sweaters and Sweater Sets, suitable for all occasions, at prices ranging up from **$6.50**

Wool Middies, mostly in small sizes up to 30. Special at **$2.95**

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New Styles in Millinery

Particular attention is called to our new display of mid-season styles in Trimmed Hats, specially featuring Dress Hats, Bridal Hats, and Hats for all outdoor occasions—Hats of all kinds and shapes; at all prices—but always the lowest.

Sport Hats From $1.00 Up

Largest display of Panamas in the city. See our $3.45 special, trimmed with colored elastic band.

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LOCAL CAT DICTATOR TAKES UP DUTIES

Alderman John Dilworth Calls In Assistance of Feline Suppression Experts to Develop Scheme to Save Bird Life.

Alderman John Dilworth will arrive in Victoria tomorrow from his country estate at Cordova Bay to assume the duties of cat dictator of Victoria, to which office he was appointed by the members of the City Council a week ago.

The duties of the cat dictator are to formulate plans for the conservation of bird life by the suppression of vagrant felines. The conservation of bird life is being undertaken with a view to combatting the insect pests which are threatening the district this year and will result in serious damage to the bumper crops which farmers and vacant lot cultivators are planning to raise in response to the appeal of the Government for more production to relieve the food shortage caused by war conditions.

Members of the Natural History Society who have been studying the problem here declare that the woods inside the city and in the surrounding districts are full of cats which are living entirely on birds. Because of the mild climate here the cats can live out of doors all the year round and become too lazy to attack rats and mice.

Students of the question also assert that the amount of food consumed by cats in this city has a vital bearing on the cost of living. Cats are getting away with food which should go to feed men, women and children. Not only are the cats materially affecting the food shortage, but they are decreasing national efficiency by spreading disease at a time when the health of every citizen is of prime importance.

Beer Bell and Tax Collar

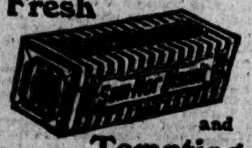
Alderman Dilworth has yet made no announcement of his plans, but it is known that he is considering placing a tax on all cats in the city, similar to the dog tax. It is expected that such a tax would reduce the number of cats that are being harbored by seventy-five per cent. Some Eastern Canadian cities have already put this tax into operation.

To protect the birds from the cats that will be allowed to live after having their taxes paid, Alderman Dilworth is considering having a bell passed in council all cats to wear a collar, from which will be suspended a bell as well as the tax. The theory is that when the cats are "belled," birds will always have due warning of their approach, and there will be no more stealthy garden murders.

The alderman is also working out a scheme to prevent persons from taking undesirable cats and kittens out in the country in sacks and turning them loose in bushes, where they become wild, and permanent marauders of nests. Members of the Natural History Society, after making investigations, report that Cedar Hill and Mount Tolmie, the natural breeding grounds for many of the bird species of the southern part of the Island, are infested with wild cats which have been dumped there by Victorians.

Alderman Dilworth has called a meeting of all experts on cat suppression in the City Hall tomorrow morning, when all the various schemes suggested will be thrashed out and something definite decided on. At this meeting Alderman Dilworth will report on the results of his investigations into cat depredations, which he has been conducting in the vicinity of his country estate this Spring.

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REGINA — ALTA.

TRANSPORTATION MAN TAKES NEW POSITION

Mr. J. G. Thomson Resigns From Chicago-Milwaukee to Become General Traffic Manager for Smeltery.

The many friends of Mr. J. G. Thomson will be pleased to learn that he has received one of the most important positions in the Province in connection with the development of the mining industry.

After a lengthy period of faithful service as agent at Victoria for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, during which time, by his genial manner and businesslike methods, he became a general favorite, he resigned, and for some weeks past has been arranging his affairs in order to take over the position of General Traffic Manager for the Ladysmith Smelting Corporation and the Alaska Corporation.

The concerns mentioned have taken over the Ladysmith smelter, which will be in full operation by June 1, it being figured that the works will treat 700 tons of ore daily. The Alaska Corporation will look after the mining end of the business and the Ladysmith Smelting Corporation will attend to the smelting, but both companies are owned and will be operated by the same capital.

As traffic manager, Mr. Thomson will look after everything that moves to and from the smelter and the mines owned by the concern, which is backed by big monied people who intend developing the mineral resources on a large scale and will offer every encouragement to the owners of mining properties in the Province to open up and develop their mines.

The smelter will treat copper ore principally and the company will bring its own ore from mines in Northern British Columbia. Other mines in various parts of the Province and on Vancouver Island will send their ores to the Ladysmith smelter, the opening of which will, it is held, be of benefit to the mining interests of the Province, as it is said to mean that many mines which have been abandoned and others which had not passed the first stages of development will now be justified in opening up on a large scale.

Mr. S. I. Silverman, who took over the old Dewdney, Treka, and other mines on the west coast of Vancouver Island, will be shipping quantities of ore almost immediately to Ladysmith and other sections of the west coast will also contribute their share.

Abandoned Mines Reopen

The abandoned mine at Mount Sicker, back of Duncan, will be opened up again and the narrow-gauge railroad put in shape to ship ore down over the E. & N. Railway to Ladysmith. This mine was well known as a rich producer of copper ore.

The Blue Grouse mine, in which many Victorians are interested, is already shipping ore to Ladysmith and will increase the shipments as time goes on.

It is pointed out that if the people of British Columbia, and especially of Vancouver Island, will do their utmost to encourage the holders of mining property to develop their mines a great era of prosperity lies before them. With copper at its present high prices the time is now opportune for development, as the ore can be handled and can pay transportation charges which were formerly a hindrance to the mining industry.

Professor Haeckel, whose truculent letter denouncing "England, the real originator of this unexampled war," has just been published, owes his reputation entirely to an Englishman, for he is the last of the militant evolutionists, and would have remained unknown had Darwin never written his "Origin of Species." Seventeen years ago he applied Darwinism to national politics, with evident reference to the present Armageddon. "Instead of discovering and settling new continents," he prophesied, "there must be a terrible struggle for existence between the older nations; and the strongest, most adaptable and resourceful nation will win."—London Chronicle.

Killed by Kick of Colt

LONDON, Ont., May 26.—Hugh T. McLachlan, veterinary surgeon, is dead from injuries received when he was kicked in the stomach by a colt he was trimming.

RED CROSS WORK

Tag Day Collections

The general public will be interested to learn how the sum of $4,326.57 collected by the taggers on Empire Day was composed. The list of contributions follows:

Cheques	$ 115.00
12 silver dollars	12.00
238 one-dollar bills	238.00
39 two-dollar bills	78.00
32 five-dollar bills	160.00
19 ten-dollar bills	190.00
1 twenty-dollar bill	20.00
719 fifty-cent-pieces	359.50
1,536 twenty-five-cent pieces	384.00
10,917 ten-cent-pieces	1,090.70
7,936 five-cent-pieces	396.30
1,164 American nickels	58.20
2,037 one-cent-pieces	20.37
14 "shin plasters"	3.50
Total receipts	$4,326.75

This amount, together with the cheque for $2,000 to provide a motor ambulance for the Red Cross, brought the total receipts for the Empire Day up to $7,326.75. It is felt to be a very gratifying result for a tag day collection, considering the number of tag days held recently, and, while the committee aimed at securing $10,000 on Thursday, additional subscriptions are expected during the next few days, which it is expected will swell the fund to the desired amount.

Hollywood and Foul Bay Branch

The net proceeds reported from the booths and side-shows conducted by this branch at the Victoria Day celebration is reported to be $56.61. "Bomb the Kaiser" was the chief attraction, and much thanks has been expressed to Mr. J. P. Watson, the originator and manager of the feature. The committee has also extended its thanks to all the friends and members of the branch, as well as to the young ladies who assisted in selling the articles which the Hollywood branch had in its booth.

Under the auspices of the Hollywood branch, Mrs. C. H. Gibbs will hold an apron sale and tea on June 21, at the Presbyterian Sunday School, Wildwood Avenue. Tea and cake will be served. Donations towards the refreshments and aprons will be received by Mrs. Gibbs (phone 2823L).

The drawing for the raffle of the photographs, donated by Mrs. Wilfrid Gibson, will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the branch headquarters.

Lake Hill Branch

There will be a military five hundred and dance in the Lake Hill School next Wednesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Music will be provided by Mr. Heaton's orchestra and refreshments will be served. Raffles for a cake and a table-centre will also be held during the evening, the prizes for which are on view in the window of the Diggon Printing Co., Yates Street. A special bus will leave the corner of Broad and Yates Street at 7:45 p.m., returning to the city at 1 a.m. There will be a small charge for admission.

James Bay Branch

Mrs. Wilkinson, convener of the James Bay branch, has expressed a wish to thank the ladies who generously responded to her request for refreshments for the tea served at the athletic grounds on Victoria Day, also to all the ladies of the branch who rendered assistance.

Thanks have also been expressed to Messrs. Jamieson, for coffee; Copas & Young, the Windsor Grocery, Rines Grocery, and Niagara Grocery, for groceries; to the Devonshire Bakery, for cakes; to the W.C.T.U., D. Spencer, George Jay School, and the Connaught Seamen's Institute, for the loan of chairs; the North Ward branch, for the loan of twenty tables, and also to the Daughters of Pity, Mr. H. Chapman, Mr. T. McLaughlan, and Mr. Thomas Fletcher, who rendered assistance in conveying the donations and other articles to the grounds.

The winning number in the raffle for the work-bag donated by Mrs. Broderick, was 428, and was held by Mrs. G. Jamieson, of 1579 Olive Drive. A meeting of the committee will be held at the branch headquarters on Thursday evening, May 31.

Victoria West Branch

The Yamma Hoo Club of Victoria West is holding an entertainment next Saturday evening, June 1, in Semple's Hall, which promises to be most enjoyable.

Tickets are selling well for the raffle of the two Alberni clear title lots donated by Capt. Gidley to the Victoria West branch to be raffled for the Red Cross funds. Tickets are on sale at the rooms of the branch, or may be obtained from any member of the committee. The regular committee meeting of this branch has been postponed until Monday evening, June 4, when all members have been asked to be present.

Fairfield Branch

May 24 was a day of signal success for all the Red Cross branches in Victoria, and not the least to share it was the Fairfield branch.

The committee of workers in charge of the booth representing this branch was rewarded for its days of untiring effort in preparing for the event by the generous patronage of the hundreds of visitors to the grounds. The weather was all that could be desired, and there was scarcely a moment throughout the day when there was not a crowd pressing close to this popular booth. The ladies in charge were beaming with satisfaction as the dollars came rolling in.

The "Generous Goose" is still suffering from a stiff neck after his arduous duties in collecting the dimes and quarters and returning to the depositors various delightfully mysterious packages, which were breathlessly received by the eager throng.

Mrs. Kendle's beautiful little Bantams, presented by that lady to the booth were raffled amidst much merriment, Mr. Anderson being the winner of this raffle.

The following named were the winners of the raffles: Ping pong set, Mrs. Ray; crochetted yoke, Mrs. Schmaelk; sugar tongs, Mrs. D. Leeming; Red Cross silver thimble, Miss Laird; embroidered table centre, Miss M. Carmichael; embroidered apron, Claude Warner.

Great credit is given Madame Webb, Mrs. C. W. Gardiner, Mrs. D. Leeming, Mrs. E. E. Wootton, Mrs. Kendle and Miss Myiam for their management of the booth. Thanks have been extended to all members and workers for their assistance, as also to the following for their generous donations to the "Goose": Messrs. David Spencer, Ltd., Messrs. Woolworth, Miss Toulle, Miss Moore, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Kendle, Mrs. Piercy, Mrs. Hale Ash, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. E. E. Wootton, Mrs. D. Leeming, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. J. M. Savage, Mrs. Girling, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Hardiman, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Lou Yorke, Mrs. Scriven, Mrs. Rask, Mrs. Ditchburn, Mrs. Leemer, Mrs. Munn; and for donations of cash: Mrs. Edwards, $1; Mrs. D. Leeming, $2; Mrs. Spencer, $1; Mrs. Winslow, $1; Mrs. Mackenzie, $1; Mrs. Lou Yorke, 50c, and Mrs. Watt, 25c.

The total receipts of the Fairfield booth for the day were $72.60.

The branch has acknowledged with thanks $25 from the Beacon Hill Bowling Club, per Mrs. Johnston, which brought the contribution of the Fairfield branch to the sum of $107.60 for the day.

Burberry Coats

Gordon Stroyan LIMITED

Trefousse Gloves

Store Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Friday, 9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 1 p.m.

Important Sale of Black and Colored Taffeta Silks



COMMENCING MONDAY

Taffeta Silks are particularly fashionable just now for Summer Suits, Separate Skirts and Dresses. Therefore, this Sale is opportune. The lines that we are offering for Monday are in splendid qualities, and the prices quoted are decidedly unusual. If you want Silks, do not fail to inspect the following, Monday.

Regular $1.50 Quality for $1.25 — 36-inch Chiffon Taffeta, shown in rose, brown, myrtle and black. Exceptional value at the price.

Novelty Check Taffeta—Regular to $2.00 value for **$1.55** a Yard. This Taffeta comes in a 39-inch width in several colors with hair-line skeleton check designs. Very fashionable.

Exceptional Values in Black Taffeta on sale at **$1.25, $1.65, $1.85,** and **$1.95.**

Novelty Sport Taffeta Silk—36 and 38 inches, Special **$2.75**, worth $3.25 a yard. Shown in stripe, checks and plaids, mostly dark colors.

Regular to $200 Values for $1.65 per Yard — Soft Chiffon Taffeta in highly finished quality, shown in sky, Copenhagen, navy, pink, rose, brown, Russian green, nigger and battleship grey. Full 36 inches wide.

Regular $2.50 for $1.95 per Yard—38 and 40-inch Taffeta in one of the finest qualities shown this season, and is offered in about 20 fashionable colors. This is a strictly high grade standard quality.

Exceptional Value in Black Taffeta, on Sale at $1.25, $1.65, $1.85, $1.95

Investigate the Exceptional Values in the Sale of Silk Suits for Women at $35.00. Regular to $49.50 Values.

Introducing New White Fabrics by Special Display in the Wash Goods Section, Monday

Many Interesting Values

500 Yards of White Pique on sale, full yard wide; shown in various size cords. Special, 4 Yards for **$1.00** and 3 yards for **$1.00.**

Indian Head Suiting — A good round thread, even weave; 36 inches wide. Special, **25¢, 30¢** and **35¢** per yard.

White Stripe Dimity—Special, **15¢** per yard. Shown in a large variety of patterns. Very special value.

White Flake Voile—Special **25¢** per yard, worth 35c a yard; 36 inches wide. A remarkable quality for such a low price.

Sport Stripe Cotton Skirting—Special, **40¢** and **50¢** per yard. Shown in white and tan grounds with old rose, gold, green and blue stripe effect. Equally desirable for making of middies.

White Rep—A splendid material for making women's middy blouses and separate skirts. Also suitable for children's garments of every description. 36 inches wide. Special, 3 yards for **$1.00.**

White Cotton Voile — Special **25¢** per yard, worth 40c a yard. Full 40 inches wide. A very firm, even weave, suitable for making blouses and dresses.

JAPANESE CREPE SPECIAL, 5 Yards for $1.00

Phone 1876
First Floor, 5329

Sayward Building
1211 Douglas Street

GIRL GUIDE NOTES

The results of the First Aid examination held on May 18 are as follows:

No. 1 Company—Distinction: P. L. Tysoe, Cpl. M. Heal. Passed: Cpl. G. Logan, Guide F. Bryant.

No. 2 Company—Distinction: P. L. Wooton, P. L. A. Seymour, Cpl. M. Patrick, Guides H. Cook, A. Hardisty, E. Patrick. Passed: Cpl. G. Hughes, Guides G. Carter, A. Jewsbury.

No. 4 Company—Distinction: Cpl., D. Wilkinson. Passed: P. L. Sarah Watson, Guides A. MacKenzie, S. Shopland.

No. 5 Company—Distinction: Cpl. Saville, Guide M. Pepin. Passed: P. L. I. Sedgman, P. L. E. Brown, Cpl. B. Ruddock, Guides O. Zala, E. Quilty.

Mrs. Wallace Grime has kindly consented to hold another examination in First Aid work some time in the Autumn, so any Guides who were unsuccessful in this examination will have further opportunity of qualifying for the Ambulance Badge.

Companies 1, 2 and 5 turned up in force at the fete at the Royal Athletic grounds on Thursday last, and assisted in selling programmes, candies, cookies, and balloons. The sale of programmes realized $17. They also acted as bona fide "Guides" in several instances, especially in directing competitors to the baby show.

At their drill on Friday No. 1 and No. 2 Companies inaugurated a "Court of Honor," a new system of patrol organization which gives the patrol leaders further opportunities for responsibility and initiatve.

No. 5 Company would be very glad to hear of anyone who would kindly volunteer to instruct the members in Morse signalling for a short time once a week on Thursday evening. Anyone willing to do this is requested to communicate with the captain, telephone 108, or 4403L.

LAUREL WHALEN LEAVES

Second Schooner Built at Victoria Goes to Vancouver to Load Lumber

Without first declaring her intentions, the auxiliary schooner Laurel Whalen passed quietly out of the Inner Harbor yesterday and set a course for Vancouver under the command of Capt. H. Dougherty and piloted by Capt. Roberts.

The Cameron-Genoa Shipbuilders, Ltd., who built the vessel, made no announcement of its intention to send the schooner to Vancouver without the preliminaries of a trial trip, and the event caused some surprise as it was expected that the lumber carrier was to be tried out in the course of a few days in the Gulf.

Capt. Alexander Gow, marine superintendent of the Canada West Coast Navigation Company, for which the Laurel Whalen was built, was aboard the vessel when it left here yesterday, and it is expected that the boat will meet all expectations on the maiden voyage across the Gulf. The Laurel Whalen is the second vessel turned out by the local shipbuilding concern. It will load at the Vancouver Lumber Company for Adelaide. The boat was launched on March 24.



Christie's Holiday Footwear

AT REASONABLE PRICES

Men's White Tennis Boots—Pair $1.25
Oxfords $1.25
Women's White Tennis Boots—Per pair $1.25
Oxfords $1.25
Children's White Tennis Boots—Per pair $1.25
Oxfords $1.25
Women's White Pumps $1.25
Misses' Pumps—Pair $1.25
Children's Pumps—Pair $1.25

Prices Right **CHRISTIE'S** Quality Right

1221 Government Street

MT. TOLMIE CRICKET GAME WAS DRAWN

Sergeant-Instructor McMinn Played Fine Innings for Esquimalt Military Convalescent Home Against Incogs.

The Esquimalt Military Convalescent Home cricket eleven went out to Mount Tolmie yesterday, where they played a game with the University Incogs., which ended in a draw. Sergt.-Instructor McMinn, who went in first for the soldiers, had scored the fine total of 72 when he retired. With eight men out, the innings was declared closed with the total at 138. In reply to this, the Incogs. made 114, Wenman retiring when he had made 32, and Walton when he had made 30. Allen and Sparks were the not outs when stumps were drawn. The score follows:

Esquimalt M. C. H.

McMinn retired	72
Tipper b Heggie	11
Harrison b Heggie	2
Craddock hit wkt b Lewin	3
Singlehurst c Sparks b Lewin	5
Major c Peers b Lewin	3
Burton c Tolson b Walton	2
King not out	4
Johnson b Heggie	6
Forsythe not out	12
Extras	13
Total	133

Dawson and Adams did not bat.

University Incogs

P. H. Peers c Singlehurst b Major	9
G. H. Heggie c and b Major	0
P. Lewin b Major	5
J. Wenman retired	23
G. Walton retired	30
V. Milton c Adams b Harrison	5
T. G. Tolson b Harrison	0
S. T. Hankey lbw, b Harrison	0
H. H. Allen not out	32
F. A. Sparks not out	16
Extras	4
Total	114

Bowling Analysis

E. M. C. H.—	O.	W.	R.
Wenman	5	0	24
Hankey	1	1	0
Heggie	8	3	37
Allen	5	0	21
Lewin	5	3	16
Sparks	2	0	10
Walton	5	1	21
Peers	1	0	6
Incogs.—	O.	W.	R.
Craddock	3	0	10
Major	11	3	35
Johnson	5	0	26
Harrison	5	3	13
King	3	0	11
Singlehurst	1	0	11
Forsyth	1	0	5

BASEBALL RESULTS

National

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	5	2
New York	4	8	0

Batteries — Seaton, Prendergast and Elliott, Wilson; Sallee and McCarty.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	6	9	2
Boston	1	2	3

Batteries—Doak, Nehf and Gonzales; Ragan and Gowdy.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	6	2
Brooklyn	4	8	0

Batteries — Miller, Carlson and Schmidt; Marquard and Miller.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	4	11	3
Philadelphia	1	10	1

Batteries — Mitchell, Knetzer, Eller, Regan and Wingo; Oeschger and Killifer.

American

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	8	13	4
Detroit	11	13	1

Batteries — R. Johnson, Siebold and Schang, Haley; Cunningham, Boland, Jones, Ehmke and Spencer.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	1	7	0
Chicago	1	3	1

Batteries—Gallia and Henry; Scott and Schalk (Called end sixth, rain).

	R.	H.	E.
New York	4	12	1
Cleveland	3	6	2

Batteries — Shawkey and Walters; Wood, Bagby and O'Neill.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	11	15	0
St. Louis	7	14	4

Batteries—Mayes, Bader, Shore and Thomas, Agnew; Sothoron, Hamilton, Davenport, Park and Severeid.

Coast

At Salt Lake—Vernon, 2; Salt Lake, 7.

At San Francisco—Oakland, 6; San Francisco, 0.

At Los Angeles — Portland, 7; Los Angeles, 5.

Northwestern

At Vancouver—	R.	H.	E.
Seattle	3	6	0
Vancouver	6	13	2

Batteries—Alexander, Dailey and Cunningham; Barham and Cadman.

At Tacoma—	R.	H.	E.
Butte	0	7	3
Tacoma	3	3	1

Batteries—Meikle, Hydorn and Hoffman; Klein and Stevens.

At Spokane—	R.	H.	E.
Great Falls	7	13	4
Spokane	2	8	1

Score Smashers.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 26.—"The man who can play baseball ought to be in a trench or in a furrow," said Governor Bickett in an address issued to the people of North Carolina, urging that baseball leagues be disbanded, and the people of towns and cities to use idle hours and idle men in making food for themselves.

Hockey Referee Joins.

Cooper Smeaton, one of the best known of professional hockey referees in Eastern Canada, has enlisted for overseas service, having joined the McGill Siege Battery.

PROMINENT SPORTSMAN DIES IN ENGLAND

Arthur James Was Personal Friend of King Edward, Steward of Jockey Club and Otherwise Noted in Sport

Announcement was recently made in London of the death of Mr. Arthur James, a prominent figure in English social life and racing circles, at Coton House, Rugby, from heart failure, following on pleurisy and pneumonia.

Mr. James, who was an American, was one of three brothers James, who were immensely rich, and of whom he was the last survivor. One brother, Mr. Frank James, was killed while big game shooting in Africa, and the second, Mr. Willie James, of West Dean, Chichester, died in 1912.

In 1885 Mr. Arthur James married Miss Venetia Cavendish-Bentinck, daughter of the late Mr. George Cavendish-Bentinck. She is popular in society, is a talented amateur actress, and possesses magnificent rubies.

Like his brother Willie, he was a close personal friend of King Edward, and was one of the very few Americans to be selected a steward of the English Jockey Club. He was a great traveller, a fine shot, and altogether a great sportsman.

Mr. and Mrs. James' town house was in Grafton Street, Piccadilly, a beautiful mansion, famous for its marble, alabaster and onyx, with a magnificent staircase, and both here and at Coton House they were host and hostess to King Edward.

HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

One former school record was broken at the High School sports held on Friday afternoon, although some excellent competition was seen in practically all the events. In the junior high jump Allan beat the previous best of 4 ft. 9½ in. by half an inch. The summary of results follows:—

Boys.

100 yards, senior—Record, Cutler, 10 2-5 sec.; 1, Hall; 2, Naden; 3, McBrady.

Broad jump, senior—Record, Farquharson and T. Heyland, 19 ft. 6 in.; 1, A. Lewis; 2, F. Lewis; 3, Jones.

100 yards, junior—Record, Hay, 12 sec.; 1, Naden; 2, Watson; 3, Hucple.

High jump, senior—Record, Hamilton, 5 ft. 3½ in.; 1, Jones; 2, F. Lewis; 3, A. Lewis.

220 yards, junior—Record, Hay, 27 1-5 sec.; 1, Watson; 2, Naden; 3, Allan.

Wheelbarrow race—1, Sheepwash and Lewis; 2, MacIntosh and Bickle; 3, Bassett and Symons.

220 yards, senior—Record, Cutler, 24 4-5 sec.; 1, Hall; 2, Jones; 3, McBrady.

Hop, step and jump, junior—1, Naden; 2, MacIntesh; 3, Dickson.

High jump, junior—Record, Johnson, 4 ft. 9¼ in.; 1, Allan, 4 ft. 10 in.; 2, Watson; 3, Dickson.

440 yards, senior—Record, Cutler 55 2-5 sec.; 1, Hall; 2, A. Lewis; 3, Jones.

Slow bicycle race, open—1, Humber; 2, Cruickshank; 3, Brockman.

Hop, step and jump, senior—Record, Goldie, 36 feet, 8 in.; 1, F. Lewis; 2, A. Lewis; 3, Jones.

Combination race—1, Miss Burridge and Fatt; 2, Miss McVittie and MacIntosh.

440 yards, junior—Record, Forrester, 1 min. 4 1-5 sec.; 1, Bickle; 2, Watson; 3, Naden.

Half-mile, open (senior and junior)—Record, Cutler, 2 min. 33 4-5 sec.; 1, Hall sr.; Bickle, jr.; 2, Jones, sr.; Naden, jr.; 3, A. Lewis, sr.; Allan, jr.

Broad jump, junior—Record, Livingstone, 17 ft. 4 3-4 in.; 1, Allan; 2, Huckle; 3, MacIntosh.

Sack race, open—1, Fatt; 2, Upshall; 3, Naden.

Mile, open—Record, McDonald, 5 min. 18 4-5 sec.; 1, Hall; 2, Jones; 3, Moore.

Relay class race—1, Preliminary A.; 2, Junior A.

Girls

75 yards, senior—1, Miss Thorpe; 2, Miss Burridge; 3, Miss Stewart.

75 yards, junior—1, Miss McVittie; 2, Miss May; 3, Miss Cope.

High jump, senior—1, Miss Wilby; 2, Miss Cope; 3, Miss Skillings.

50 yards, senior—1, Miss Thorpe; 2, Miss Burridge; 3, Miss Stewart.

50 yards, junior—1, Miss McVittie; 2, Miss May; 3, Miss Cope.

Slow bicycle race—1, Miss Wilby; 2, Miss Thomson.

Potato race, senior—1, Miss Burridge; 2, Miss Thorpe; 3, Miss Grubb.

Potato race, junior—1, Miss Cope; 2, Miss May; 3, Miss McVittie.

Hop, step and jump, senior—1, Miss Burridge; 2, Miss Thorpe.

Hop, step and jump, junior—1, Miss Wilby; 2, Miss McVittie; 3, Miss Winterburn.

Sack race—1, Miss Burridge; 2, Miss McVittie; 3, Miss Wilby.

Relay class race—1, Junior C; 2, Grade B.

Three-legged race—1, Miss McVittie and Miss Burridge; 2, Miss Thorpe and Miss Pommerville.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The members of the Victoria Tennis Club are taking full advantage of the fine weather that has now set in, and in order to further encourage the players to get in form for the season, the committee has decided to hold an "American tournament," starting Wednesday, June 6.

The interest and keen competition shown last season by the players will it is hoped lead to a large entry list, besides giving the new members a good chance to get well acquainted with the courts. The tournament will consist of mixed doubles only, and a small charge per couple will be made.

Entries will close Monday, June 4, at 6 p.m. Full particulars may be obtained by applying at the clubhouse any day during the coming week.

The ladder competition, which is always a source of great rivalry among the members, will start on Saturday, June 9. The club colors, which constitute another innovation introduced into the club this year, are a combination of green, old gold, and crimson. These colors will very shortly be obtainable in the form of ribands and ties.

Play Excellent Cricket



Esquimalt Military Convalescent Home cricket team, which has made an excellent showing so far this season. The names, reading from left to right are: standing—Capt. Craddock, Cpl. Forsythe, Pte. Singlehurst, Sergt.-Instructor McMinn (captain), Sergt. Dawson, Cpl. Nichol, S. S. Adams and Lce.-Cpl. Johnston; sitting—Cpl. Barton, Sergt. Tipper, and Pte. Conolly.

CRICKET LEAGUES ARE DULY LAUNCHED

Arrangements Made at Association Meeting Last Night For Start of Second Division and Junior Leagues.

There was a largely attended meeting of the Victoria and District Cricket Association held last night in the Christ Church Cathedral schoolroom, when the business connected with the formation of a second division and also a junior league was disposed of. Entries will be received until noon on Wednesday for the second division league, clubs which have so far promised to enter being the Esquimalt Military Convalescent Home, Copas & Young, the Reception Cricket Club and the Garrison second eleven, and it is expected that an entry will be received from the B.C. Electric Ry.

For the junior league there will probably be the following clubs entered: University School, St. James' third and the Boy Scouts troop, Collegiate School and Congregationals.

Trophies will be played for in both leagues, the juniors contending for the possession of the George Gillespie Shield, while Mr. Paten has promised to give a trophy for competition in the second division.

No Transfers

It was provided that no player will be allowed to transfer from the second division to the first this season, and it was also provided that the top team of the second division should replace the bottom team of the first division at the start of next season, and that all players, whether military or civilian, must be registered. A final meeting to deal with the starting of the two new leagues will be held on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, when playing schedules will be drawn up. The transference of D. Silburn from the Albions to the Congregationals was authorized. A committee was formed to handle the necessary arrangements for the Red Cross match, to be played here on July 2, against Vancouver, in which the senior clubs will be represented by Messrs. Payne, Lethaby, Freeman, May, Sparks and Lomas, and representatives will also be added to the committee from the second division and junior leagues at Wednesday's meeting.

It was arranged that captains of senior teams should send in suggestions for the make-up of the representative team. The entrance fees for the new leagues were fixed at $2.50 for the second division and $2 for the junior league.

To stimulate interest among the individual players, Col. Cunliffe has promised to give a ball to the bowler with the best average in the junior league, and Mr. Lethaby a bat for the best batting average in the second division. The age limit for players in the junior division was fixed at 18 and under.

LACROSSE REVIVAL PROVES A SUCCESS

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 26.—The first game of the Patriotic Lacrosse series, played yesterday at Athletic Park, and won by the Vancouvers by the score of 7 goals to 6, was a success in every way. In the first place a big crowd turned out thus assuring a very nice sum for the Patriotic Fund, the Returned Soldiers' Fund and the Prisoners of War Fund, but most important the two teams put up a surprisingly good game, much better than might have been expected considering the long period all of the players had been out of the game. The match demonstrated that a lot of the Minto Cup veterans have bundles of fast lacrosse left in them, and after the teams had got shaken down into their gait and worked up combination they put up an article of lacrosse that promises well for the rest of the season.

It was just like old times; a big crowd, green and red jerseys, and a hot sun. When the fans get their favorite teams picked and get to know the players lacrosse may get back on its old footing in Vancouver.

FRANK MELLUS WINS TRAP CHAMPIONSHIP

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 26.—By breaking 89 out of a possible 100 targets, Frank H. Mellus, of Los Angeles, won yesterday the California-Nevada trap shooting championship and the right to represent the two states in the national amateur championship tournament at the Grand American Handicap at Chicago on August 23. C. H. Nash, San Jose, last year's runner-up; Owen Evans, Los Angeles, and H. Lorenson Newman, Cal., tied for second place with 88. Nash won the shoot off with 24 out of 25.

Frank Troch, of Vancouver, Wn., the national amateur champion tied the score of Mellus in the championship event, but was ineligible for the championship because he was a non-resident. Troch was high gun for the three days' shoot, with a score of 488 out of 500.

THREE CLUBS NOW TIE FOR LEAD

Victoria and Garrison Were the Winning Teams in Yesterday's Virtue Cup Cricket—Verrall Did Some Fine Work.

Thanks very largely to the splendid cricket played by Verrall, the Victoria Club succeeded in defeating the Albions on the Jubilee Hospital ground yesterday, and incidentally drawing even with them in the league standing.

Victoria won the toss and decided to bat, Booth and Verrall being the first men in. Booth left without scoring, and Hill joined Verrall, these two playing beautiful cricket and scoring the bulk of their side's runs between them, but with the exception of Lethaby, who stayed for a useful partnership of 30 runs value, nobody else was able to offer any resistance.

Geward and Verrall again proved in excellent form with the ball. Ismay played a characteristic innings, and Pite hit well towards the end of the Albion innings, but none of the other batsmen could do anything worth while. The game attracted a number of spectators, who appeared to thoroughly enjoy the match. The full score and analysis follows:

Victoria—1st Innings

A. Booth b Parson	0
E. Verrall c Pite b Freeman	67
Sergt. A. Hill c Ismay b Stephenson	41
J. W. D. York b Stephenson	0
L. Wyles c and b Fletcher	0
H. A. Goward b Stephenson	2
F. Wright b Freeman	1
H. Lethaby c Pite b Freeman	12
Cpl. J. R. Smith b Parsons	1
W. M. Ivel b Parsons	20
H. Wyles not out	0
Extras	12
Total	142

Victoria—2nd Innings

J. W. D. York not out	21
F. Wright c Lloyd b Freeman	5
H. Lethaby not out	6
Cpl. J. R. Smith c and b Parsons	4
W. M. Ivel run out	5
H. Wyles b Parsons	4
Extras	9
Total (for four wickets)	54

Albion

H. A. Ismay b Goward	22
M. B. Lloyd c Goward b Verrall	1
S. W. Barclay c Wright b Verrall	4
L. W. Stephenson b Goward	0
E. D. Freeman lbw, b Verrall	1
D. Fletcher b Verrall	7
E. Parsons b Goward	1
E. K. McAdam b Goward	1
N. F. Pite not out	23
F. Ashby b Verrall	0
R. White	3
Extras	16
Total	77

Bowling Analysis

Victoria—1st Inn.—	O.	W.	R.
H. Parsons	9.1	3	42
E. D. Freeman	10	3	39
Stephenson	9	3	27
Fletcher	4	1	12
Victoria—2nd Inn.—	O.	W.	R.
E. Parsons	8	3	19
E. D. Freeman	4	1	11
Stephenson	4	0	9
Albion—1st Inn.	O.	W.	R.
Goward	9.7	5	40
Verrall	9	5	21

Garrison Beat Five C's

The Garrison had a rather easy time with the Five C's at Work Point, scoring a very complete victory by 79 runs. The home team was the first to bat, and though no one on their side made a very big score, Askey and Pooley with 27 each, being the two highest scorers on the side, the total reached the very respectable total of 130 after rather slow scoring for the Garrison ground. The wicket proved very tricky, and both Tucker and Montgomery had to retire temporarily through being hurt by bumping balls.

The Five C's tried several changes of bowling, Sutton bore the brunt of the attack and had an excellent average of 5 for 32, Payne being successful in taking some valuable wickets, though at a higher cost. Lea was not in his usual form with the ball, and seemed unable to keep them off the leg. Askey was in fine form for the Garrison attack, and Wells also bowled well, the Five C's being unable to total more than 51 before their innings closed. The band of the R. C. R., under the leadership of Sergt. Prescott, enlivened the proceedings during the afternoon with some very excellently played selections, which were much appreciated. The score:

Garrison

R. B. Paten b Payne	3
Sergt. Montgomery c Edwards b Sutton	16
Gr. Tucker lbw, b Sutton	23
C.Q.M.S. Askey c and b Bossom	27
S.-Sergt. Stevens lbw, b Payne	8
Lieut. Roberson c Edwards b Sutton	0
R. H. Pooley not out	27
Sergt. Wells b Payne	0
Sergt. Weeks c Payne b Sutton	4
H. Beales b Bossom	13
Major Bumbury c Lea b Sutton	2
Extras	7
Total	130

Five C's

R. Barker b Askey	0
Sutton run out	0
A. E. Lea b Wells	4
Dean of Columbia b Askey	6
R. S. May b Askey	2
H. Edwards b Askey	0
P. C. Payne b Askey	0
F. Bossom b Wells	11
J. Bradford not out	15
F. Rawnsley b Wells	2
C. Jelliman c Beales b Askey	1
Extras	4
Total	51

Bowling Analysis

Garrison—	O.	W.	R.
Payne	6	3	39
May	4	0	10
Lea	6	0	24
Sutton	13.4	5	32
Bossom	8	2	18
Five C's—	O.	W.	R.
Wells	8	3	23
Askey	7.5	6	24

The scheduled game between the Congregationals and the Navy was not played. The league standing for the Virtue Cup is now as follows.

Virtue Cup Standing

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
Albions	3	2	1	0	4
Garrison	3	2	1	0	4
Victoria	3	2	1	0	4
Incogs.	1	1	0	0	2
Five C's	3	0	3	0	0
Congregationals	1	0	1	0	0

GUN CLUB OPENS SEASON NEXT WEEK

The Esquimalt Gun Club will open the season at its traps on Admiral's Road, Esquimalt, on Sunday morning, June 3, beginning at 10 a.m.

Judging from the number of inquiries received by the club officials, interest in this sport would appear to be on the increase, and the club has expressed a hope to be able to hold these shoots regularly each week.

The membership fee has been placed at $1.50, and cards may be obtained on the grounds or at Messrs. Pichon and Lenfesty's store, Johnson Street.

SENIOR BASKETBALL

Knott Shield Presented Last Night to James Bays 40 Belleville Sorted Out.

Last evening, at the First Presbyterian Church, the James Bay Senior Basketball team was presented by Mr. A. E. Foreman, with the H. J. Knott shield, which is emblematic of the championship of the Senior Basketball League.

An excellent repast provided by a committee of ladies of the First Presbyterian, Congregational and Reformed Episcopal Churches was done ample justice to by all present. The following teams were represented: First Presbyterian, James Bays, Congos, and Reformed Episcopal. Short speeches were made by Rev. J. G. Inkster, Mr. A. E. Foreman, Mr. F. Schroeder and Sergt. Telfer, president of the league. All the speakers eulogized the sportsmanship displayed by both winners and losers in the league series just closed. The balance of the evening was devoted to social enjoyment.

Khaki Handkerchiefs 10c and 15c

Gordons 739 Yates St. Phone 5510

Khaki Handkerchiefs 10c and 15c

An Interesting Display of Dainty New Wash Fabrics

THAT NEW DRESS! A visit to our new Wash Goods Section will materially assist you in the choice of your Summer frock. There you will find a unique display of the newest and most dainty fabrics, suitable for all occasions. We mention a few of the many novelties we are showing, and invite your inspection of same.

The New Tartan Design Bontex Fabric, very smart for sports suits or walking frocks. The colors are black and white with green line effects, and black and white with blue line effects; 36 ins. wide. Yard $1.00

Striped Canvas Bontex Fabric—This is very suitable for middy suits, sports skirts; in saxe blue and old rose, pink, awning stripes on white ground; 36 ins. wide. Yard $1.00

Gaberdine Sport Fabric—This is a very useful material with very novel and stylish designs. They come with quaint medallions in a color combination of pink, blue, green and black on white ground, mauve, tan, green and black combination, white also; spot and cube designs, in tan, green and mauve, and pink, green and blue on white; 36 ins. wide. Yard $1.25

The New Ki-Ki Sport Fabric—Tan ground, with original designs, cube stripe effect, in blue, tan and green combination; also blue, mauve and mustard combination; 36 ins. wide. Yd. 90¢

Etamine Voile—This is a new and very smart fabric, self-colored ground, in season's colors, with allover designs in a contrasting color; 36-40 ins. wide. Per yard ..... 45¢

Novelty Seed Voile—The favorite seed voile, white ground with dainty color effects of pale blue, pale pink, pale green and daffodil; 38 ins. wide. Per yard ..... 50¢

Reception Voile—An exceedingly stylish material with novel designs and choice color effects; 39 ins. wide. Per yard ..... 50¢

Normandy Voile—This is a charming fabric in white and colored grounds, with delicate embossed design in contrasting color; 37 ins. wide. Per yard ..... 75¢

Voile Superbe—This is a very fine grade of French voile, with a woven stripe of silk effect; white ground with stripes of pale pink, pale blue, mauve, apple and gold; 36 ins. wide. Per yard ..... 75¢

Striped Voile—A white voile with cord stripe; very fine and eminently suitable for waists and dresses; 40 ins. wide. Per yard ..... 75¢

Striped Etamine—For inexpensive frocks. A pleasing effect of awning and line stripes in pale blue, green, pink, mauve and black on white ground; 36 ins. wide. Yard ..... 25¢

Also a Large Selection of Ginghams, Crepes and Suitings—Yard, 15¢ to ..... 35¢

—Wash Goods Section, in Basement

Bathing Suits for Children

Children's Bathing Suits in many pretty styles. Sizes 6 to 16 years. Prices $2.00 to $3.50

New Tweeds in Large Plaid and Stripe Effects

Tweeds in large plaid effects, ideal for coats and skirts. Shown in brown, grey and green colorings; 54 ins. wide. Per yard $2.50

Tweeds in smart stripe effects, introducing brown, grey, green, blue and other color combinations; 56 inches wide. Per yard, $3.00

—Dress Goods, Main Floor

Women's Outing Skirts Special at $2.98

Women's Outing Skirts, made of linenette in natural color with various colored Swastika designs. They are made in button down front style, finished with pockets and belt. Sizes 23 to 29. Special at $2.98

—First Floor

New Outing Hats, Special at $1.95

Many a woman will be delighted to know that she can get such a pretty Hat at so low a price. We are showing a fine range of Ready-to-Wears and Untrimmed Shapes in an endless variety of shapes. They come in both plain and fancy straws. All colors are represented. Very special at $1.95

—Millinery, First Floor

Showing of Women's Bathing Suits

We are showing a complete range of Women's Smart Bathing Suits. They are made of Jersey knit in cotton, wool and mixtures.

The Wool Alpaca comes in decidedly smart styles, some come with bloomers, others have tights. The colors are very striking—navy and black with pipings of bright colors.

The Jersey Knit is shown in saxe, rose, navy and black with stripes in contrasting colors.

Prices Range from $2.50 to $6.75

Waterproof Bathing Caps

Made of good quality waterproof rubber, in shades of green, saxe, mauve, canary, rose, salmon, grey and navy. Price, 25¢ to $2.00

Bathing Brassieres, priced at ..... 85¢

Art Embroidery Class for Ladies Tuesday Afternoon—FREE

KILBANE EASILY MASTERED FLEMING

MONTREAL, May 26.—Johnny Kilbane, of Cleveland, featherweight champion of the world easily outpointed Frankie Fleming the Canadian champion, in a 10-round bout at Sohmer Park here last night. Kilbane was master of the Canadian all the way after the second round, and the verdict of a majority of the fans was that, notwithstanding Fleming's great cleverness in defensive work, and an unusual exhibition of gameness, Kilbane could have put him out by extending himself. The champion had an advantage of six pounds in weight, he weighing 135 and Fleming 122 pounds. Kilbane did not extend himself at any time, and frequently changed his style of attack.

RECEPTION ELEVEN ARE AGAIN WINNERS

The Reception Cricket Club (of Kirkham's Store) administered another beating to Spencer's store cricket eleven yesterday, winning by an innings and eight runs. Fred Kirkham, with 16, and F. Anderson, with 10, were the highest scorers for Kirkham's. Charley Butts' bowling was also a feature of the winners' cricket. He took seven wickets for 2 runs, which is just about equal to the performance last week of H. G. Reed, who took four Spencer's wickets for 1 run.

HOCKEY PLAYER JOINS

Among the latest recruits to join the forces for service in Europe is Big Jim Seaborn, of the Vancouver hockey team of the Pacific Coast Hockey League. Seaborn threw in his lot a few days ago with the Mechanical Transport Service, and will depart for overseas at an early date. The big fellow, who was popular with hockey fans around the circuit, has been on the coast for the past three years. He started the last season with the Vancouvers, but dropped early in the race. Seaborn, along with Barney Stanley, played the utility roles on the Vancouver Club when Vancouver won the Stanley Cup in 1915.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASSES INSPECTED

The classes in physical culture at St. Ann's Academy, which are under the able direction of Miss N. E. Mylam, were inspected and marked by Sergt. Cantwell during the course of the week. Marks to aggregate 100 per cent were given for accuracy, position and precision for the drills of the four different classes; the markings were as follows:

Senior A Division

Lucille Daffy, 95; Queenie Jones and Gladys Underwood, 90; Irene Macdonell, 85; Vera Armstrong, Florence Curtis, Norma Manly and Mildred Daffy, 80; Margaret O'Keefe, 75; May Armstrong and Graciela Slater, 70; Blanche Thomson, 65.

Senior B Division

Violet Horn, 90; Margaret Thompson, 85; Enid Brown, Lillian Case, Phyllis Knapman and Kathleen Redgrave, 80; Marion Bateson and Viola Roberts, 75; Mona Archer, Alice Baines and Lillian Tester, 70; Orma Chasgranes, Hilda Langton and Bernadette Martineau, 65; Blanche Armour, 60.

Intermediate Division

Agnes M. Nyland, 95; Ursula Story, 90; Edna Matheson, 85; Beatrice Camsusa, Ifreda Ford and Millicent Umbach, 80; Kathleen Denny, Gladys Garesche, Frances Ham and Mary McLernan, 75; Gertrude O'Leary and Doris Woollison, 70; Margaret Adam, Marjorie Andros, Stella Carlin, Marjorie Hynes, Edna Luney, Yolande Sanders and Margaret Murray, 65; Eileen Hynes, Georgiana Hawes and Ethel Wood, 60; Cecile Handford, 55.

Junior Division

Eleanor Luney, 95; Winnie Silburn, 90; Cecilia Garesche, Adelia Hawes, Elisabeth Story and Pam Winslow, 85; Marjorie Browne, Paula Paterson and Molly Smith, 80; Dorothy Campbell, Betty Chamberlain and Vera Potts, 75; Sheila Stuart, 70; Juste McKenna and Rose Paterson, 65; Susan Moore, 60.

America's race in piling up vast supplies of munitions—from bullets to torpedoes—offers a violent contrast to the modest activity that followed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Flints for muskets were then the essential need. On the same day, in the same session of the Continental Congress, a resolution was passed empowering the Board of War to employ persons to manufacture flints, and for this purpose "to apply to the respective Assemblies, Conventions and Councils or Committees of Safety of the United American States for the names and places of abode of persons skilled in the manufacture aforesaid, and of the places in their respective States where the best flint stones are to be obtained, with samples of the same." The resolution was carried unanimously.—London Chronicle.

Mrs. William Gooderham



Mrs. Gooderham, of Toronto, who is the president of the National Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, is visiting the city and will take a leading part in the annual meeting of the National Chapter, which will begin tomorrow morning at the Empress Hotel.

Provincial Happenings

PRINCE RUPERT

The city treasurer has reported to the City Council that the city's $800,000 treasury notes are all taken up, and that the whole debt of the city is permanently financed. No short-term treasury notes at all are now outstanding.

A grant of $1,500 to the Agricultural Association for the Fair, has been made by the City Council, which has also confirmed that the grant to the Prince Rupert General Hospital be $5,000, the amount to be paid after the taxes shall have been collected.

A bylaw has been introduced into the City Council and read a second time, providing that power shall be given the Council to levy a rate on all rateable land in the city to raise the amount of money necessary for the ordinary municipal expenditure during 1917.

The principal of the Prince Rupert High School has written a letter to The Daily News stating that many accidents have happened lately to young children who have fallen off the sidewalks of some of the principal streets of the town, and asking that steps be taken to afford proper protection to children in this matter.

Mr. W. F. Hinton, of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, accompanied by Col. Murphy, Sir Douglas Cameron, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; and Messrs. Warwick and Wyley, arrived in Prince Rupert from the East on May 17. These visitors afterward took steamer for the South, their stay in Prince Rupert having been only a brief one.

The Weekly Empire states that although the list had not by the middle of May been fully compiled, the number of women registered in the Prince Rupert registration district will total about 750. This includes all those who registered from the city, the Queen Charlotte islands, and up the Skeena River as far as it is tributary to Prince Rupert.

The Empire protests against the plans of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to fill up Cow Bay, concerning which is says: "If there is one really encouraging hive of native industry in Prince Rupert it is Cow Bay, where the boat-builders are as busy as bees. Every day the hammers are ringing and the saws buzzing. It is a busy place is Cow Bay, and one to be proud of."



MRS. COLIN CAMPBELL

Provincial president for Manitoba of the I.O.D.E., who will be one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the National Chapter, which begins tomorrow morning at the Empress.

NORTHERN COAST

Mr. Henry Hancock, foreman at Rose Harbor whaling station, Queen Charlotte Islands, recently went to the Prince Rupert hospital to receive treatment for an injury sustained when he had a bad fall.

A baseball team from Alice Arm of Observatory Inlet lately went to Anyox to play a team of that town. Although much was expected from the Anyox pitcher, the visitors won with a score of four to one.

Chief Provincial Constable Gammon, about two weeks ago received information that a man named Jim Maher, of Khutze Inlet, near Swanson Bay, had committed suicide by putting the muzzle of a gun into his mouth and then firing off the gun. Constable Birchall, of Port Essington, was sent to make an investigation.

When the steamer Prince John arrived at Prince Rupert on May 21st, Officer Bailey boarded her and arrested a man named R. W. Keith, who was charged with the theft of jewelry to the value of about $500 last December. A warrant was issued for his apprehension some time ago, but he got to Ketchikan, Southeast Alaska, and was said to have there fought extradition.

Constable Gordon recently arrested and took to Prince Rupert from Alice Arm an Indian who is alleged to have stolen a boat and other goods found in his possession at Kincolith. Numerous complaints of loss of goods by theft have been made lately by residents in Alice Arm district, and it is believed that Constable Gordon's prisoner has been the thief.

HAZELTON

The Omineca Miner in a recent issue included the following in its news of Hazelton and district:

Mr. A. L. Carruthers, public works engineer for the district, was at Hazelton early in May on his first tour of inspection.

Mr. S. H. Hoskins, Provincial Government Agent, and Chief Provincial Constable Taylor were in the Bulkley Valley on official business early in May.

Mr. J. F. Maguire, after his return from the Bulkley Valley towns, stated that he found conditions in that district appearing favorable. During his stay in Telkwa a carload of farm machinery was received there by the local Farmers' organization.

NEW WESTMINSTER

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was opened here on the morning of Wednesday, May 23rd. Among those attending the convention were: Past Grand Chancellors William Irvine, of Nelson; Noble Binns, of Trail; R. A. Townley, of Vancouver; Jas. Brown, Kamloops; J. W. Bennett, Fernie, and T. Walker, Victoria. The officers present were: Grand Chancellor R. J. Steel, Nelson; grand vice-chancellor G. C. Miller, Vancouver; G.



MARGARET POLSON MURRAY

Founder of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire

K. R. S., E. Pfordner, Victoria; G. M. E., A. G. H. Harding, Victoria; G. M. A., A. Davies North Vancouver; G. T. G., J. G. Morrison, Nakusp; and G. O. G., E. A. Kincaid, Revelstoke, Messrs. J. L. Brown, Kamloops, and E. S. H. Winn, Rossland, supreme representatives were also in attendance. Among the numerous representatives from the various lodges present were: Far West Victoria, A. Morrison, T. Walker, P. G. C. Jas. Mackay, Geo. Allison and H. A. Bates; Ladysmith, A. Michie and M. Kerr; Nanaimo, G. Gerrard and J. H. McLennan; Benevolence, Cumberland, J. P. Struthers; Maple, Duncan, J. H. Evans, and Somas, Alberni, E. W. Whyte.

The twelfth annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Pythian Sisters was also opened on the morning of May 23rd, with delegates in attendance from all parts of the Province. The grand chief, Mrs. M. Laughton, of Nelson, occupied the chair, while the supreme chief, Mrs. Samuels, of Berkley, Cal., was also present. Among the delegates were: Mrs. C. Wilson and Mrs. C. Rawlinson, Nanaimo; Mrs. W. Mills, Fernie; Mrs. J. C. Morrison, Powell River; Mrs. Cumberland Merritt; Mrs. E. Davidson and Mrs. L. Skilling, Ladysmith, Mrs. Edith Smith, Shawnigan Lake; Mrs. Thorpe and Mrs. W. M. Lacey, Nelson; Mrs. W. T. Trenbath and Mrs. L. Thomas, Rossland. The session was continued in the afternoon and on the following day.

At a meeting held on the night of May 22nd there was passed, without a single dissenting vote a resolution endorsing Premier Borden's action in bringing in a conscription bill. The meeting was fairly well attended. The resolution follows:

"That this public meeting, held under the auspices of the Great War Veterans' Association endorses the principle of conscription and welcomes the Premier's announcement of the Government's intention to bring in a bill forthwith.

"Be it herewith resolved that a wire be sent from this meeting to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lieut.-Col. J. D. Taylor, M. P., endorsing the principle of conscription and assuring them that the people of British Columbia are behind them in their purpose to prosecute the war until a final and complete victory is attained."

PRINCE GEORGE

Mr. W. Sherman has been appointed city poundkeeper and herder.

The plans of Mr. Harry Wilson for the new city hall building have been accepted and his remuneration is to be five per cent. of the contract price. The City Hall Location by-law has been finally passed.

The city health committee has recommended that all wells in Prince George within one block of water mains be condemned. June 15th was set as the latest date upon which water from such wells may be used.

The local chapter of the Daughters of the Empire arranged for holding a bridge drive on the evening of May 18th, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of home comforts for the boys in the trenches.

A movement having for its object the formation of a Returned Soldiers' Association made such progress that Mayor Perry called a public meeting to carry it into effect, the local association to be affiliated with the provincial organization.

A 40-horse-power gasoline launch has been destroyed by fire. It was the property of Mr. G. A. Dunlop and party, of Edmonton, Alberta. The Prince George Citizen says the party had prepared to leave next morning for Giscome Portage en route to Findlay River. Beside the loss of the launch, which was one of two recently brought from Edmonton for the trip into the Peace River country, there was the loss of provisions, blankets, and mining equipment, all of which was completely destroyed.

QUESNEL

School Inspector Lord has been paying his regular visit of inspection to the various public schools in the district.

Mr. W. Chester Smith, of the Water Rights Branch, Victoria, was one of a party that recently held a sitting in Quesnel. The Cariboo Observer remarks that Mr. Smith made many friends during his five months' residence at Quesnel last Summer and that they were all glad to see him again.

Heavy rains have been experienced in the district lately, and these with bright warm weather following will be of inestimable value to farmers whose crops will benefit greatly. These rains have caused the rivers to rapidly assume flood proportions.

Mr. A. Smith, who during the winter season drove the Blackwater stage, has gone south, taking the Inland Express Company's horses. The stage line has been closed for the season, the mail now being carried by boat.

Two families of Russians, from near Armstrong, B.C., lately passed through Quesnel, having trekked up the Cariboo road. They were en route to the Nechaco valley, and had with them some livestock. There were sixteen children in the party, a member of which stated that two other parties are now on the road.

A Whale of a Sale

Is Our Greatest Value-Giving Event in Years

Last week was one of the busiest we have experienced in several years. The men folks of Victoria certainly responded to our invitation to get double value for the money they had to spend on clothing.

In a season when men's wear of every description is costing fifty per cent more than it did in pre-war days, values such as we are offering should on no account be missed. For this week's selling we have re-grouped many of our finest values. Depleted lines have been moved to lower-priced divisions, or contributions from our reserve stock have been brought forward. In a word, we are prepared to sacrifice much of our profits in order to considerably reduce our stock.

Youths' Suits

Eleven Only, Young Men's Suits. These are of exceptionally good quality, and cut in styles warranted to meet the requirements of youthful bodies. Made in two-piece pinch back and three-piece regular styles.
Monday Only **$10.00**

Men's Suits

Twenty-Five Only, Suits for Men and Young Men. These include pinch back, semi-fitting models with patch pockets, and regular styles for older men. Splendid qualities of material.
Reg at $20.00
Whale of a Sale **$13.75**

Forty Suits Only

—made of the finest English worsteds and Scotch tweeds. These are Suits that cannot be duplicated elsewhere in Canada today for less than $40.00.
Whale of a Sale **$30.00**

Hats and Caps

PANAMA HATS — Genuine Panama straws, all fully guaranteed. Smart telescope styles. Values to $12.00.
Whale of a Sale **$5.50**

STRAW HATS—This season's styles, in qualities that would sell anywhere for $3.50. Whale of a Sale .. **$2.50**

HARD HATS—Smart blocks, in small sizes only, 6⅞ and 6¾. Reg. to $3.50.
Whale of a Sale **$1.25**

CAPS—Ten dozen Tweed Caps, in nifty styles. Reg. values, $1.50 and $2.00.
Whale of a Sale **$1.00**

Pajamas, Shirts and Underwear

PAJAMAS
Fine Flannelette and Oxford Cloths, in a wide variety of different designs. Reg. at $3.50.
Whale of a Sale **$2.50**

SHIRTS
Odd Lines of Shirts in soft or stiff cuff styles. Reg. values, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50. Whale of a Sale **$1.95**

UNDERWEAR
Fine Balbriggan Combinations, in closed crotch style. Reg. at $3.50 per suit. Whale of a Sale **$2.25**

Hosiery Neckwear and Sundries

WASH NECKWEAR—Fancy designs in white and colors. Reg at 75c and $1.00. Whale of a Sale ..... **50¢**

CASHMERE HOSE—Reg. at 60c a pair. Whale of a Sale, 3 pairs, **$1.25**

WHITE FLANNEL PANTS—Fine quality flannel, and finished at bottom with cuff. Reg. $5.00. Whale of a Sale **$3.75**

DUCK PANTS—Reg. $2.00. Whale of a Sale **$1.35**

1117 Gov't St. 1117

O'Connell's, Ltd.

1117 Gov't St. 1117

"YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES."—Rgd.

BACKACHE SOON DISAPPEARED

Could Not Do Housework Till Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Removed Cause.

Fort Fairfield, Maine.—"For many months I suffered from backache caused by female troubles so I was unable to do my house work. I took treatments for it but received no help whatever. Then some of my friends asked why I did not try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and my backache soon disappeared and I felt like a different woman, and now have a healthy little baby girl and do all my house work. I will always praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to women who suffer as I did."—Mrs. ALTON D. OAKES, Fort Fairfield, Maine.



When a remedy has lived for forty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and recommended by thousands of women declare they owe their health to it, is it not reasonable to believe that it is an article of merit?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened and read by women only.

ASHCROFT

The Ashcroft Journal observes that Ashcroft is aways a beautiful town, but in the Spring, with its gardens and green trees, it is more beautiful than ever.

Mr. Frank Elliott has been appointed foreman to take charge of the Highland Valley road and also to supervise repair work on other roads about Ashcroft. Highland Valley mine-owners have been urging the early improvement of the roads to enable them to ship ore to the railway.

The Journal's Lillooet correspondent writes that ranching is in full swing all over the district; that Dr. Jones, of Victoria, accompanied by Judge Calder, recently visited his ranch in that neighborhood; and that Captain Tyson and H. Graham, who have been recruiting Indians for the Indian Forestry battalion, induced several good men to enlist at Lillooet.

KAMLOOPS

The Kamloops Standard - Sentinel says: "During a recent visit to the east Messrs. J. T. Robinson and J. C. Shields incorporated the Pacific Shipbuilding Company, Limited, under a Federal charter, to engage in the building of wooden vessels for the Imperial Government. To further the enterprise the new company has secured the services of Mr. Armstrum, one of the foremost naval architects and constructors in Canada, who will be superintendent of the yards, and have charge of the practical operations.

"Land for the yards has been secured on the south bank of the Fraser river opposite the city of New Westminster, and operations have already been commenced on the task of preparing the ground for the construction of ways and the installation of the necessary machinery.

"Orders were placed in the East for a large quantity of machinery, which the manufacturers have undertaken to deliver in time for work to be commenced by the last of June.

"A number of experienced ship carpenters will be obtained from the East and all the other craftsmen will be engaged in the province, and as many as possible in the district.

"Contracts have already been signed for several vessels under an arrangement which provides only a fixed percentage of profit, and as the matter of time is an important factor in the arrangement, construction will be rushed on the work for the Imperial authorities to the exclusion of all other activities, but it is the intention of the company to ultimately make the yards one of the largest on the coast, the directors feeling confident that British Columbia is only at the beginning of a long period of activity in the shipbuilding industry."

Other Way Round.

"Circumstances alter cases," said the lawyer gravely.

"Yep," said the client. "But in my case it's the circumstances that I'm hiring you to alter."

An Army of Internal Bathers

Over half a million bright, keen, up-to-date Canadians and Americans have found that Internal Bathing is more essential to their well-being than External Baths.

Have found that, taken occasionally at night, they feel like different people the next morning. No more of that billious, tired, nervous condition—but, having by Nature's own cleanser, antiseptic warm water, removed all the poisonous waste from the Lower Intestine, they awake thoroughly refreshed by normal sleep, with all their functions acting in healthy accord, bright, happy, clear-headed and confident, eager and capable for the duties of the day.

Copper Cliff, Ont., March 7, 1918.

Dr. Chas A. Tyrrell, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Doctor,—I have been using your "J.B.L. Cascade" for the past three months, and am convinced that it is the most modern and scientific method of dealing with constipation that has ever been devised, and I will lose no opportunity to promote its use among my friends, as I can speak truthfully and enthusiastically as to its merits.

Yours very truly

J. A. Darrach

Wholesale and Retail Men's Wear

Why not learn more about this rapidly-growing and natural practice? The "J.B.L. Cascade," the original and best appliance for this purpose, manufactured by Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., is now being shown and explained at Campbell's Drug Store, Victoria, B.C. There also may be obtained free on request, "Why Men of Today is Only 10 Per Cent Efficient," a most interesting booklet on the subject. If you prefer, write to Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, 349 College Street, Toronto, for same.

Mining in British Columbia

By E. Jacobs

On May 3 The Colonist published a very brief summary of the Hedley Gold Mining Company's affairs as shown by the company's annual report for 1916. The following fairly full information concerning the company's property should be of much interest:

Gold Mining at Hedley, Similkameen

Descriptions of mines in British Columbia, written by Mr. T. A. Rickard, of San Francisco, California, and published in Mining and Scientific Press, have been of such excellence, that no apology seems to be required for here reprinting another one; this time of the Hedley Gold Mining Company's Nickel Plate-Sunnyside gold mine. Mr. Rickard wrote, in part:

In Camp Hedley, Similkameen district of British Columbia, a gold-bearing arsenopyritic ore in limestone has formed the basis for a highly profitable mining enterprise. The mine was discovered by two Englishmen, F. H. Wollaston and C. H. Arundel, who located four mineral claims in 1898. The earliest location on the mountain was made by Pete Scott, who was grub-staked by Robert R. Hedley, formerly smeltery manager for the Hall Mining Company at Nelson. His name was given to the original camp on Twenty-mile Creek where it joins the Similkameen River. Wollaston and Arundel took some specimens of the ore to Victoria, where they were seen in the office of Wm. Wilson, by M. K. Rodgers, an enterprising engineer, whose name appears in the early story of several important British Columbia mines. Mr. Rodgers was scouting for the late Marcus Daly, and was sufficiently impressed by the samples of ore to go to Hedley and inspect the prospect. After an examination he took a bond on the property for Marcus Daly. The bond was $60,000, and the date November 17, 1898. The four claims then bonded were the Nickel Plate, Bulldog, Sunnyside and Copperfield. Exploratory work was started in the January following, and exposed enough ore to warrant the completion of the transaction on December 19, 1899. The remainder of the Nickel Plate property, covering 440 acres, was acquired by purchase and location during the following three years, in the name of the Yale Mining Co. In 1912 the adjoining Windfall group of 300 acres was purchased by the reorganized corporation, called the Hedley Gold Mining Co., the control having passed in August, 1909, from the Daly estate to a group headed by W. S. Cory, W. D. Thornton, C. D. Fraser, I. L. Merrill and Chester A. Congdon, all Americans. This deal was promoted by T. Walter Beam on a report made by Walter H. Wiley, and on the further advice of I. L. Merrill, who is now the president of the company. W. B. Dickson, of the Midvale Steel Co., is the vice-president.

Australian Engineer Now in Charge

An important part in the history of the mine has been played by Gomer P. Jones, an Australian engineer, who came from Bendigo to New York in 1893. In August, 1900, he was engaged as mine foreman by Mr. Rodgers, and in August, 1909, when the new company came into possession he was appointed general superintendent, a position he still retains, so that he has been connected with the management of the Nickel Plate for 16 years. Always full of faith in the successful development of the mine, through all its vicissitudes, Mr Jones has combined the instinct of the miner with a useful store of practical knowledge, so that he has retained the confidence of those in control throughout the changes of ownership and has had the proud satisfaction of seeing the Nickel Plate become one of the best known and most productive gold mines in British Columbia.

R. B. Lamb was manager during 1905 and 1906; he was succeeded by Frank A. Ross, who directed operations for three years, from 1906 to 1909, when Mr. Jones took charge.

Nickel Plate Ore Body is Large

The ore body in these workings has a maximum width of 300 feet; a maximum thickness of 40 feet; while the length on the dip is shown by the map to be 900 feet. This is the longest ore body yet mined. It extends from the outcrop to a point 100 feet below the No. 4 adit. At No. 4 I saw the diamond drill at work, and subsequently Mr. Jones showed me the core, which, in the ore zone, exhibited brown garnet, green epidote, drab diopside, greenish blade-like crystals of tremolite and white calcite. The richer ore is found with the lime silicates—garnet, epidote—and calcite. When the limestone changes to chert, the core is impoverished. When the arseno-pyrite is well crystallized, it is poor in gold. The axinite indicates a high gold content.

The ore zone is crossed by a broad band of fracture—50 feet wide and brecciated—which does not displace the ore bodies. It was formerly called Jones' fault—the only one I detected in that worthy gentleman—who informs me that ore is found on both sides, so that this structure is probably post-mineral and is merely an unwelcome intrusion.

A 40-Stamp Mill With Cyanide Annex

The mill is not less interesting than the mine. The first reduction plant was started in 1902. It consisted of 40 stamps, 24 vanners, and a cyanide annex. In this plant 30 per cent of the gold-saving was effected by amalgamation, 29 per cent by cyanidation of the tailing, and 30 per cent in a concentrate that was shipped at Tacoma. In November, 1910, several changes were made in the mill, the chief of these being the discarding of amalgamation, because the proportion of gold recovered on the plates declined to as little as 2 per cent of the total yield, owing to a decrease in the proportion of oxidized ore and a corresponding increase in the amount of arseno-pyrite associated with the gold. At that time the mill recovered $43,000 worth of gold from 3,900 tons of ore per month.

The drop of the stamps was increased from 6 to 7½ inches, and the speed from 90 to 106 drops per minute. The screen was changed gradually from 24-mesh to 10-mesh. This enlarged the capacity of the plant from 138 to 200 tons a day. The production of concentrate increased from 156 tons, assaying $172 per ton, to the present monthly output of 600 tons averaging $75. To obtain this result, the concentrating machinery was augmented by 12 Deister tables and the addition of two tube-mills, each 5 by 22 feet, of Allis-Chalmers make, fitted with Montana-Tonopah lining, and using Danish pebbles.

Additions to Milling Plant

Owing to the increasing quantity of arsenopyrite in the ore, further changes are being made. Three more tube-mills are to be added, besides eleven cyanide vats equipped with the Deverux agitator; the intention being to subject all the mill-pulp to cyanidation—not the tailing only, as heretofore. The reason for this change of practice is to be found in the high freight rate to the smeltery. Hence the aim is to make less concentrate, extracting as much of the gold as possible in the mill, thereby limiting the outgoing shipments to bullion. This is to be effected by re-grinding the pyritic constituent of the ore, so that the cyanide can dissolve the fine gold intimately associated with it. The pulp will be ground to pass 200-mesh; that is, everything will be slimed. Each tube-mill treats 50 tons in closed circuit, reducing ore passing through a screen with a square opening of 7-16 inch, so that 90 per cent of it passes through 200-mesh. At Tacoma the arsenic is extracted from the mispickel as arsenious oxide, or "white arsenic," the price of which is 6½ cents per pound at New York.

The most interesting feature of the cyanide plant is the use of the Deverux agitator. Roscoe Wheeler, the mill superintendent, inserted the first of these agitators in February, 1916. The agitator consists of a shaft at the lower end of which is a boat's screw-propeller 4 feet in diameter, having blades 12 inches wide at their widest and having a "hub" of 9 inches. At 100 r.p.m. the agitator consumes 10 h.p. in two operations of 12 hours each, separated by an interval of 24 to 30 hours during which decantation proceeds.

Mine and Mill Operating Costs

The mine is operated in the name of the Yale Mining Co., and the mill by the Daly Reduction Co., both of these being controlled by the Hedley Gold Mining Co. The operating cost is distributed as follows:

Mining and development	$1.82
Transport	0.31
Milling	0.62
Cyanidation	0.38
Shipping and smelting of concentrate	1.40
Refining of bullion	0.01
Diamond drilling	0.06
Mine general expense and taxes	0.17
Mill and office general expense	0.43
Repairs to mill, power plant and tramway	0.59
Total	$5.81

Out of the total expenses—$10,419—in July, 1916, the sum of $14,514 was paid in wages. The shipment and treatment of the concentrate constitutes a heavy item. The salaries of the manager and treasurer are paid from New York. Taxes include the Provincial tax of 2 per cent on the gross value of the ore less treatment and transport. The total cost is about $6 per ton of ore.

Production and Concentration Figures

In 1915 the production was 74,265 tons yielding $796,591.78, or $10.72 per ton. The total production from June, 1904, to December 31, 1915, has been 582,760 tons, having an assay value of $7,181,920, from which $6,633,752 has been extracted. Dividends to date amount to $3,451,851, of which $292,552 was paid in 1915. The capital of the company is $1,200,000, of which $1,200,000 has been issued.

In a report made by Mr. Jones on January 5, 1916, the reserve of ore is estimated at 423,552 tons, worth $4,400,940, or $10.39 per ton.

The disposal of the concentrate costs $15.53 per dry ton, thus:

Freight	$9.75
Smelting	4.68
Loading	1.00
Customs	0.10

The ratio of concentration has increased from 30:1 in 1910 to 12:1 in 1915, so that the proportion of yield in the form of concentrate has increased from 54 to 71 per cent, and the quantity of concentrate from 1,548 to 6,188 tons.

Change in Method of Treatment

At the present time the total extraction at Hedley is 88 per cent, of which 70 to 75 per cent is concentration, so that it is evident that cyanidation plays a minor part. The position is to be reversed. The idea now is to slime everything, treat with cyanide, return the tailing over vanners, and either cyanide the re-ground concentrate or ship it to the smeltery, in proportion to the lowering of the freight rate by the railway company. Tests have been made, using 10 stamps, or a quarter of the mill. These tests have yielded an 86 per cent recovery by direct cyanidation and 9 per cent more in a marketable concentrate. Formerly the concentrate assayed 4 to 6 ounces in gold per ton; now, after cyanidation, the assay has declined to about $25 per ton. The concentration used to be in the ratio of 10 to 1 on 600 tons of concentrates monthly; now the shipments will be from 100 to 125 tons only.

The plan of treatment now to be adopted may be sketched thus: Crushers, 40 stamps, spitzkasten, the coarse going to eight corrugated belt vanners, the tailing of which is returned to two tube-mills. The fine from the stamps and the tube mills is delivered to 12 Deister tables and 16 smooth-belt vanners, the tailing of which is re-classified by four cones, the spigot-discharge being further classified in cones with upward flow of water. The slime from both sets of cones goes to one set of cyanide vats and the sand to another set.

The treatment of the residue for the further extraction of the gold and for the recovery of the arsenic depends upon the freight and smelting rates to be obtained. Like the tariff, metallurgy is a local question.

Company's Annual Report for 1916

On 17th inst. The Hedley Gazette printed the following:

President's Report—The president of the company, Mr. I. L. Merrill, of Los Angeles, California, says: During the past year everything at the mine and mill has gone along fairly well. I think we have opened about as much new ore as has been extracted, but am disappointed in the grade of this new ore. The average grade of our reserve is now about $9 per ton. We plan to do considerable development this year at the mine, and hope to open more higher grade ore. The mill construction is completed. The continuation of the war has kept our operating costs very high, and we will be forced to mine a little higher grade of ore than the mine average until supplies, etc., get back to about normal again.

Superintendent's Report

Gomer P. Jones, general superintendent reports: For the year ending December 31, 1916, your mill at Hedley, B. C., has treated 73,491 tons of ore, all mined from the Nickel Plate property, but very little development work other than the opening up of ore bodies within already estimated boundaries has been done. This work was necessary so that a more uniform grade of ore could be maintained. In doing this it was proven that in some sections our estimate of reserve in 1915 report was below the actual tonnage available, while in other sections it was greater, consequently our estimate of tonnage in this report has been revised.

The main reason for the small amount of development shown was the excessive cost of material and labor due to war conditions, and should these conditions continue during 1917, the intention is to open up sections of the property where pay ore is known to exist, and by this means we hope to prove up the Sunnyside Nos. 1, 2 and 4, and the country adjacent to the Nickel Plate without interfering with the surplus, as these properties will produce enough ore to pay the development expense, while there is promise of other ore bodies being discovered.

The development for the year has proven payable ore to exist to the extreme limit of the workings, drifts and drill holes, and we see no indications of discontinuance of the main ore shoots.

The estimated tonnage of reserve ore is as follows: 311,400 tons of $9.41 ore; 87,650 tons of $6 ore. Of this 100,000 tons will mine better than $10.

Development for the year:

	Feet
Drifting	855
Sinking	60
Raising	90
Crosscutting	535
Diamond drilling	2,605

Cyaniding Precedes Concentration

This mill has changed over, so that cyanide precedes concentration. This has been made necessary, as the freight and treatment cost per ton of ore milled was unusually high, due to the increased quantity of concentrate, high freight rate and loss on gold. By the new system the greater part of the gold will be paid for at $20.01—a gain of $1.17 per ounce over the former arrangement. The concentrate shipped will be of less value, consequently will take a lower freight rate.

The mill as arranged is most modern, and will permit of a surplus being made with a lower grade ore than formerly, and a greater surplus with ore of the same grade as now; with normal conditions prevailing the advantage should be very noticeable.

The mill equipment and both hydro-electric plants, steam auxiliary, tramways and all other machinery and plant are in good working order, and should need but little repair for some time to come.

Treasurer's Report

Net profits for the year 1916 were $248,617.58; dividends for year were $240,000, or 20 per cent on issued capital. Undivided profits after all dividends were $443,687.98. The sum of $47,475.34 was expended in making changes in the mill, and it will take about $13,000 additional to complete the changes. There was 73,491 tons of ore treated during 1916, of an average value of $10.65 a ton, giving a recovery at the mill of $711,997.41, at an expenditure of $463,379.83, and net profits of $248,617.58.

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Heavy Colored Turkish Roller Towelling, strong quality. Sale, yard, 25c and .... **20¢**

Hemstitched Bleached Table Cloths or Hemmed Unbleached Cloths, size 60 x 60. Sale, each **$1.25**

White Turkish Towelling, in 23, 17 and 15 inches wide. Sale, yard, 20c, 25c and .... **30¢**

Natural Colored Embroidered Cushion Covers, embroidered in fast colored silks. Sale, each, 50c, 75c and **$1.00**

Bleached Table Damask, 60 and 70 inches wide. Sale, yard, 65c, 75c and **$1.00**

Heavy English Longcloth, 36 inches wide. Sale, yard .... **20¢**

White and Colored Irish Dress Poplins, 27 ins. wide; in pink, pale blue, fawn, green, helio, white, dark blue, cream. Sale, yard .... **25¢**

Thick Colored Turkish Towels—Superior quality; size 44 x 22 inches. Sale, pair .... **85¢**

Hemstitched and Embroidered Pillow Cases—Fine new patterns. On sale, pair, $1.50 and **$1.25**

Embroidered Tea Cloths, size 36 x 36. Sale, each .... **55¢**

Horrockses' Fine Longcloths — Very special value; 36 inches wide. Sale, yard .... **30¢**

Fine Quality White Marcella Bedspreads—Single or double bed size. Sale, each, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and **$4.50**

Unbleached Linen Damask, 60 and 63 inches. On sale, yard, $1.00, 85c and .... **75¢**

Fine Bleached English Longcloth, 36 inches wide. Sale, yard .... **25¢**

White Turkish Face Towels — Good English make. Sale, pair, 50c, 65c and .... **75¢**

Bleached Hemmed Sheets, in sizes 72 x 90, and 80 x 100 inches. Sale, pair, $1.50, $2.00 and **$2.75**

Fine White Dress Pique, 27 and 36 inches wide. Yard, 20c, 30c and .... **35¢**

Fine Quality Hemstitched Sheets—Best English make, broad hemstitch; size 72 x 90, and 80 x 100 inches. Sale, pair, $3.50 and **$4.00**

White Canton Flannel, 25 inches wide. Sale, yard .... **20¢**

Plain Linen Square or Oblong Tray Cloths, hemstitched edge; all sizes. Sale, each, 45c, 50c and .... **55¢**

Hemmed Pillow Cases, size 42; very special value. Sale, pair .... **35¢**

Plain Hemstitched Linen Square Tea Cloths, size 36 x 36 and 40 x 40. Sale, each, $1.25, $1.50 and **$1.75**

White Underwear Madapollam, 36 inches wide. Yard, 25c and .... **20¢**

Embroidered Bureau Scarfs, fine patterns. Sale, each, 35c, 75c, $1.00 and **$1.50**

Pillow Cases, hemstitched ends; fine strong quality. Sale, pair, $1.00, 75c, 65c and .... **50¢**

Good Quality English Flannelettes, Horrockses' make. Sale, yard, 35c and .... **25¢**

Fine Irish Linen Hand Embroidered Bedspreads, full double size, all at reduced Sale Prices.

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CHESS COLUMN

To Correspondents:

All communications to be addressed Chess Editor, Post Office Drawer 112, Victoria, B.C.

T. H. Piper—Please let us have your post office address, as we wish to write you.

Mrs. G. W. Coles (Vancouver)—Thanks for reply. We thought we had seen your solution to Problem No. 75 somewhere.

Errata.

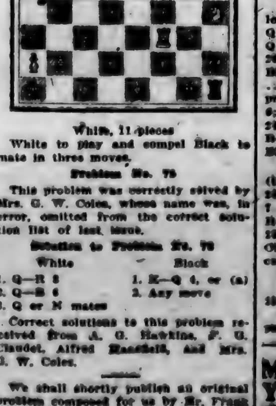
In note (b) to Game No. 112 (last issue), "K x K" was misprinted for "K x B," as pointed out by Mr. A. G. Hawkins.

Our problem this issue is a departure from the usual staid two-ers and three-ers which usually appear in this column. We have had several requests for the publication of a sui-mate, and we feel sure that the following, composed for us by our good friend Mr. Malcolm Sim, of Toronto, will prove entertaining.

Problem No. 78

By Malcolm Sim

Black, 7 pieces



White, 11 pieces

White to play and compel Black to mate in three moves.

Problem No. 75

This problem was correctly solved by Mrs. G. W. Coles, whose name was, in error, omitted from the correct solution list of last issue.

Solution to Problem No. 75

White	Black
1. Q—R 8	1. K—Q 4, or (a)
2. Q—B 6	2. Any move
3. Q or N mates	

Correct solutions to this problem received from A. G. Hawkins, F. G. Claudet, Alfred Mansfield, and Mrs. G. W. Coles.

We shall shortly publish an original problem composed for us by Mr. Frank Janet, the noted American problemist, and we should like to mention that Mr. Janet has stated he would be glad to have such criticisms upon his work as may appear to be in order. We extend this suggestion to our readers for all problems which we publish, and shall be glad to insert an expression of such views as may reach us, as is the custom in other chess columns. We hope, therefore, that solvers will send us comments from time to time upon the problems which appear, and thus keep up an interest in this department. It is always a pleasure to receive expressions of opinion from readers, for it indicates that we are not addressing ourselves to the air; and this applies to all parts of the column. More interest in this respect would be encouraging.

Games

We take the following games, with notes by Mr. Malcolm Sim, from The Canadian Courier:

No. 113—Q's Gambit Declined

White Rotlevy	Black Rubenstein
1. P—Q 4	1. P—Q 4
2. N—K B 3	2. P—K 3
3. P—K 3	3. P—Q B 4
4. P—B 4	4. N—Q B 3
5. N—B 3	5. N—B 3
6. P x B P	6. B x P
7. P—Q R 3	7. P—Q R 3 (a)
8. P—Q N 4	8. B—Q 3
9. B—N 2	9. O—O
10. Q—Q 2 (b)	10. Q—K 2 (c)
11. B—Q 3	11. P x P
12. B x B P	12. P—Q N 4
13. B—Q 3	13. R—Q
14. Q—K 2	14. B—N 2
15. O—O	15. N—K 4
16. N x N	16. B x N
17. P—B 4 (d)	17. B—B 2
18. P—K 4	18. Q R—B
19. P—K 5	19. B—N 3 ch
20. K—R	20. N—N 5! (e)
21. B—K 4 (f)	21. Q—R 5!
22. P—N 3 (g)	22. R x N!!
23. P x Q (h)	23. R—Q 7!! (i)
24. Q x R (j)	24. B x B ch
25. Q—N 2	25. R—K R 3!
Resigns (k)	

(a) P—Q R 4 is weakening.

(b) Not good. B—Q 3, followed by Q—K 2 was the correct development.

(c) Finely played. If in reply 11. P x P, P x P; 12. N x P, then 12. ... N x N; 13. Q x N, B—K 3; 14. Q—Q 2, K R—Q and White's difficulties are not offset by his pawn to the good.

(d) Safer was 17. K R—Q.

(e) The initial move of an extremely brilliant winning combination. The faults in White's development now come to the surface.

(f) If 21. Q x N, then 21. ...R x B followed by either R—Q 7 or R—B 7 as opportunity offers.

(g) If instead 22. P—R 3, then follows 22. ...R x R; 23. B x R (if 23. Q x N, then 23. ...R x K R P ch; 24. Q x R, Q x Q ch; 25. P x Q, B x P ch; 26. K—R 2, R—Q 7 ch; 27. K—N 2, and Black mates in three), B x B! (not 23. ...P—K R 6 because of 24. R—B 2 preventing Q—N 6) 24. [illegible] Q x N, Q—N 6; 25. P x N, Q—R 6 mate. If here 24. Q x N, then 24. ...Q x Q; 25. P x Q, B—Q 8 threatening mate and the Bishop, and winning eventually.

(h) If 23. B x R, then 23. ...R x N P (threatening R—K R 6 and N x R P); 24. R—K N, R x R; 25. R x R, N—B 7 ch; 26. K—N 2, —R 5 mate. Or 24. R—B 3, R x R; 25. B x R, N—B 7 ch; 26. K—N, R—Q 7 winning the Bishop. Of course, if 22. B x R, Black mates, commencing 22. ...B x B ch.

(i) The point of the combination.

(j) If 24. B x B, then 24. ...R x Q; 25. B—N 2, R—K R 6.

(k) The threatened mate cannot be parried.

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A Bax Legal Will Form enables you to make your own will as legal and binding as any lawyer can do it for you. [illegible] Each form has full and plain instructions, also specimen will properly made out for your guidance. [illegible]

WOMEN OF WEALTH FIGHT FOOD WASTE

Fifty Social Leaders in Future in New York Will Serve Only Three-Course Dinners—Satisfying Food.

Fifty prominent women of New York City, it is said, have organised a committee pledged to curb waste and extravagance in their own households and to aid in showing others "a more modified and simple plan of living." The committee, which includes Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, will be known as the "First Fifty." They will cut their own midday meals to two courses and their evening meals to three courses, it was said, and will establish a bureau for the distribution of information "as to the cheapest and best food for the family." Menus containing the most nutritious articles of food for large or small families and giving their cost will be prepared.

"We ask the individual to eat plenty and waste nothing, for without this individual control we shall see a very perilous and difficult situation arise from an unrestricted drain on the foodstuffs of this country," an announcement of the committee stated. "This committee proposes to wage war on the small minority who feel that they can continue, unmindful of conditions, in their heinous waste and extravagance, and to fight through proper channels the food gamblers who are reaping a great harvest, and who are attempting the assassination of the very life of our country."

The Mayor's Food Gardens Committee, in the three weeks of its existence, has made ready a total of 745 acres for cultivation, divided as follows: Bronx, 75 acres; Manhattan, 50 acres; Richmond, 100 acres; Brooklyn, 80 acres, and Queens, 80 acres. An additional 360 acres are ready for planting. In the Bronx there is to be an additional 80 acres obtained by the Board of Education. It was said at the meeting that the crops to be raised on this land would be worth $300 an acre, and that the whole yield would be worth about $225,000. These figures do not include private food gardens.

The National Housewives' League has held three meetings at its headquarters 25 West Forty-fifth Street, to further plans for the formation of a Housewives' Army of 1,000,000 women.

A Non-Waste Luncheon, which was held at the Hotel Majestic for the discussion of food problems, cost 25 cents. It consisted of pea pod soup, stuffed duck, green peas, baked potatoes, lettuce salad, "Old Glory" bread, peached peaches, economy cake, and demi-tasse. —New York Times.

The coming of the comet is hardly likely to cause the panic it would have done in former days. They were generally considered to be "undoubted signs of the wrath of heaven, and harbingers of war and famines, of the dethronement of monarchs, and dissolution of empires. The appearance of Halley's comet just as the Turks had become masters of Constantinople, and threatened an advance into Europe, was regarded by Christendom with a superstitious dread, and to the Ave Maria was added the prayer: "Lord save us from the devil, the Turk, and the comet."—Manchester Chronicle.

CONFIDENT GERMANY WILL HAVE VICTORY

Capt. von Salzmann Calls on Countrymen to Place "Blind Faith" in Hindenburg's Plans,

Captain von Salzmann, a former promoter of Germanism in China, who for some time past has acted as Military Correspondent of The Vossische Zeitung, published last Wednesday extraordinary complaints about the "mechanical" superiority of the Allies as now exhibited in the West. He declares that "since Hindenburg's successful retreat" the struggle in the West is a struggle for "the great initiative," and that the initiative will belong to the side that can hold back its reserves longest. He comes, of course, to the conclusion, that the initiative is with Hindenburg, and he writes:

"Let nobody be deceived by the events of the day. Let people regard everything in a large frame, and then they will not lose perspective and they will feel no occasion for fear. Hindenburg's plans are unknown to us just as they are unknown to our enemies. He holds the decisive factor in his hands, and he will know how to use it when the time comes, in the old style of Moltke. As is well known, waiting calls for strong nerves. Our Supreme Commander has these nerves, as we know, and on that fact we can place our blind confidence."

But the gist of the article is in the following complaints:

"The English spirit of organization has been the main factor in promoting the extraordinary construction of the system of roads behind the Anglo-French front, and in completing the system in a fashion which we are compelled to admire. From the reports from abroad we see that only the brilliantly constructed system of roads, canals, and especially of railways and light railways has made possible the rapid moving about of the masses of artillery that are absolutely necessary for the attack. In this matter our enemies are in a certain sense superior to us, thanks to the American support which is now publicly advertised by Lloyd George, but which has really been given since the beginning of the war. This manner of warfare lacks all that is intellectual. It is the mechanical solution of a mechanical question. The present Anglo-French attack does not show a single new factor. It is always the same old factor—increased effectiveness of artillery, mechanical smashing down of the opponent, and, finally, advance into the lines that have been flattened out. In this respect Arras provided absolutely nothing that is new, and the Champagne battle also will produce no change. . . .

As long as the material superiority of the enemy lasts, the Hindenburg strategy of voluntary evacuation is the only possibility as a passive reply. In view of all this can any living German still retain the smallest doubt about the justification of our submarine warfare? Who will have the moral courage to let the transport of material from America to Europe proceed unpunished and unhindered? Who in Germany dare to take upon himself the bloodguilt, and by stoppage of work in the munition factories to make our brothers at the front quite defenceless? The failure of the people at home would be the severest strain upon the nerves of our soldiers at the front—much worse than 100 days of drum fire."

Mysterious "Margarine"

The Vossische Zeitung announces an extraordinary increase in the supply of "margarine," in terms which are hardly calculated to increase the attractiveness of the products now supplied to the German public as edible fats. It says:

"The provident economic policy of the War Committee for Oils and Fats make it possible to increase considerably the quantities of raw materials allotted to the margarine factories. The increase in the allotments to the margarine factories will amount to about 33 1-3 per cent. Consequently it will be possible to increase the fat rations by about 1 3-5 oz., and it is a particularly welcome fact that this raising of the rations has been secured for the next six months.

The War Committee has achieved in the various fat-yielding spheres very favorable successes which have to do with the winning of oil from refuse (Abfalle) and the removal of oil from cork and maise. The application of the new refining process for the purification of oils and fats which are otherwise not fit for food has also helped to make it now possible to increase the fat ration."

SOUTH AMERICA LAUDS MR. WILSON'S STAND

Purpose of United States Carries With It Peaceful and Fraternal Ideal of All America, Says La Nacion.

President Wilson's "state of war" message to the United States Congress seemed to have been received with very nearly the same favorable enthusiasm by the press of the South American countries as was the case on this continent. Two editorial excerpts from the columns of the La Nacion, of Buenos Aires, one of the best known papers of the Southern continent, are reprinted below.

The first of these appeared on April 4, under the title "The Message of Mr. Wilson," in which the paper said that, although public opinion inclined to the side of the Allies, the country hesitated to declare itself by reason of its scruples about imperialistic Russia, and the Russian revolution came in time to wipe out these scruples. Toward the close of the article were to be found these words:

"If the United States enters the war, as everything leads one to presume, they will do so on the side of the great liberal powers of Europe, against the reactionary powers, as the President has given notice in his message. Concerning these struggles of liberalism in Europe the United States have never been altogether disinterested, as the history of their diplomacy in the old world fully shows; nor will this be the first time that the United States engage in war with European powers in defence of their rights as a neutral, that is to say, in defence of the rights of all neutrals. The war of 1812 with Great Britain was in reality nothing else than this.

"As we say, then, everything indicates that Congress will have to authorize the President to declare war on the German empire. But if, for some unexpected reason, the strange situation is produced wherein Congress does not agree, the message of Mr. Wilson will remain as one of the most highly important documents that have arisen out of the war. Even without the favorable action of Congress—a daring hypothesis—the action of Mr. Wilson will have been a first step toward the accentuation on the part of the United States of a policy that is not indifferent to what happens in Europe, when situations are produced similar to that which has arisen now."

On the following day the same paper, after commenting on the fact that the American Congress had approved of the message of the President and had declared a state of war to exist between the United States and the German empire, reverted again to the message of the President under the heading "For Humanity and Law," as follows:

"The document in which President Wilson not only proposes but proves to his country the supreme necessity for abandoning the desired and lucrative peace and taking the way of sacrifices and difficulties in a contest at arms is, for times like the present, that are noisy with so many high explosions of military and political eloquence, one of the most extraordinary for sobriety of form, for depth, that humanity has ever been able to read. This document, inspired with such a clear and luminous consciousness of the issues, and of the responsibility that is incumbent upon whomever amidst them has a moral position to maintain; this document, of such elevation of view, of hopeful propositions, which apparently were prompted by a Christian concept of the circumstances and of social and human obligations; this document constitutes a real code of liberty and democracy in their international projection, continues the doctrine whereof the application will be the enduring cement of future peace, honors the statesman who puts it forth and subscribes to it, and assures to the country in whose name it is produced a place of preferment and enduring respect in world councils.

"If, before now, we have been able to say that there are not, in the strict acceptation of the word, any neutrals as to truth, as to sentiment, as to ideas, or even as to interests, in the face of the conflagration which on the battlefields opposes the methods of Germany with the ideas, methods, inspirations and genius of England, of the Latin peoples, of immense and mysterious Russia, and even of that distant author of prodigies in the Far East, we now repeat it, we Americans, with greater force and conviction than ever. The eagles that are joined with the stars are crossing the Atlantic, carrying in their flight the peaceful and fraternal ideal of all America, to oppose with it the eagles that are gazing always downward, scenting prey and the slaughterhouse. The United States fulfills in the name of the continent the promise given by our arrival at independence. If the nation kills, it will be in defence of human life and its acts of violence will not lack the relentless decision of the law, the compound of right."

Montreal Officer Falls

MONTREAL, May 26.—Capt. W. Spiers Barr, a native of Scotland, who had lived for many years here, and who enlisted the day war was declared, has been killed in action. He was with with the Scottish Territorials of Glasgow.

IS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT TOURIST PROSPECTS

Editor of Motor Publication Believes Indications Point to Banner Year for Touring Motorists on Island.

Vancouver Islanders and British Columbians in general are warned to prepare for the greatest influx of motor tourists in the history of the Province.

"All signs point to a volume of transcontinental and international motor travel that will cast all records of previous years into the shade," says Secretary C. L. Harris, of the Island Automobile Association, editorially in the May issue of The Island Motorist. Mr. Harris has only recently completed a motor tour of the Georgian Circuit, during which he was in close touch with every avenue of communication with the outside world so far as motor travel from thence into the Pacific Northwest is concerned. He goes on:

"Inquiries are coming in to the Touring Information Department of the Island Automobile Association in numbers far exceeding the receipt of such communications in former years. Scores of requests are received daily for route maps and data, for detail information of road conditions and for suggestions regarding hotels, etc.

"With this great body of motor visitors to entertain, what is Victoria and the Island going to do to make them glad they came, and what inducements are they going to offer to influence them to remain with us as long as possible—even permanently? The club, for its part, is entering upon a programme of preparedness that will enable them to traverse the Island highways fully supplied with information regarding roads, hotels and garages. It is developing its sources of touring information in order that these guests may receive immediate and authentic information on the condition of every stretch of roadway on the Island and on the Mainland and throughout the States of Washington, Oregon, and California.

"A representative of the club will meet all boats to welcome motorists as they arrive, and will furnish each party with a guest card to the club for the duration of his stay on the Island. Maps, logs and general information pertaining to hotel and garage accommodations to be had on the Island are furnished first hand as he passes through through the customs.

"These courtesies and aids—which will be extended without cost to the visitor—taken in connection with our splendid highway systems, will go far towards enabling the Island to live up to its advance notices as the motorist's paradise."

BRITISH SUPREMACY SHOWN IN CAPTURES

In Matter of Guns, Celebrated Writer Points to Proportion Being in Favor of Empire as 400 Is to 70.

In an open letter addressed to The London Chronicle, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle points out that 'it may be of interest to remind readers how completely, judged by every test, the British soldiers have mastered the Germans during the war."

After the foolish gibe of the Emperor, he goes on, and the constant sneers of the German press, which made merry for so long over our attempts to raise an army, it is instructive to get down to the actual figures, which would be infinitely more favorable if it were not for the losses in the first week of actual fighting, when we were in the presence of forces which outnumbered us by five to one.

In prisoners we have at least double, the British prisoners in Germany being about 24,000 in number, while we have close upon 70,000 Germans. Only during the Mons retreat have the Germans taken any considerable number of prisoners from us. Our losses during that week came to nearly 15,000 men.

On the other hand, on the Marne, at Loos, again and again at the Somme, on the Ancre, and now at Arras and Vimy Ridge, we have made captures which run into thousands.

Our Haul of Guns

The comparison of captured guns is even more remarkable. Our losses during the Mons retreat may be put at about 60, the great majority of which were at the glorious defeat of Le Cateau. Afterwards, the guns which we have lost could be counted upon the fingers of one's hands. There were two at the La Bassee action in October, 1914, four heavy guns in the poison gas action of April 28, 1915, and possibly one of two at different times, but the total certainly could not exceed 70.

Against this, we have up to date taken about 300 in the present fighting, and 140 in the fighting on the Somme. Eight were taken in the Battery L action and four by the cavalry next day. Six were taken by the Lincolns on September 9, and about a dozen others, mostly disabled, during the Marne retreat. Twenty-one were taken at Loos.

Altogether, our total amounts approximately to 400 guns, as against 70 which we have lost.

It would be well if some prominence could be given to such figures in those little neutral countries where it is not yet understood that the German soldier has found his master. The superstition of Prussian supremacy never rested upon any very firm basis, and now it has been destroyed for ever.

Giving our enemies credit for all the military virtues which they undoubtedly possess, it has none the less been clearly shown that brave slaves led by clever fiends can and will be beaten by freemen led by gentlemen.

Bolivia has a strange connection with this country in the fact that the English sovereign is the standard of gold coin. This is minted from local gold at the capital of the country, La Paz, along with the Peruvian half sovereign, which also is legal tender. Although Bolivia is as yet quite a "new" country and has not had time to adopt a coinage of her own, she has found an opportunity of establishing State monopolies on alcohol, rendering the prohibition of them at any time an easy matter.—London Chronicle.

PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON MAY SPEAK IN CITY

Agricultural Expert Asked to Address Canadian Club on Problem of Returned Soldier and Agriculture.

The Summer season will be a busy one for the Canadian Club this year if all those who have been asked to address the club are able to accept their invitations.

Secretary F. J. Sehl last night telegraphed to Professor James W. Robertson, of the Guelph Agricultural College, asking him to be a guest of the club during his visit to the Coast, on or about June 5. Professor Robertson, who has been behind the lines in France studying at first hand the problems of the returned soldier relative to the farming situation in Canada, is coming to British Columbia, it is understood, to consult with the Provincial Government on that question. The topic of his address will probably be "The Returned Soldier and the Land."

Some time next month, Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, the Provincial Librarian, will give an illustrated lecture before the club on the Confederation of Canada, this year being the fiftieth anniversary.

Mr. Sehl has also been communicating with Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, Seattle. It is probable that he will speak here some time during July, possibly earlier.

The Canadian Club tried to arrange for an address from Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, who spoke in Vancouver before the American Club on Wednesday. The admiral wired his appreciation of the invitation, but stated that he would be unable to accept owing to the necessity of his immediate return to the East.

The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, will be the guest of the club in August or September.

PLAN TO RESTORE RUINED WAR CITIES

United States College Men Would Undertake Work—French Ambassador Has Forwarded Tender Submitted.

It was learned at Washington last week that Ambassador Jusserand has forwarded to the French and Belgian Governments a unique offer on the part of United States students to aid in rebuilding the devastated regions of those countries as rapidly as the Germans are driven back.

The plan is to send city-beautiful units of architects and engineers to Europe to reconstruct the ruined municipalities along model lines, in order that the war zone in France and Belgium may emerge as one of the most beautiful regions on earth.

Dr. Edmund James James, President of the University of Illinois, brought the offer to Ambassador Jusserand. The University at Urbana-Champaign, on July 1, will open a special city-planning school, in order to train professional men for service in these units.

Each unit, Dr. James explained, will consist of an architect, a landscape architect, an electrical engineer, a highway civil engineer, a municipal and sanitary engineer, a chemical engineer, and an economist. The training school which will combine special courses of the university's school of architecture and its various engineering schools, will teach the co-operation necessary to make the building units effective. The course will last six months, at the end of which time it is hoped to send the first units abroad.

VETERAN EDITOR

Mr. J. M. Le Sage Associated With London Daily Telegraph for Over 50 Years

Mr. J. M. Le Sage, acting managing editor of The Daily Telegraph, celebrates the eightieth anniversary of his birth April 23. He had been associated with that paper for over 50 years, says The London Chronicle, and in that long period he has had part and lot in all the outstanding achievements of his journal. It says much for his personality that even in the brilliant galaxy of journalists who brought The Telegraph to the eminence which it still holds—Edwin Arnold, Sala, Lawley, Prowse, Thornton Hunt, Edward Dicey, H. D. Traill, Clement Scott, Joseph Bennett, Bennet Burleigh—his own light was not eclipsed.

He was the first of the Paris correspondents, though one of his competitors was the redoubtable Dr. Russell, of The Times, to get the news of the German entry into the French capital in 1871 to London. While Russell engaged a special train to Calais and thence a special boat to Dover, Mr. Le Sage, at a frugal expenditure of £78, got a special train to Lille; and telegraphed from that town, with the result that, though he had been able to remain in Paris an hour longer than Russell, his "copy" reached London in time to enable his paper to publish at midnight with more news of the occupation the nits contemporaries had in their ordinary editions four or five hours later. He had much to do with the negotiations in connection with Stanley's Telegraph and New York Herald expedition to Central Africa, which was to have cost the two newspapers £5,000, but which cost them in fact over £17,000. He was earlier even than Stead in interviewing the Pope.

Mr. Le Sage has the esteem and respect of the whole journalistic republic, and today, which will find him active at his post, he will receive heartfelt congratulations from far and near.

Mental Arithmetic

The leading draper in a Welsh colliery town required an apprentice. One applicant for the situation had been employed in a fishmonger's shop, but he seemed a likely lad.

"Your handriting's good enough," said the draper; "can you do mental arithmetic?"

"Yes, sir," replied the lad.

"Well, what would thirty-four pounds of salmon at 4d a pound be?"

"Sir, sir," was the prompt reply.

Automobile Owners Monday Special

Fisk Tires; First Grade, Non-Skid, Guaranteed Tires

31 x 4.	Monday only	$29.35
32 x 4.	Monday only	$31.20
33 x 4.	Monday only	$32.10

Millenium Tires, 30 x 3½

Plain heavy tread	$14.85
Anti-Skid heavy tread	$16.70

These Are First-Grade Tires, Guaranteed 3,500 Miles

Tool Boxes—Ford Car special. Each	$2.50
Fan Belts—Fabric, for Ford Cars. Each	25¢
Anti-Draft Shields—To fit between the top and windshield of Ford Cars. Each	75¢
Tire Pumps—Double action, a high-grade pump. Special at	$2.40
Engine Oil—"Paramount," a high-grade Pennsylvania oil, light or medium. Four Imperial gallon tins	$3.00
Auto Sponges—3 for	$1.00

Paramount Motor and Accessories Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Phone 2787 755-57 View Street, Victoria, B.C.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

STORE HOURS: 8:30 TO 6:00; FRIDAY, 9:30; SATURDAY, 1 P.M.

Nine Racks Full of Women's Smart House Dresses

For Special Sale Monday at $1.50

This will be a most welcome sale—for it's now that most women are planning for their Summer supply of good serviceable House Dresses.

Here's the opportunity, then, to buy a good useful quality Dress at a substantial saving, for not one dress is worth less than $1.90.

Each Dress is nicely made and finished in an attractive style, from good quality prints in a variety of light and dark shades. The patterns include checks, stripes, floral and plain shades. All sizes 34 to 44.

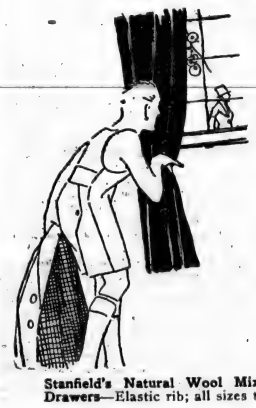
At the price of $1.50, these Dresses are unmatchable value, and as there are all sizes and nine racks full to choose from, there should be no disappointment—provided you shop early Monday.

—Selling First Floor

Special Values in Ladies' Panama Hats on Sale Moday at $2

—Millinery Second Floor

Your Summer Underwear Needs



Fully Satisfied From Our Large Stocks Marked at Prices Unequalled

"Never cast a clout till May is out"—is an old adage, and perhaps a wise one, but May is nearly out—the warmer weather is here, and one naturally thinks of making a change to lighter weight underwear.

Your Summer needs in Underwear are easily satisfied at the Spencer Store.

We have the biggest stocks on hand in the Province. Can supply all the best and most reliable makes in the various grades, marked at prices you will certainly approve of, for they are the lowest possible, and mean a substantial saving to you.

Space will only permit our quoting a few of the most popular lines:

Underwear for Men

Stanfield's Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers—Medium weight, long sleeves and ankle length; all sizes to 44. A garment, $1.00

Stanfield's Elastic Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—Light weight, long sleeves, ankle length; all sizes to 42. A garment $1.00

Stanfield's Natural Wool Mixture Shirts and Drawers—Elastic rib; all sizes to 42. A garment $1.15

Mercerized Cotton Shirts and Drawers—Medium weight; all sizes to 42. A garment ... $1.50

Silk and Wool Shirts and Drawers—All sizes to 42. A garment $2.50

Silk and Wool Union Suits—Medium weight; sizes to 42. A suit $5.00

Stanfield's Natural Wool Mixture Union Suits—Elastic rib; sizes to 42. A suit $2.00

Mercerized Cotton Union Suits—Sizes to 42. A suit $3.00

Natural Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; long sleeves and ankle length, light weight; all sizes to 44. A garment ..... 50¢

Light Mesh Shirts and Drawers—Coat shape and long sleeves; Drawers knee length; sizes to 42. A garment ..... 50¢

Penman's Natural Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—

Sizes 34 to 44. A garment ..... 65¢
Sizes 46 to 48. A garment ..... 75¢
Sizes 50 to 52. A garment ..... 85¢

Underwear for Boys

Boys' Natural Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—Summer weight, long sleeves, ankle length; or short sleeves and knee length—

Sizes 22, 24 and 26. A garment ..... 30¢
Sizes 28, 30 and 32. A garment ..... 35¢

Boys' Natural Balbriggan Combinations—Summer weight, closed crotch, short sleeves and knee length—

Sizes 22, 24 and 26. A suit ..... 65¢
Sizes 28, 30 and 32. A suit ..... 75¢

Boys' Fine Cashmere Shirts and Drawers—Summer weight, long sleeves, ankle length; sizes 22 to 28 chest. Priced, a garment, 45c to ... 75¢

—Selling Main Floor

Underwear for Women

Women's Fine Rib Cotton Vests—With short or no sleeves. Special, each ..... 15¢

Cotton Vests—With plain or lace fronts, with and without sleeves. Each ..... 25¢

Woven Cotton Vests—With plain or lace fronts, short and no sleeves. Each ..... 35¢

Women's Cotton Vests—Plain with no sleeves; button front, with short sleeves. Each ... 40¢

Cotton Drawers—With loose or tight knee, open or closed style; sizes 36 to 42. A pair ... 40¢

Zimmerknit and Balbriggan Drawers—Tight knee, closed style; sizes 4, 5 and 6. A pair, 50¢

Combinations—Fine knit, short and no sleeves, tight and loose knee, plain fronts. A suit, 50c and ..... 75¢

Zimmerknit Combinations—With straps, short sleeves, plain fronts and loose knee, trimmed lace. A suit ..... 50¢

Underwear for Children

Children's Cotton Ribbed Vests—With short sleeves and low neck; all sizes up to 12 years. Special at ..... 25¢

Children's Cotton Ribbed Drawers—Loose knee with lace trimming; also tight knee. A pair, 25¢

Children's Cotton Woven Combinations—In all sizes; short sleeves, loose and tight knee. Priced up from ..... 50¢

Children's Zimmerknit Vests—Plain weave with fancy front and short sleeves; all sizes. Each at ..... 25¢

Children's Zimmerknit Drawers—With loose knee, lace edged. A pair ..... 25¢

Children's Combinations—Low neck, short sleeves, loose knee and lace edged; closed style only; all sizes. A suit ..... 50¢

Nazareth Waists—Summer weight. Sizes from 3 to 12 years ..... 25¢

—Selling First Floor

A Magnificent Range of Stylish New Models in Ladies' Silk Suits

—Will be on display Monday—a display that will prove of great interest to all who desire to be correctly attired in a Silk Novelty or Sports Suit this Summer.

—A few models displayed in the large window on View Street—many others in the department on

—First Floor

FREE SCALP CLEANER

OUR LAST WEEK IN VICTORIA

Saturday, June 2, Our Last Day



Seven Sisters with the longest and most beautiful hair in the world

7—SUTHERLAND SISTERS—7

—Demonstration and Free Consultation will last but another week. Those who have hesitated or neglected to take advantage of this exceptional offer are strongly urged to do so.

DEMONSTRATION OF 7—SUHTERLAND SISTERS—7

Hair Grower and Hair and Scalp Cleaner daily from 8:30 to 6 p.m., in our Annex, corner of View and Broad Streets

Free examination of the scalp daily, 2:30 to 5 p.m. by Miss Dora Sutherland

Free Scalp Cleaner

A 50c package of Scalp Cleaner will be given FREE with every $1.00 bottle of Hair Grower or Colorator, and we are giving six bottles of Hair Grower, three 30c packages of Scalp Cleaner—all worth $7.50—for $5.00.

P.S.—Those who have purchased $1.00 worth of goods can get remainder of the order for $4.00.

Our Book—A Practical Treatise on Hair and Scalp—FREE.

White and Gold Tea Set, Monday

$2.39

But Worth $3.50

—A most serviceable Set and one with an attractive appearance. Finished in plain white rich glaze, with half solid gold handle and gold line. Twenty-one pieces to the Set, comprising:

6 Cups and Saucers
6 Plates
1 Cream
1 Slop
1 Bread and Butter Plate

This is a particularly good offering and one that you will appreciate. Special, Monday, a set $2.39

—Crockery, Second Floor

Children Tricycles and Express Wagons

Now is the time when your boys appreciate a good tricycle ride and an express wagon. The following are good values—

Tricycles—Each, $3.50 and $3.95

Tricycles—Rubber tires. Each, $5.25 and... $5.95

Tricycles—Extra heavy and nickel finish $7.90

Express Wagons—Heavily constructed, iron tires, $2.90, $3.50 and .. $3.95

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

INDIA LOOKING FORWARD TO POLITICAL REFORMS

Some Form of Self-Government Under British Flag Ideal Toward Which His Countrymen's Eyes Are Turned, Says Maharajah of Bikanir

A recent luncheon of the Empire Parliamentary Association, held at the House of Commons, was the occasion for a remarkable speech by the Maharajah of Bikanir, every part of which deserves attentive study, says The London Daily Telegraph. The Maharajah, as we need scarcely say, holds so considerable a position in India that his opinions must necessarily carry great weight with all those who are concerned in the administration of our Dependency. Only the other day he was admitted to the honorary freedom of Manchester, and took the opportunity to emphasize the fact, to which he again referred in his speech yesterday, of the devoted loyalty of India to the British Throne. In alluding to the notorious letter of Mr. Wells, the Maharajah entirely repudiated the view that some form of republican association or government had become necessary in the evolution of the British Empire. Speaking not only for himself, but on behalf of his brother princes, he recorded his conviction that "Indian sentiments and traditions and our sacred teaching deeply inspire us with veneration and devotion to the Sovereign." The Maharajah struck the same note in his speech at the House of Commons luncheon. He expressed his full agreement with the Lord Chancellor that the British Monarchy was "the golden link" which held the Empire together, a view which all those who are conversant with the feeling of our Dominions oversea and of our great Dependency will whole-heartedly endorse. If nothing has given us deeper satisfaction than the assured loyalty of India—a loyalty which is evinced not only by pecuniary and military help, but also by her sincere sympathy with our aims and objects in this war—it is necessary to add that such loyalty is the spontaneous expression of a people who recognize King George with unhesitating devotion as their Emperor. For India the Monarchy is the keystone of the Imperial arch.

Future Reforms

Of no less importance were the suggestions which the Maharajah threw out as to future reforms in our Dependency. Everyone is aware that at the conclusion of the war, not only India expects, but the majority of us at home also look forward to a considerable development along the lines of political reform. Now that she has been allowed to share in the financial burden of the European war, and that she has also been admitted into the Empire's War Council, India desires to be in a true sense a partner in the great British Empire. Matthew Arnold wrote of "the unchanging East," but, as the Maharajah assured us, it is so little unchanging that it has within recent years been vitally transformed in several important features. Indian reformers look forward to administrative changes which will enable them in some measure to govern themselves. They desire India's relationship to the United Kingdom to be placed upon the same basis as that of the self-governing Dominions. That, at all events, is the ideal which they have before their eyes, and it is natural and necessary that we should take note of such aspirations, even though we clearly see the difference of race and creed which must cause such progress to be gradually effected. We are not speaking of visionary fanatics, of those who allow themselves to stir up a spirit of sedition and dissaffection throughout the peninsula. These extremists, the Maharajah assures us, have never been in any large numbers, and the proportion they bear to the more moderate men has, in all probability, been largely exaggerated by alarmists.

Autonomy Desired

But the desire for progress towards autonomy within the British Empire is shared by a number of able politicians and lawyers in India who are as far as possible removed from any insidious designs to undermine British authority. It is obvious that the duties of trusteeship are not fulfilled merely by the introduction of law and order, or even by education and material development. The real justification of our authority in India is that it must lead to the elevation of the whole community in the scale of civilisation, and that it must succeed in this object with greater rapidity and with less needless suffering than by any other method we can think of. India unreservedly recognises the essential benefits that she has gained, and is gaining, from British rule. She showed this once and for all with the greatest clearness at the outbreak of our present war. And just because she is convinced that hitherto she has been led along the paths of progress by kindly and tolerant hands, her aspirations grow for a larger measure of self-government. She is not yet ready for self-government in the full sense of the term—that her reformers allow—but she wants encouragement and help from men of imagination and sympathy. And it may be conceded at once that nothing could be more healthy than this desire to advance constitutionally towards an ultimate form of autonomy under the British flag. It is the very aim of British rule to foster a growth of this kind, and if it did not produce a certain amount of uneasy striving after better things, its benevolence and its good intentions would hardly relieve it from the imputation of failure. The Maharajah sees quite clearly which way public opinion in the Dependency is tending, and while he explains with absolute frankness the motives and hopes which underlie this movement, he throws himself without reserve on that sympathetic understanding which is the best characteristic of British statesmanship.

Assembly of Princes

In a speech which was full of good things, and bore all the marks of a thoughtful mind, there are many points well worthy of consideration beyond those to which allusion has been made. The one positive contribution, however, which the Maharajah made to the solution of the problems before us is the suggested institution of a council or assembly of native princes, to exercise functions similar in kind—though, of course, restricted in extent—to those discharged by the Viceroy's Council. We know not how the idea may be a practical idea, but it has been entertained for some time past, and it was brought forward not long ago at a meeting convened by Lord Chelmsford at Delhi.

About a third of India and one-fourth of the population is under the direct rule of princes and chiefs who have proved their splendid loyalty in the past and who showed when the outbreak of hostilities gave them opportunity with what boundless generosity they intended to contribute to the successful conduct of the campaign. It was, we remember, one of the many false notions of German statecraft that the commencement of war would be marked by a wholesale defection from our standards on the part both of India and of Egypt. The Higher Command at Berlin was, of course, aware of the existence of discontented and seditious sections in Indian society, but, characteristically enough, over-rated both their authority and their numbers. It made a similar mistake in regard to the attitude which it was imagined would be assumed by South Africans. The Germans forgot that colonies are guided not only by what seem to be obviously material interests but also by sentiments of esteem and affection towards those who have treated them well. Nothing can be more encouraging to those who have at heart the future welfare of the British Empire than the fact that, when the test came, the links which unite us with our kinsmen overseas and our Indian Dependency proved to be as strong as iron. No merely idle sentiment but a true appreciation of all that was meant by the Mother Country and her great Empire served as the inspiration for a devotion and self-sacrifice almost unparalleled in history.

CANADA TWICE ETERNAL
An Eastertide Reflection

(By Margaret Bell)

For the second time within the last two years, Canada, the land without a history, has proven that from henceforth, when the tongues of all nations shall speak of valiant deeds, they will speak of her, and history, striding solemnly down the ages, will trace with golden fingers the deeds imperishable done by Canada's sons. No longer can the land of the coyote, the mountain range and the fir-bordered valley be called a land without a history. Two names, until three brief years ago weighing but little in the scales of worldly eminence, now graven on the pillars of the universe in glowing characters, will trumpet from the portals of futurity the never-ending glory of Canadian sons. These two small names are Ypres and Vimy Ridge.

Scarcely two years ago, at an hour when even the sun had not snatched the pearls of dew from the ears of the stunted shrubbery, there sounded across the poplars the dull, portentous drone of the hellish forces which had crushed Namur and Liege. The owls, blinded by the brilliance of oncoming day, went screeching from their lofty towers, the trees shivered, the body of the earth was rent.

A Day of Horrors.

Accustomed as the populace and soldiers were to terrible sights, they felt that this one was more ominous than the rest. All day they waited for the terror. A day fraught with horrors such as had never been exceeded even in the days of infamous barbarism. Golden-haired children, their fair, blue eyes wide in agony and wonderment, lay in the open place, their brief mortality suddenly arrested. Old men and women, who had trodden the peaceful measure of their years, were stricken in an instant, while their palsied hands were busied with some simple task. Young wives, weighted with the burden of their unborn children, were rent and torn, and lay staring at the ironical mockery of the mid-day sun.

The next day toward evening when the lark sailed up to the heavens on a stream of song, the horror came. A green cloud as thick as Acheron rose from the hostile trenches, paused a moment, then, surrendering to the vagaries of the wind, was borne along to the gallant troops on the other side. That cloud enfolded death within its cloak—and opportunity. Opportunity it carried to the lawyers, farmers' sons, professors, scientists, who had journeyed across the sea from prairie, ranch and office, unskilled in military knowledge, who had entered the strange new profession with a laugh, who, even when they saw the deadly cloud enfold them, joked in the face of it as they fought for breath. The opportunity it offered them they grasped at once. It was the privilege of showing all future ages that Canada should not live a moment longer without an honorable place in the annals of a universal history.

The story of their gallantry is too well known to need further repetition here. Of how they fought and died—failed, perhaps, in holding their original line, but whose very failure was the beginning of the break in the German offensive in the West.

Their struggle is recalled today, when the ears of the world are burning with the account of the second brilliant feat of the Canadians at Vimy Ridge. At the hour when the cocks from the peasants' cottages sent forth their trumpet bidding the day awake, countless enemy hordes huddled, like frightened rabbits in their warrens. As the morning slowly emerged in a great grey mantle, creeping across the snow-sprinkled shrubbery, there advanced a thousand khaki figures, each with a maple leaf—by precedent the symbol of heroic valor—in his cap and a grim determination in his soul. May it not have been the memory of their brothers' gallant stand at Ypres, two years ago, which prompted them to make the effort which was destined to send their names in glorious tradition throughout the world?

A Glorious Moment

They were different from their predecessors. They had reaped the benefit of experience, had developed from untrained recruits into such a force as made the enemy tremble at the mention of their name. Their implements had been tested and found lacking in nothing which modern skill and ingenuity could fashion. Their "system" was developed until it had reached a veritable pinnacle of perfected detail. All that was necessary was the opportunity to put this system into practice.

Here, too, they had the advantage over their countrymen, to whom opportunity was brought in a hideous cloud of chlorine. They were in a position to signify to opportunity the rightful time for her to come. They were the initiators, the superior power. It was they would dictate, formerly they were dictated to. It was a glorious moment for them, a moment which every succeeding son of the nation they represented will hallow and revere.

As the day advanced and quelled the glare of the dazzling carnival of horror mirrored in the skies, these staunch young warriors, with laughter in their wake, leaped up from subterranean fastnesses, scaled the palisade of sandbags, and hurried across the barren, sodden ground, which for many months had been the greeting place of only the four winds of heaven. As they hurried, one or two stopped, now and then, to reach down and pluck a purple crocus which had dared to peer above the surface of the earth. No resounding report came from the guns on the other side, no sign of hostile life evinced itself, no cannon replied to the Canadians' awful barrage. Presently our agile-footed soldiers came upon them, huddled in their dug-outs, silent in terror.

Little did the fathers and mothers, the wives and sisters back in the homes across the Atlantic dream of the resurrection which their own boys were bringing to the world this last Easter time. Little did they realize that their sons and husbands and brothers had been chosen by Fate to fit the key in the door which opened upon the Western situation. Just as formerly they had saved the key to Calais and stemmed the great Teutonic tide, so now were they wrestling from the enemy hands the strongheld which pointed the way to further conquests across the whole of occupied France and Belgium.

There will be new Canadian graves in France. They are victorious graves and it is this thought which will cause the mothers in the prairies homes and mountain homes and villages to dry their eyes and speak with pride of this last Eastertide.—London Chronicle.

An American navy fighting on the side of Germany against Austria, strange as it may seem, once occurred to Bismarck as a tempting possibility. It was in 1866 that he disclosed the scheme to an American journalist. "At the outset of our own late war," said the Chancellor, "Austria was superior to us by sea, and we were not quite sure of Italy; so it was proposed that I should accept the services of some of your most distinguished naval officers in the South with five thousand men and the requisite vessels." It was planned that the men were to come not as the "Confederate Fleet," but as private individuals. Bismarck went to the length of sounding the American Minister in Berlin on the subject, and the Minister wrote to Washington, which scouted the suggestion, and so this truly Germanic idea came to nothing.—London Chronicle.

Learn Art of Bomb-Throwing Here



Some of the twenty-odd officers and N.C.O.'s attending the School of Bombing and Trench Warfare are shown in the above picture, throwing grenades over a wooden parapet at Clover Point. Under the supervision of Capt. M. V. Maguire, a returned officer who saw service in France with the C.M.R. until wounded, they are now getting their first insight into the work they will be called upon to perform on the firing-line.



The men in the foreground are making "puff balls"—imitation bombs made of rags and a small amount of gunpowder. They are used for practice only. Those in the background and preparing jam-tin grenades.



Students at the Clover Point school making up live grenades.



"Puff balls" are being used to clear this trench of the "enemy." The attackers are not visible in the picture, as they are approaching their objective from the left, below the parapet. —Photo by Trio.

THE TWO FLAGS

By A. G. G.—In London News and Leader

In the warm sunshine of the first Springlike day, London looked yesterday likeas city on a holiday. There have been processions to St. Paul's before during this war, but they have been processions that brought no joy in their train. They have been processions that have only reopened the tragic mood of these days. But to stand on Ludgate Hill yesterday, to see the gaily apparelled visitors bowling in their carriages through the great avenues of spectators, to see the flags floating in the breese above us, to pass into St. Paul's amid a throng who seemed out on an errand of cheerfulness was to be translated to an atmosphere so remote from that in which we have lived so long as to be almost incredible. We seemed back in the good old times when the world was happy and we had time and the disposition to rejoice.

And was there ever such an occasion for rejoicing? "How much the greatest event in the history of the world and the best," was Charles James Fox's comment on the fall of the Bastille. And a century and a quarter later that comment may still stand as one of the most far-seeing contemporary judgments ever pronounced on events. In the great happenings of these days it is difficult to give preeminence to any single event, although the Russian revolution seems to hold that place. But to every lover of liberty who speaks the English tongue and reveres his land as the mother of freedom the happiest event was that commemorated yesterday. And this for no selfish motive. It was not the fact that we had a new ally who, in the most critical hour of our need, had brought to our aid the greatest reserve of power in the world that gave its peculiar quality to the emotion of yesterday.

The Breach

There was something richer and more significant than that. In the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes flying side by side over our streets, in the sound of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" echoing through St. Paul's, in the unique experience of an American bishop preaching the full doctrine of democracy from the pulpit of the Cathedral, in the spectacle of the King and the American Ambassador kneeling together in thanksgiving for the union of the two peoples in the task of emancipating the world from tyranny a deeper chord was struck than that of gratitude for help in time of peril. It was the chord of reconciliation. The two great streams that had flowed so long apart seemed at last to be united under the inspiration of common ideas that both traced back to a common source.

It would have been an unimaginative mind that did not respond to an event that carried the thought back to the occasion of the quarrel and forward to the promise held out by the reconciliation. It would have been an unteachable mind that did not find in it the material for both humbling and elevating reflections. For the quarrel was the old quarrel that has always afflicted the world and afflicts it today. It was the quarrel between the spirit of Prussianism and the spirit of freedom implanted in men. In that quarrel it was we who were the Prussians and it was the New England farmers of our blood and speech who kept alive the spirit of liberty upon the earth.

Who Was to Blame?

And yet it is perhaps unfair to ourselves to say that it was "we" who were the Prussians. Nothing is more clear from the reading of history than that the real sentiment of the English people was with the American farmers. All that was best in the public life of the time was passionately with them. Chatham died almost with their advocacy upon his lips. Burke's mighty oratory comes thundering down to us with its repudiation of our policy. Charles James Fox learned the gospel of Liberalism in that tremendous school, and the letters of Junius read like a lash laid across the backs of the dunces and rascals who were bringing the edifice of Empire raised by Chatham to the dust. And the people were with Burke and Chatham. That was the time when the City of London, which has become the synonym for reaction, was the chief bulwark of freedom in the land, when the Lord Mayor with the citizens following in thousands went and bearded the stupid King in his palace, and when "Wilkes and Liberty" was the cry of every city merchant.

No, it was not the English people who went wrong. It was an obstinate King, trained in German ideas of kingship, aiming at personal government, corrupting parliament, dismissing every competent and public-spirited servant, and surrounding himself with a crowd of servile dullards and office-seekers, that wrought the catastrophe. In a word, it was the same issue as that of today—not an issue between this people and that, between the English and the Americans, but a collision between two systems of human governance, despotism and liberty.

Franklin

There was never a rebellion more absolutely thrust upon a loyal people than the American rebellion. Benjamin Franklin himself had never dreamed of a breach between the two countries, had only a few years before rendered conspicuous service to us in the events that added Canada to the British Empire, and, when he came to London to negotiate, submitted to humiliations from the flunkeys of George III. that make one almost blush to read of even now. At last that great man himself was made to see that there were no terms possible with this unspeakable infatuation of a clumsy tyrant and his corrupt satellites. Who does not remember that immortal passage in his letters in which he tells how some noble lord spat upon him? He was wearing, he tells us, his best flowered-silk coat, a garment which one does not easily associate with that plain and russet-coated pioneer of liberty, but which, no doubt, he wore out of compliment to those who insulted him as a clownish visitor from the Colonies who dared to talk to his betters about liberty. "I never wore that flowered silk coat again," he says—I quote from memory—"until the day I signed the Declaration of Independence."

The Ancestry of Freedom

Prussianism was beaten then, as it is always beaten in the end, and the victory of the farmers of New England became the inspiration of France and the overture to the French revolution. The fall of the Bastille was the echo of the Boston tea-party, and it was with a true sense of the real authorship of the French revolution that the French gave the key of the Bastille to Thomas Paine as a souvenir for George Washington. It was an act that bore witness to the fact that liberty in France was the child of liberty in America, just as the revolution in Russia is—leave intervalle—the true child of the revolution in France.

But the point that we may reasonably insist on today is that the American rebellion itself was the child of English liberty. It was in the true line of our tradition, was the work of men of our own race and was the expression of the ideas that three or four generations before had set up the Commonwealth and finally sent the Stuarts, who were then the guardians of Prussianism, packing bag and baggage into oblivion. It would be an interesting speculation to inquire what the British Empire would have been like today had George III. not been an ignorant and foolish man, but it would be a profitless speculation. It was far better, as both Burke and Chatham said, that the breach should come than that liberty should perish.

Foes of Freedom

But the breach set up a certain hostility between the two nations—the sort of irritation that exists between brothers who have fallen out. Coleridge commented on the sneering attitude of a certain type of Englishmen towards the United States long ago, and his comments might stand today. We have still our Prussians who hate Liberalism in every land and who, poor creatures, are in a condition of pathetic bewilderment today when we have Republican France, Republican America, and Republican Russia as our Allies against despotic Germany. You may see, even in the current number of the National Review the sort of dull venom these gentry nurse towards freedom. That publication is full of sneers at President Wilson and the United States, sneers as stupid, as ungenerous, as mischievous as anything written by the creatures of George III. a century and a half ago. I have not heard that Mr. Lloyd George has prohibited the exportation of this pernicious organ to America. It is only an organ of Liberalism like the Nation that he cannot permit President Wilson to see.

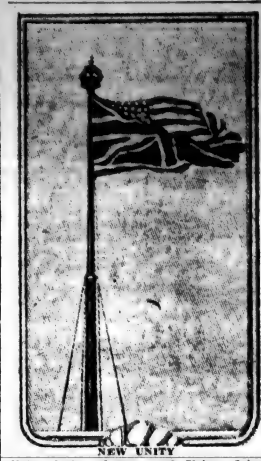
But this hostility never represented the great currents of the two nations. They have always obeyed the great democratic impulse of their common source, and there are few more splendid things in the annals of the people of this country than the loyalty of Lancashire during the Civil War to the cause which had brought famine into its midst.

The Future

And let us remember, too, that the most significant steps towards laying the foundations of a new world order have been taken jointly by the two English-speaking nations. A hundred years ago we and the United States put aside the sword forever and agreed mutually that not a gun or a fort or a symbol of war should be maintained on either side of the Canadian-American frontier. That was the first act of disarmament in the history of great democratic nations—the first formal repudiation of war as an instrument for the settlement of international differences. And half a century later the Alabama arbitration set the seal upon that great policy, which opened up to the world the vision of a new order.

It is this policy, and not the surface misunderstandings fomented by the mischiefmongers of militarism, that represents the abiding sentiments of the two peoples. In their several spheres they have in the past been the great engineers of freedom in the world. Today we are linked together in what we believe to be the final struggle for the liberties of men. The United States fought its last great war in order, as Lincoln said, that "government of the people should not perish from the earth." It has come to help us to win this war in order that that principle of democracy shall possess the earth, and in possessing the earth bring enduring peace to men.

To say that Panama is famous for its hats, says a quizzical correspondent, is rather like saying Mr. Gladstone is famous for his bags. For Panama hats have no other connection with the republic than bearing its name. The finest quality straw hats, known as "Panamas," come from Jipijapa, in Ecuador, and are called in Panama and South America generally "Sombreros de Jipijapa." There are inferior qualities made in other parts of South and Central America, all called "Panamas" in Europe, but they cannot compare with the genuine product of Jipijapa.—London Chronicle.



NEW UNITY

Union Jack and Stars and Stripes flying together over Victoria Tower on America Day in London. This was the first time in history that another nation's flag had been flown in this position. The two emblems were of the same size, and flew out together, so that, seen from below, they appeared almost as one flag.

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Some Reminiscences of Joseph Howe

By Margaret House Pennington

Amongst the earliest memories of my childhood I see the form of an old lady, bent with age, clad in widow's weeds and sealskin jacket, and armed with a huge ear trumpet. She is paying an afternoon call to my grandmother with whom I am temporarily staying. She is cordially greeted as "Aunt Susan" by grandmother, who seems very solicitous for her comfort. I have never seen an ear trumpet before, and it and its owner fascinate me, and I sit spellbound. My grandmother firmly believes that "little children should be seen and not heard" when their elders are conversing, but indeed this is no hardship for me, for I dearly love to listen silently to the dialogues between the grown-ups, and to draw my childish conclusions from what goes on.

When "Aunt Susan" has departed the spell is broken, and I ply my grandmother with questions. I learn that the old visitor is the widow of "Uncle Joe Howe," that he has been dead for some years although she is still wearing the signs of her bereavement, and that she uses an aid to her hearing because, many years ago, she was thrown from a carriage and received an injury which left her very deaf.

This picture passes away and another rises before me. I am out with my mother when we meet a tall, benevolent looking, elderly gentleman with flowing beard, whom my mother accosts as "Cousin Syd." He, I am told, is Mr. Sydenham Howe, a son of Uncle Joe. He is going to move to Middleton, Nova Scotia, as he has just been superannuated by the Halifax Government.

The scene shifts to some years later, and I am standing one sultry afternoon in August over the graves of my great-great-grandparents, John Howe, the old Loyalist, and his first wife, Martha Howe. The finger of Time points as far back as 1783, and I am thus admonished, "Lean not on earth, 'twill pierce thee to the heart." Sage advice, surely! The headstones seem to gaze in silent musing at the front windows of Government House just across the street, and the burly British lion stands sentinel on the arch commemorating two fallen heroes of Sebastopol.

As I stand there I ardently wish that by some magic means the form of the good old man in its earthly habiliments might be revealed to me, but I have to be contented to study his features as they appear in the portrait painted by that gifted, but unfortunate artist, Valentine.

To come back to the present—a newspaper copy of this portrait, which represents him in old age, lies before me. His features are no better described mother firmly believes that little children in the lines penned by his son:

"You see the picture o'er the fire,
That smiles upon us now,
The pleasant face we all admire—
The broad and noble brow,
Stamp'd by the Maker's hand with lines,
That he who runs may read,
The Christian Patriarch, there he shines,
In thought, in word, in deed."

As a young man, we are told, he was "tall, well-proportioned, and strongly built," with brown hair and blue eyes. He was probably only twenty-two years of age when he went to Halifax. "He was a very quiet, sedate man, unobtrusive, and very unambitious; seldom or never ruffled, and always kind. He came to Halifax when it was scarce thirty years old; and he came with nothing but his wife. . . . He was a magistrate, presided at the police offices and held courts. He never meddled with political matters. He made no enemies." It is thus a curious fact that at the time of his own son Joseph's libel suit both he and another son, John, were magistrates; so were, apparently parties to the prosecution." Joseph, however is particular to exonerate his father as follows:

A Son's Tribute

"Though a magistrate himself, I mention his name with veneration. I knew that there is not a human being who hears me that does not participate the feeling. He never carried the municipal bag; he never took a shilling of the fees to which he was entitled; he had nothing to do with their dirty accounts and paltry peculations. If he was to blame it was because he could not suspect that those to whom these matters were confided would betray their trust; if he had a fault, it was that, being an honest man himself, he could not believe that there was a scoundrel on the face of the earth."

The boy Joseph was the pride, and had the fond attention of his cultured father, and he came of a long line of sturdy, honorable and intellectual ancestors. The Howes had their family records and traditions in which they took a pardonable pride, and this feeling once culminated in a "Howe Family Gathering" at Harmony Grove, South Framingham, Mass., in August, 1871. The vast number of Howes (or Hows) in America traced their descent back to either one of the four following families:

1. James and Abraham Howe, admitted freemen of Roxbury, Mass, in 1637 or 1639.
2. Edward and Abraham, of Watertown.
3. Daniel and Edward Howe, of Lynn.
4. Joseph Howe, of Sudbury.

Joseph Howe belonged to the first-mentioned branch. His great-great-great-grandfather Abraham (given above) was born probably in Hatfield, Broad Oak, Essex, England, and is thought to have been a son of Robert Howe of the same place. Abraham migrated to Roxbury on account of the trouble brewing between Charles I, and the people, and he was the first of his family to come to America.

Family Reunion

To the Harmony Grove gathering was invited "every person bearing the name of Howe or How, as well as anyone connected by ties of marriage with this family, or descended from this family." It is estimated that from three thousand to thirty-five hundred persons were actually present at this gathering and many who were unable to attend personally sent greetings. Each Howe present was decorated with a blue satin badge bearing the Howe coat-of-arms, which is described by Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

To the Howe celebration was invited the poet Longfellow, as was only fitting, but his engagements prevented his responding to the call in person, but he sent a very cordial letter of thanks and good wishes.

Joseph Howe was present and delivered "the principal oration," in which he plainly showed his keen interest in all connected with his family history. He mentioned with pride Cromwell's eloquent chaplain, John Howe, and after touching on various Howes, titled or otherwise, he observed: "It is enough for us to know that these ancestors of ours were Godfearing, worthy men, sprung from the sturdy middle class of English civil and rural life, who left their native country, not because they did not love it, but because they could not stay there without mean compliance and tame submission to usurped authority. That they were men of worth and intelligence there is proof enough. They were freemen and proprietors in the townships where they settled, selectmen, representatives, officers, Indian commissioners, and seem to have brought from the Old Country, in fair measure, the commonsense, industry and thrift so much needed by 'the emigrant.'" He mentioned his father as being the only one of the American Howes who took the British side in the Revolutionary War.

No Howe Liars

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, wife of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, was also there and gave "an admirable address." She mentioned the various inventions of the family and spoke of what women owe to Elias Howe for the sewing machine. She said "she had never known any Howe idlers." Upon closing she recited an original poem, in honor of the day, entitled, "I Sit and Look Out of My Windows." It concludes with the benediction: "God's grace to the children of Howe."

Those who delved among the family records looked in vain for Howes of the criminal class, for they stated: "So far as is known, but one of them was ever executed for a crime, and that was Mrs. Elizabeth Howe, of Ipswich, hung for witchcraft in 1692; but her virtues, just as those of her great Master, sanctified the altar; and her name, now as the mists of superstition break away, becomes illustrious."

But to return to Joseph Howe and his immediate family: It is an interesting fact that one of the few possessions the young Loyalist, John, did manage to carry away from Boston, was Benjamin Franklin's first printing press, which he turned to good account in his new home. He eventually became King's printer after a previous lengthy experience as a journalist. For many years he held also the office of postmaster-general of the Lower Provinces, though it was not, in those days at least, a very lucrative position. After he settled in Halifax, John Howe came into possession of a considerable tract of land—seashore and woods—situated at the Northwest Arm, and now comprising some of the best residential sites there. In a cottage on the beautiful property now known as "Tremaette" his youngest and favorite child, Joseph, was born. By his first wife John Howe had three sons and three daughters and, after marrying a widow, Mary Austen, the daughter of a Capt. Edes of London, England, who had settled in Maryland, he was blessed with two other children, namely, Sarah and Joseph.

Educated by Father

Joseph reciprocated his father's devotion and the old Loyalist taught the boy himself, privately, until he was eleven years old. No amount of formal education could possibly have had the abiding and purifying effect that this home instruction had, when respect and reverence and affection were the keynotes, so that those who think that Joseph Howe was entirely self-made and self-educated wrong deeply the best educational instructor that the boy could possibly have had. That he started out in life at a regrettably early age is probably due in large measure to the fact that, as his father and brother John were journalists, John Howe evidently wished Joseph to learn the business from the lowest rung, and it was into his brother's printing office that he was taken at the age of thirteen.

Joseph's life at the town school could not have been as much to his liking as his paternal tuition, as he is known to have played truant one fine afternoon when his brother must have been a party to his misconduct. In the latter's yacht he went daily sailing, and an old uncle and some others were also of the party. Now this old gentleman, who was adorned with that ancient appendage known as a queue, by some (for him) unlucky mischance fell overboard, and, after a good deal of fuss, was at length rescued and hauled back into the boat by the aid of the aforesaid queue. This was too good a joke for the fun-loving Joe, and when he reached home he amused himself by relating the adventure in the presence of his father, entirely forgetting that he had no business to have been there. He was suddenly pulled up short when his father interrupted by asking, "Why were you not at school, my son?"

As a child he was a most unsatiable tease and was in great measure responsible for a lawsuit instigated by his brother John against Mr. George Young, a rival journalist, because the latter had gone off with one of his apprentices. When the matter was aired in court, the truant apprentice stated that he left his first employer because he could not stand the tricks played upon him by the other boys, emphasizing the fact that Joe Howe was his arch-tormentor.

My grandfather, William Howe, late Registrar of Probate, Halifax, delighted to take me on his knee when I was a tiny child, and tell me, among other reminiscences, how his "Uncle Joe" taught him to swim. As my grandfather was only eight years his uncle's junior, the latter played the part of an affectionate elder brother, although in this instance his attentions were scarcely appreciated (for the time at least) by the timid nephew. The story would run something like this:

A Rough Swimming Lesson

"I was very much afraid of the water when I was a small boy, and never seemed to be able to learn to swim. Uncle Joe, who was a splendid swimmer, finally made up his mind that he would make me learn without delay. One fine Sunday morning, as I was preparing for church, he and another boy arrived upon the scene, and said: 'Come along, Bill, we're going swimming.' 'Oh, no,' said I, 'it's Sunday and Mother will be angry.' 'Never mind, you're going to no church today—you've got to come with us.' Terrified and horror-stricken at being thus forced to desecrate a day I had been taught to reverence, I was obliged to obey. The other boys threw me into the water and whenever I neared the shore thrust me back again until I was able to keep afloat. This was not before I had swallowed all the salt water I could contain. Wet, miserable and much aggrieved, I crept sorrowfully home, luckily arriving before church was over. Longing for sympathy, I stole into the kitchen to the old cook, and told her my interior was full of water; but she, who must have remembered various surreptitious visits of mine to the pantry, only replied heartlessly that she was glad I was full of something at last."

I do not think that young Joseph was really allowed to spend many Sundays thus himself, as his father was a Sandemanian (an extreme branch of the Presbyterian Church), and would not tolerate much Sabbath-breaking, as the following anecdote will show:

One Sunday, with Bible under arm, he and Joseph were returning from meeting, when they came upon two men fighting, surrounded by a crowd. His sense of duty as a magistrate to check wrongdoing must have overcome his more peaceable instincts, for, saying, "Here, Joe, hold my Bible," he stepped quickly up to the combatants and, taking each by the hair, he knocked their heads vigorously together, and then threw them apart. They fought no more, and the son's mental comment as he stood by was, "This is quite a new sort of gospel."

"Forgiving Spirit"

Joseph Howe showed a most magnanimous spirit towards an enemy. At one time he and another well-known man went out to settle some trouble by a duel with firearms. His opponent, who had first shot, fired and missed. Howe then aimed into empty space and discharged his weapon.

There were those amongst his relatives who were distressed that Joseph Howe did not, formally, ally himself with any one part of the Christian Church. A good old lady once undertook to ask him, point blank, a question as to his spiritual condition, but she received such a direct and terse answer, straight from the Scriptures, that she must have been forced to conclude that his creed was certainly sound. One does not have to read far in his poems or other writings to feel that the son possessed in a large measure his father's simple faith.

About a fortnight before Joseph Howe died, a journalist called at Government House to see him, and at length the conversation turned on the "after-death." Uncle Joe quoted some lines from Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," which run:

"Aye, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction and to rot!
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods," etc.

He thought that "de-lighted"—deprived of light—showed that Shakespeare must have had a great—though only natural—fear of death. This he thought was unnecessary, as Death was merely development, as illustrated by the metamorphosis of the caterpillar to the butterfly, and God had given to man the "blazing sun of revelation." "I often," said he, "think of that passage the sense of which is, 'We know not what we shall be, but this we know: we shall see Him and shall therefore be like Him.' That is enough for me," said he.

Little Family Sympathy

There was a peculiarly tender bond of affection between my grandfather and his uncle and this was not surprising, as the nephew "was the only one of the family that heartily stood by him and enjoyed his full confidence." His father and brothers gave him no support in his political struggles, "being all on the side of the Tories of the day." Writing to his nephew, William, from Ottawa, in 1873, the uncle said:

"In all the varied family trials that we have passed through our hearts have beat in unison, and in all the vicissitudes of my public life you have been sympathetic and true as steel."

I have before me a letter written by my grandfather to a friend, ten days after his uncle's death, and in this he gives a most graphic and touching account of the last few weeks of Joseph Howes' life. When the nephew expressed regret that his uncle had not returned from his trip to Boston with renewed health and strength," Joseph Howe quoted the lines (applying them to himself):

Oh, Father Abbot!
An old man broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye,
Give him a little earth for charity.

After describing all that took place from that time until after the funeral my grandfather remarks:

"And now that all is over it is pleasing to know that dear uncle maintained his hold on the affections of the people to the last and this closing scene was his greatest triumph . . . I was in full sympathy with him in most of his movements of a public nature and if I differed I always felt that he was more likely to be right. We may well be proud of such a man."

Refused Knighthood Twice

That his public conduct could not have been influenced by private motives must be clear when one considers that he twice refused a knighthood, and, in nine separate instances, refused positions which would have helped him financially but which could not consistently be accepted.

An old newspaper article, written evidently by a contemporary, states: "He exhausted every legitimate effort in opposition to Union, and when at last, he found the position hopeless, and every name of eminence, both at home and abroad, arrayed against him; after a period of thoughtful seclusion, he gave in, but in no craven or cringing spirit, only exacting better terms for his native Province than the act gave it. The treatment he has since received from those for whom he had done and sacrificed so much is eminently disgraceful." But time has healed all petty animosities and misunderstandings and he has at last come to his own in the hearts of all true Nova Scotians, and they have shown a steady recognition of his worth by erecting to his memory a bronze statue of himself on the one hundredth anniversary of his birthday (December 13, 1904), and placed it in the grounds of the Province Building at Halifax. A newspaper article, when describing what took place at its erection thus opened its columns:

"The first statue erected to a son of Nova Scotia in his native Province was unveiled with fitting ceremonial yesterday afternoon to perpetuate the memory of Joseph Howe, the great tribune of the people. In the Province Building Square close to that 'cradle of liberty' where the most notable triumphs of Howe's life were won, that heroic bronze figure will stand as an inspiration to all his countrymen."

PLUMBS DEPTH OF JOHN BULL'S PURSE

Britain's War Expenditure Reaches Twenty-two Billion Dollars—Allies Get One-Third

As we push our preparations for doing our part in the great war, it appears plain that we are to adopt England's methods—both in raising an army and in raising money to finance our participation.

Roughly, Great Britain has spent on the war twenty-two billion dollars. Over a quarter of this sum has been loaned to her Allies, and such loans are going out now at the rate of $7,500,000 a day.

For every $3 raised, by Great Britain by loans about $1 has been raised by taxation. Terrific tax levies have been enforced upon the wealth of England, and upon the earnings of every class heavy impositions have been laid.

In spite of the tax levies, the people of England have found new money to buy promptly every tremendous issue of Government bonds; and after nearly three years of fighting, about $100,000,000 more than when the war started.

In England a regular traffic in treasury bills (which are short term loans) and in bonds goes steadily on. A vast number of thrifty people, whose earnings are limited, have become steady customers of the postoffices and myriad other agencies where the war savings certificates in amounts of $4 and up are for sale.

Stiff as are tax impositions in England (including a high tax on practically all incomes, a super-income tax, a tax on excess profits amounting to 80 per cent, and heavy taxes on practically all articles classed as luxuries and upon drink and tobacco), they are soon to be made stiffer.

The boast of English financiers that John Bull's purse is all but untouched seems to be borne out by the record.

While England is raising one-fourth of her money by taxes, we propose to begin by raising two-sevenths. While England has thus far raised about five and a half billion dollars through taxation, we propose to start by raising two billions in that way.

It is said that our national wealth is more than twice that of England. Our burden of additional taxes at the beginning ought, therefore, to be not more than one-sixth of what her people are bearing.

If in practice John Bull's purse is bottomless, how deep do you suppose we might find our own when we begin to dig?

PRODUCING FACTORY BUILT IN THREE MONTHS

The rest of the Empire is only now beginning to understand what England has been able to accomplish in the matter of organization for production of war supplies. In its current issue, Engineering, a technical and trade magazine of London, was permitted to publish a series of drawings and perspective views illustrating one of the new Vickers machine gun shops which have had to be erected, equipped and started up with great rapidity in order to meet the demands of our forces at the front. The idea in publication is to demonstrate the ready response of our manufacturers to meet capital commitments, the energy displayed on all hands to ensure rapidity of construction and subsequent supply of munitions, and the skill and resource to attain not only the fullest output from a given floor area, but the highest efficiency measured from the standpoint of man-power available. In this particular factory there is admirable proof of all of these. We have here, continues Engineering, a building with a floor area of nearly two and a half acres and a cubical content of 2,000,000 feet, and accommodating over 1,000 machines of specialized type, driven by electric power transmitted through the medium of 6,000 feet of line shafting and 40,000 feet of machine belting; and yet actual manufacturing work was commenced within three calendar months of the date when the ground—a potato field—was first taken possession of, while in two months more the whole establishment was in complete working order and a steady supply of machine guns was being dispatched to the front. More satisfactory still, the whole of the machining work in the manufacture of these machine guns—one of the most intricate units of mechanical production—is carried out by women workers.

100 Camels for War Use

The gift of 100 camels from the Khan of Khalat, Baluchistan, to the Viceroy of India is a valuable war donation. The Khalat camels are considered in many respects the finest in the world, but purchase of good animals of this type has been almost impossible owing to the high value which their owners set upon them.

GOVERNOR WILL HOE OWN POTATOES

Governor Marcus H. Holcomb of Connecticut announces that he has ploughed about an acre of land at his home in Southington, that he would plant it with potatoes and that he would do all the work himself. He has made application for the necessary seed potatoes to the Connecticut Committee of Food Supply, which he appointed a week ago to work for increased food production in the State.

"I do not believe in asking other people to do things I am not willing to do myself," said the Governor.

Poem Tried to Shock.

In writing "Ghosts," Ibsen knew that he would shock. Indeed one suspects that he would have been disappointed had the work not created a sensation. "My new play has now appeared, and has caused a terrible uproar," he wrote in 1881, without any sign of displeasure. "I think it absolutely impossible that any German theatre will accept it at present. I hardly believe that they will dare to play it in any Scandinavian theatre for some years to come." As a matter of fact, the play was staged in Sweden in 1882, and in Germany not until four years later.—London Chronicle.



The new chewing gum has caught the public fancy, and caught it strong. Peppermint gum was always popular, but this peppermint has taken a firmer grip than ever. Try a bundle and see why.

Specially strained gum, steel-rolled.

A.B.C. Chewing Gum

Six Sticks in a handed bundle! Look for the novel counter box—all stores.

Made in Canada by the Canadian Chicle Co., Limited at Peterboro

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Go Get It!

Clark, Hennessy & Co., Vancouver, B. C.

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Real Sleep Comfort comes with

The Banner Spiral Spring

¶ It is made of 100 finely-tempered steel Spirals—each one almost as sensitive as a watch spring—each one yielding, independent of the other 99, to every movement of the body.

¶ The "BANNER" rests every tired muscle and supports the whole body naturally—giving a new idea of restful sleep.

Its Non-Rusting Enamel Finish is guaranteed not to damage bedding.

¶ The "BANNER" is guaranteed for 20 years' service, and backed by the Alaska Trade-mark. Your dealer has it or will get it for you if you ask for it by name.

The Alaska B.C. Bedding Co. Limited

Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding

VANCOUVER

"Alaska on an article means High Grade Every Particle"

MR. CUTHBERT HAS SPLENDID RECORD

Former Publicity Commissioner Leaves Many Monuments in City to His Unfailing Energy and Enterprise.

In view of the contemplated retirement of Commissioner Cuthbert from the local publicity work, to take up the executive secretaryship of what is probably the largest publicity bureau in America, which will have charge of making British Columbia, Oregon and Washington the great international playground, and will bring hundreds of thousands of tourists through the Pacific Northwest, a Colonist reporter had a very interesting chat with him in reference to his work in this city.

His activities on behalf of Victoria have not been confined to the period during which he has held salaried positions, but ever since he first set foot in Victoria, in October, 1891, nearly 26 years ago.

Mr. Cuthbert said that his appreciation of Victoria dates from the very first Sunday he spent in the city, taking a stroll from Church Hill down past the McTavish nurseries, through the Park and up the city side of Beacon Hill to the flagstaff, the magnificent view spread out before him, together with the wonderfully bright, sharp, sunshiny morning, impressed him with the one thought, that he had never seen any place so well adapted as a residential and tourist city as Victoria.

Almost from that day he took an active part in all matters that would further the interests of the city. In a very short time he recognized the importance of a public market and endeavored by his own efforts to fill up the then new market building, and was probably the largest individual tenant the market ever had.

Attempts to Start Market

He brought from the Fraser Valley, the Saanich Peninsula, and the surrounding districts large consignments of every kind of produce, and also had several carloads of beef cattle shipped from the upper country. Unfortunately, just as the venture was getting on its feet, the smallpox epidemic broke out and shattered the growing prosperity of this and almost every other enterprise. At a later stage he became the organizer, under his committee, of our present market.

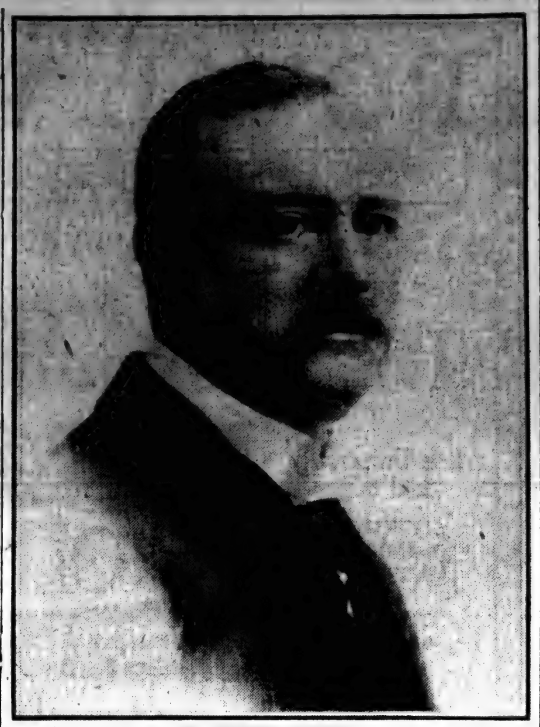
Mr. Cuthbert became a director of the Agricultural Association about this time, and remained so for a good many years. The first large question he tackled, however, was the doing away with the old wooden bridge across Government Street, and the building of the present stone embankment. Previous to this Mr. Henry Croft had a scheme for building such a retaining wall and filling in the flats as a private enterprise, but Mr. Cuthbert saw that if they waited for private capital it would probably never be carried out. He therefore canvassed the city and got signatures to a petition asking the Mayor to call a public meeting to consider the advisability of building this retaining wall, reclaiming the land by a Bowers centrifugal pump with material from the harbor, as a municipal work, chargeable to the general taxes of the city, the estimated cost of which was $150,000.

This meeting was held at the City Hall, the scheme explained by Mr. Cuthbert to the meeting, a special committee being appointed to consider the matter, of which the chairman was the late Hon. Senator McDonald. The Colonist, the next morning, editorially complimented Mr. Cuthbert upon his efforts in this direction. Within the year Mayor Hayward introduced a by-law into the City Council, had it placed before the people and passed to carry out this work. This was the first municipal improvement of any magnitude in the city of Victoria.

Appointed Secretary

Soon after this Mr. Cuthbert was appointed travelling representative of the newly formed tourist association, which was organized by the late Mr. Frank L. Clark. He soon became secretary and manager.

One of the earliest matters considered was the building of a C. P. R. hotel in Victoria. This was something upon which the Board of Trade had been working for years. They had two interviews with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in reference to it, but on both occasions their request had been refused. During one of Mr. Cuthbert's trips to the East he was fortunate enough to meet Mr. Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, while in Chicago, and



MR. HERBERT CUTHBERT

spent the whole afternoon impressing upon him the necessity for a hotel in Victoria, from a tourist standpoint. Mr. Kerr promised to take it up with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy on his return to Montreal.

On Sir Thomas' next visit to Victoria a meeting was held in the Board of Trade rooms of members of the City Council, Board of Trade, and the Tourist Association, to consider what questions should be submitted to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy on his visit. Mr. Cuthbert asked them to take up with him the old question of the hotel, but the committee felt that it was useless; they had many other matters of importance to take up with him, and were afraid that if they brought up this old matter it would jeopardize their chances of securing these other concessions.

Mr. Cuthbert, however, pressed very hard for this matter to be submitted once again, especially in view of his conversation with Mr. Kerr in the East, and finally it was resolved that while the meeting would not bring it up along with the other matters they would appoint a special committee on this one subject. That committee consisted of Mayor McCandless, Mr. J. A. Mara, Mr. D. R. Ker and Mr. Cuthbert.

Historic Interview

The historic interview took place in the old Driard Hotel at six o'clock in the evening, and after a long conference Lord Shaughnessy finally decided to build the hotel. It is with interest those present look back upon that evening in the light of what has happened since.

Mr. Cuthbert was armed with plans of the James Bay flats, and showed him the piece of land which the city would probably donate for a site, and which was finally adopted. Sir Thomas stipulated, however, that the hotel should not be more than 150 rooms, and should not cost more than $350,000. The sequence is that within a very few weeks he found that the hotel would look lopsided placed on the site selected, and therefore bought out the whole of the site of the W. J. Pendray and Sons soap works at a cost of something like $110,000. The first contract for the foundations of the hotel came to $116,000 so there was a quarter of a million dollars gone before the superstructure was begun.

The contract for this was $550,000, but the contractor was unable to complete the work, and the hotel was finished by Gribble and Skene, costing in the neighborhood of $670,000. The building, therefore, without furnishings, cost about three times the amount stated in the first interview.

His work in connection with the Tourist Association was the commencement of a new era in Victoria. Large numbers of people who came from the prairies and other outside points, recognized the value of the city from a residential standpoint, and bought up large tracts of residential property, the Deah farm beyond the hospital, being one of the first tracts sold. From that time Victoria commenced to grow, and it is felt by the older residents of the city that the Tourist Association was mainly responsible for it.

New Slogans

Many original ideas have been put forth by Mr. Cuthbert in the advertising of Victoria, and many new slogans created. He is the author of the expression as applied to Victoria "A Bit of England on the Shores of the Pacific," "An Outpost of the Empire," "The City that is Different," and many others, his latest creation, referring to Vancouver Island, is fast becoming popular all over the Pacific Coast, and is spreading to the East, namely "The Island of a Thousand Miles of Wonderland."

Mr. Cuthbert had much to do with the inauguration of the boulevard system in Victoria, for during this period Mr. D. D. England, who was credited with making Winnipeg "The City Beautiful," came to Victoria, and Mr. Cuthbert took up the question of boulevarding the city with him, finally asked for an interview with the City Council, at which he introduced Mr. England to the Council, with the result that a Parks Board was formed. Mr. England was made superintendent, and the system of boulevards commenced.

There were many other activities in the city with which he has been connected. He was secretary of that magnificent spectacle, the Coronation Parade, and worked with Mrs. Croft, Bishop Doull and the Daughters of the Empire for months in staging the finest spectacle ever put on the streets of any city, outside of London and the Durbar. He was also secretary one year of the 24th of May celebration, about the first year that it had a substantial surplus. He was a member of the Board of Trade and almost every other organization in the city.

An Aggressive Alderman

Mr. Cuthbert looks back upon his career as an alderman with satisfaction. He has contested three elections and has never been defeated, and while a member of the Council was a most aggressive alderman. He is credited with saving to the city on one contract alone (the steel pipe contract) about $78,000.

It is an open secret that through his action in the early stages of the Sooke Lake water contract the city was in a position to win its suit. He advised the city strongly, in secret session, that no matter what the ultimate outcome would be, it was not warranted in throwing the contractors off the work at that time. The contractors were put back almost immediately, and this had an important bearing on the suit.

As an alderman Mr. Cuthbert was chairman of the committee that entertained the Flying Legion, the most representative body of business men that ever came to Victoria. He was also chairman of the Citizens' Committee which was responsible for the carnival, the programme of which was a huge success, bringing immense crowds into the city, but there were unfortunate circumstances which mitigated against it being a financial success, although as president of the committee he should not be held responsible, considering the large number of gentlemen involved in the fifteen other committees. It is said to be the only thing of a public nature in his career in this city which has come out the worst side of the fence financially.

In the middle of his term in the council, Mr. Cuthbert was asked by prominent business men to resign and take hold of his present position, and during his tenure of office has brought his old-time energy to bear upon his duties.

Before the re-organization of the Victoria and Island Development Association, the tourist travel had continually dropped off, but from the very commencement of the operations of the new association it picked up again, until last year was one of the best in the history of the city.

He has been very active in other matters, such as the Made-in-Victoria Fair in the old drill hall, and the Home Products' Fair in the Hudson's Bay building, both of which were very successful and had a credit balance. He was also the instigator of the Seed Growers' Association, which will undoubtedly eventually mean much to Victoria and the surrounding districts, the first evidence of its usefulness being in the fact that Mr. McMeans, who represented the Dominion Government here a few weeks ago, placed more orders for growing seeds around Victoria than in any other portion of the Province.

In the public market there is another monument to his organization abilities and energies, but, as already pointed out, it was an old love of his and one in which he was keenly interested 24 years ago.

Seymour Narrows Bridge

Another matter that must not be overlooked in his connection with the Seymour Narrows bridge project, when, as chairman of a special committee, consisting of himself, Mr. C. H. Lugrin and Mr. Beaumont Boggs, he was sent to Ottawa to lay the case of the Seymour Narrows bridge before the Dominion Cabinet. For the memorial he prepared on this question he received the greatest commendation and much credit from the rest of the members of the committee, Sir Robert Borden stating to the committee that it was one of the most forceful cases that had ever been presented to him, and had it not been for an unfortunate incident over which the committee had no control, preliminary plans and surveys for this all-rail connection would have been made the following Summer.

In severing his official connection with Victoria the commissioner feels that he has left some monuments to his energies in the city which he has loved so much. He is conscious, however, of the fact that it is only his official connection he is severing, and that only in a partial way, for his home will still be Victoria, and he will be doing a larger work for the city and Province than he has had the opportunity of doing in his present restricted sphere. He hopes he will be able, under the splendid board of directors connected with the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, to bring large numbers of tourists, many new residents and new settlers, and considerable money for investment into British Columbia and the whole of the Pacific Northwest.

Before assuming his duties in the head office of the Association, Mr. Cuthbert is expected to make a tour of the East in order to size up conditions, and to gain information, so that no mistakes may be made in launching this immense publicity campaign for the largest institution of its kind on the continent.

DEAF PEOPLE

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD can now be most certainly cured by the newly discovered "French Orlene." This new remedy goes right to the actual seat of the trouble, and effects a complete and lasting cure in a few days.

One box is ample to cure any ordinary case, and has given almost immediate relief in hundreds of cases which had been considered "hopeless."

Mr. D. Borthwick, of Dalbeattie, N. B., writes: "Your new remedy, which I received from you some time ago, HAS COMPLETELY CURED MY HEARING, AFTER MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS' DEAFNESS. I will be pleased to recommend it to all my friends."

Scores of other equally good reports.

Try one box today, which can be forwarded securely packed and postpaid to any address upon the receipt of postal or money order for $1. There is nothing better at any price.

Address: "ORLENE" CO., H. T. RICHARDS, Watling Street, Dartmouth, Kent, Eng. (Please mention this paper).

SEES NO MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE YET

Increasing Array of States on Allies' Side Due to Artifices of "British Concern," Says German Paper.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung, with exceeding grimness, admits that Britain has again reason to congratulate herself. It is not only her not unimportant successes in the East, on which she can plume herself (the Rhenish paper does not mention the "not unimportant successes" in the West), but success after success is awaiting her on the diplomatic side. These are all the result of British undermining work.

The United States, we are assured, declared war on Germany as the result of the great influence exercised by Britain on her former colony. British influence still powerfully moves the Yankees. It is the same with China, and with that satrapy of America—Cuba, neither of which countries has suffered any injury from Germany. The enemy correspondence bureaus, Reuter and Havas especially, have worked up Brazil and Peru in the fight of the "World against Germany."

It is not to be wondered at, says the Volkszeitung, that the enemy Press, practised in such machinations, is developing new weapons against Germany. The number of Germany's enemies—and all of them are not yet marshalled—swells from day to day. From Hudson Bay to Cape Horn the entire New World has conspired against her. Germany has acquired no new friends there, and only the "British Concern" has increased in might.

This encourages the leaders of public opinion in London and Paris to raise the cry, "The World against Germany." And it must be expected from such unprincipled persons that the multiplicity of Germany's enemies is used as an argument for the righteousness of the cause which they represent.

Low Instincts of Statesmen

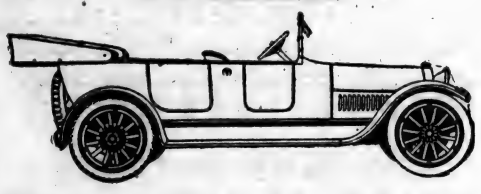
The argument of these unprincipled individuals, as stated by the Volkszeitung, is as follows: "Who can have the slightest doubt that Germany and her allies are the enemies of mankind and outcasts, when one country after another rises against her? We cannot ask the masses of people, we cannot expect from them, that they shall possess sufficient independence of judgment to resist the hypnotic working of the lying Press, that they retain a clear gaze for the operations of the dark powers working behind the scenes of the world stage, that they can always recognize the low instincts on which the statesmen speculate who are working for the British Concern."

It is impossible to expect, says the Volkszeitung, that the masses of the people can search into the motives of the leaders of pseudo-democracies who have drawn their people, one after the other, into the calamities of war. Were they able to do so they would speedily find out that all those glittering words about battling for democracy, for freedom, for humanity and kultur are nothing but efforts in the service of mammonistic interests. And even though there be a remnant outside Germany and the allied countries who see clearly the prevailing iniquity they have not the power to influence the public mind.

We are told by the Volkszeitung that in drawing further states into the war the British Concern is pursuing two definite aims. In the first place it is hoped that public opinion in England will be morally influenced thereby and that the few remaining neutrals will also be stirred to act in a manner hostile to Germany. And in the second place, the British Concern has its eye fixed on the German and Austrian shipping in American harbors. These ships the Concern hopes to make available for supplying the growing gaps in its own tonnage.

The British Concern does not believe in any immediate military or naval effect from the entrance into the war of all these states. In Germany there is no uneasiness on this point. What Germany has to do, says the Volkszeitung, is to arm itself as strongly as possible against the idea that the German cause is not one of righteousness and holiness. "We must be filled with the audacity of the righteous man who knows his cause is just. It is certain that the ruins which this war is causing will not bury us. Against all utterances of the enemy voicing their will to destroy us, we must clench our teeth and grip our sword firmer. We must grip the sword more firmly at home also. If we lay hold our leaders will be further encouraged to wrestle for victory and peace. Let us oppose the cold devil's fist of Mephisto-England with the healing and creating power of Germany. And then we shall be ready for the entire world."—London Chronicle.

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Studebaker is the foremost Made-in-Canada automobile because Studebaker cars stand up and give the service on Canadian roads.

The Series 18 Studebakers are even better than the Series 17. They are maintaining the leadership the Series 17 established throughout the Dominion.

They embody ninety distinct improvements in mechanical construction, convenience and comfort over the Series 17.

They offer all the improvements, all the refinements suggested by four years' close study of the performance of 300,000 Studebaker cars in every part of the world.

In them the many economies made possible by vast resources, the savings obtained through the development of steadily improved manufacturing methods and the installation of the latest and best labor saving machinery are turned to your advantage.

That is why Studebaker cars are most economical to buy. They are economical to operate because Studebaker quality reduces "up-keep" to its lowest possible terms. And they are economical to drive because of great gasoline economy in ratio to power, because of great tire economy in ratio to weight and carrying capacity.

Let us give you a Studebaker demonstration today.

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Its performance demonstrates the economy of owning and driving a Ford. The name "FORD" stands for the LOWEST COST and GREATEST SERVICE; 20 to 25 miles to a gallon of gasoline is a FREQUENT OCCURRENCE with the FORD CAR.

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OVER 700 FORD SERVICE STATIONS IN CANADA

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Raffle of Costly Jewelry

Vimy Ridge Tribute in Aid of the Red Cross

Tickets 25c

12 Chances With Each Ticket

Prize 1 — Magnificent Cluster-set Diamond Locket with Snake Pattern 15K Necklace, Value $400.

Prize 2—Necklace studded with Pearls in exquisite design. Value $100.

Prize 3—Splendid Diamond Ring. Value $100.

Prize 4—Handsome Gold Combination Purse and Card Case. Value $85.

Prize 5—Lavalliere, set with Pearls and Peridots, very pretty. Value $50.

Prize 6—Gold Cross with 11 whole Pearls. Value $50.

Prize 7—Lavalliere, 3-leaf clover pattern, Pearls and Peridots. Value $35.

Prize 8—Earrings, Pearls and Peridots. Value $30.

Prize 9—Genuine Amber Necklace of exquisite coloring. Value $30.

Prize 10—Quaint Filigree Silver Necklace. Value $20.

Prize 11—Diamond Ring. Value $18.

Prize 12—Gold Brooch with Opal Stone. Value $10.

Vimy Ridge Jewel Raffle Tickets on sale at The Colonist Circulation Department by R. M. Byrne.

The Whole Proceeds Go to the Red Cross Funds

What the Red Cross Can Buy With the Price of One Raffle Ticket:

1c will buy iodine to disinfect a wound.
1c will pay for enough gauze for one dressing.
5c will buy a bandage.
8c will pay for a temporary splint.
10c will provide chloroform for an operation.

25c Expended as Above May Save a Life or a Limb

At the Playhouses

THEATRE GUIDE

Pantages—High class vaudeville all week.

FEATURE FILMS

First half of the week

Royal Victoria—D. W. Griffith's great photo-play spectacle "Intolerance."

Dominion—Clifford Bruce and Dorothy Green in "The Devil at his Elbow."

Variety—Vivian Martin in "The Right Direction."

Columbia—Nance O'Neil in "Mrs. Balfame."

ROYAL VICTORIA D. W. Griffith's most gigantic film work, "Intolerance," will have its first presentation at the Royal Victoria Theatre, commencing tomorrow for the balance of the week.

This picture is the first and only production by Griffith since "The Birth of a Nation." Its first presentation was given in public at the Liberty Theatre, New York, where it has continued a successful run for six months and, promises to continue many months longer.

"Intolerance," as a production, is worth more praise than even the gifted might pour upon it in sugary adjectives. There is no word in the English language that one might use to adequately show the scope, the breath-taking vastness of the thing. To praise it at all with such a pitiful supply of mere words means that it might be better not to offer praise at all. Suffice it to say that if it should be suggested that to Griffith be offered the laurel wreath as producer of one of the wonders of the world, there would be few people who would deny it to him after witnessing "Intolerance," even if some of his other successes had not pronounced him worthy.

The idea itself is to show to an intolerant world the results of the most common of faults. To do this, and do it adequately, Griffith has divided his picture into four parts, each with its own characters, and each possessing the same amount of interest and human appeal. He weaves a story that touches the heart about characters who lived in Babylon, the most wonderful city of the ancient world. He takes the same story of a man and a maid and the relation that they bear the world and shows it all over again in the time of Christ. It is shown to us again in the time of Catherine da Medici, when all France ran blood in the massacre of the innocents. At last, in living, breathing characters of the present, we are convinced that the world indeed needs awakening from the horrible spell that binds it in fetters.

People are going to rave over this picture. They are going to rave over the gigantic cost of the thing. Men will speak of the fact that few realized that such a thing as the siege of Babylon could ever happen in real life, but the thought of its being reproduced on the film as a picture, why to accomplish it is a masterpiece! And out of the thousands that will see the picture, and realize its cost, its artistic results, the talent of the artists who have given themselves freely to make the picture what it is, there are going to be men and women who will think. And that is why Griffiths gave his money and his time, and his painstaking efforts just to make people think.

PANTAGES THEATRE Variety will be the keynote of the entertainment to be presented at Pantages theatre commencing Monday afternoon; it will include pretty girls, funny comedians, writing wonders, acrobatic sensations and singing and dancing.

A big feature of the new bill will be given by Tameo Kajiyama, the Japanese writing wizard who will give a remarkable demonstration of mind concentration, introducing his latest creation entitled "Quadruple concentration," in which he demonstrates that which heretofore was considered impossible, and which may be compared with the peculiar mentality of Napoleon—that of attending to several things at the same time. Kajiyama shows the possibility of reading, writing, listening, talking and figuring at at one and the same time.

The added attraction will be the musical comedy entitled "Six Peaches and a Pair," featuring Frank Sinclair and Cliff Dixon, assisted by a bevy of pretty misses in singing and dancing numbers, displaying a wealth of gorgeous costumes and some tuneful vocal numbers. A most interesting and amusing feature that is sure to please immensely.

The clever versatiles, Olson and Johnson will offer a most amusing skit that is loaded with laughs; these clever lads are entertainers of the highest rank and are sure to meet with approval from everyone.

Stephens and Hollister will present the laughable number entitled "Locked Out," which abounds in funny situations and is replete with clever repartee of the latest vantage.

The Pedersen Brothers, international aerial artists, will offer a most unusual number that is full of thrills; they will also introduce the famous Pedersen trick made famous by these two boys.

"Pearl of the Army" will be in its thirteenth chapter of sensational and thrilling adventure and is a fitting introduction to a most agreeable programme of unequalled vaudeville.

DOMINION THEATRE "The Devil at His Elbow" is the unusual title of an unusual five-part Metro wonder-play in which Clifford Bruce and Dorothy Green are starred, and which will be the feature attraction at the Dominion on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The story deals with the problem of drink, but is handled in a novel manner. There are scenes of thrilling scenes in the production.

"The Devil at His Elbow" was written by Aaron Hoffman especially for Mr. Bruce and Miss Green. It marks the debut of both of these stars on the Metro Programme, and was produced by the Popular Plays and Players. Mr. Bruce is a well known artist on both the speaking stage and the screen. He was last seen in pictures in the Fox production of "The Fourth Estate." Other features in which he was starred include "A Fool There Was," "The Children of the Ghetto," "The Valley of the Missing" and "Lady Audley's Secret." He was for several years leading man for Maude Adams, Billie Burke, William Gillette and other notable stage stars.

Miss Green was last seen on the screen in "A Wonderful Adventure," "A Parisian Romance," "Her Mother's Secret," "The Spirit of the Poppy" and other big productions. She began her professional career as a grand opera singer, but lost her voice and then went into pictures. She is one of the best vampire types in the silent drama.

VARIETY THEATRE In her new Pallas-Paramount photoplay, "The Right Direction," Vivian Martin has a starring part of unusual appeal. In other Pallas photoplays this charming actress has been beautiful, fascinating, thrilling, or winsome, but never has she appeared in a role that grips the heart strings as does her characterization of Polly in this remarkable screen story of the hike of a poor girl from an Eastern metropolis to California, with her baby brother. This photoplay is the attraction at the Variety theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A very unusual feature of the new Pallas - Paramount photoplay, "The Right Direction," is the remarkable photographic effects secured in the scenes filmed 2,400 feet below the earth's surface. These scenes were taken in one of the greatest gold mines in the world, and various remarkable views were obtained. In order to secure these views an electrical generating plant had to be transported on tiny ore cars to the great depth where, in the gold ribbed galleries that had never been so illuminated before, important scenes for this dramatic story concerning the transcontinental hike of a beautiful little waif from the New York slums were enacted.

COLUMBIA THEATRE "Mrs. Balfame," already world-famous through her exploitation in novel form by Gertrude Atherton in story form, is to become even better known through the medium of the screen. The photo play will be the Columbia feature for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Nance O'Neil, one of the world's most famous emotional actresses, lives through the tribulations and self-sacrificing triumph of "Mrs. Balfame" in a manner so startlingly realistic that one wonders if Mrs. Atherton did not have Miss O'Neil in mind as a possible star for her story.

Here is a picture of a woman driven to the desperation of despair by a drunken and disreputable husband—even to contemplation of murder as a means of release from her sufferings, yet who finally displays her innate nobility of character by renouncing the man she loves in favor of a younger woman because she believes herself "too old."



MISS BILLIE BURKE

will be seen at the Dominion in the third chapter of "Gloria's Romance"

DINNER, DOLLAR, PATRIOTIC SCHOLAR

The Chicago Tribune in a recent editorial says: We need espionage upon appetites. A gluttonous appetite, detected, ought to be put upon an enforced diet of gruel and hardtack for a month. By that time the possessor of it and consumer of the gruel would have added a year to life and have saved a month's rationing for a family of three.

We are going to get down rapidly to a rationing basis. It can be voluntary now. It will be either involuntary or enforced presently. It will be involuntary because the fats of the land will not be available, or enforced because the law of the land will not allow them to be used.

The Malthusian theory that too many people can get on the land for the land to support them may be proved by destruction rather than by creation. Men are so engaged in destroying men that they cannot raise crops to sustain life.

The subsistence of the human race is in question. It is easy enough now here for a person with fifty cents to go into a butcher shop and buy meat, but it is not easy in Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, or in any other country in Europe.

We are being sucked into their condition. A year from now there may be very little idea of having dessert for dinner in American homes. The flour which goes into pastry may be lacking even for bread. The milk which goes into ice cream may be needed for the lives of babies.

It may be difficult to anticipate such a condition or appreciate its possibility, but the world is half starved now and the frontier of semi-starvation is creeping toward the United States even as the red line of actual war is creeping toward it.

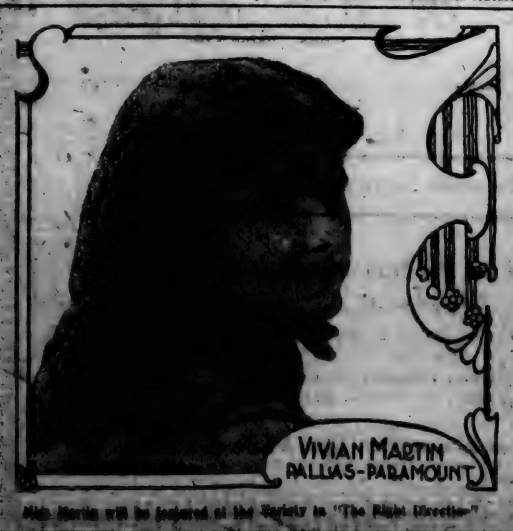
It has been proved that the Atlantic did not contain the red line of war on the other side and keep it away from us. It may soon be proved that it did not keep the frontier of starvation from coming toward us and over us.

The immediate way to keep production and consumption on fair terms is to cut down consumption. Every family cannot raise potatoes. If a householder cannot keep a pig in the parlor he at least can keep a pig from going waste in the dining-room.

If he has no garden in which he can raise six kinds of vegetables he has a dinner table on which he can save two kinds. If he has no spade that he can use he has an appetite that he can control.

If he cannot produce he can save. What the rich cannot raise by a succession of crepe they can save by a reduction of dinner courses. If they have fish they do not need roasts or fowls. Or if they have the roast they do not need the fish.

Eat less now and have more later. Take an inch off the waist line now and have more to sustain the decreased waist line later. Reduce and grow strong. Save and keep from hunger. The seven lean years may be ahead.



Miss Martin will be featured at the Variety in "The Right Direction"

ROYAL VICTORIA

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Seat Sale Open Now

most of it—there's awful heavy monotony.

"In a few places on our front we are within a hundred yards or so of the Huns, but in the sector that I know best there's no question of getting out of the trench and charging him; we can only shell him, for there's almost a mile of water in between us.

"But it's at night that our excitement begins. Just at the edge of the water in front of our trench we have two little 'caches' where our two boats lie hidden, and when darkness has come we set out on patrol. Sometimes with padded oars, sometimes with punt poles—for in most places the water is quite shallow—we creep towards the German lines. At any moment a star shell may give you away, and bullets spurting up the water around you or whistling overhead to warn you that rowing about in No Man's Sea is not always a healthy game—though I've had some very pleasant hours on the water in Summer.

Roads of Death

"But the crowning excitement comes when you meet a Hun patrol boat. Once when I was out with a sergeant and two men we heard the steady splash of a punt pole in the water coming slowly towards us. We took out the safety-pins from our bombs and waited until they were almost on us. And then we let fly. Look!"—and he rolled up the sleeve of his tunic to show a deep scar near his elbow—"I got this from a bit of one of our own bombs, so close did we let the Huns come. But not one of them could have escaped, for at least three of our bombs dropped right into the boat, and there were great bits of woodwork drifting about next day. The strangest part of it all is that the fellows in the trenches on both sides are frightened to fire for fear of hitting their own men. As a matter of fact, all four of us were slightly hit in the run for home, but the Boches never got home at all.

"There's only one other way of getting close to the Hun in the flooded lands. At intervals there are raised roads running east and west between the wide-stretching lakes—unpleasant little ribbons of land, bordered by two lines of broken poplars, connecting us with the enemy. And far out along the road are Belgian and German hidden advanced posts. There, night and day, men lie in the mud and listen, in case anyone should be fool enough to attempt an attack along that road of death.

"Of course there is only a portion of our front that runs by the edge of a lake—the rest is just like the larger part of the British and French front. But if we were to advance there we should leave our flanks in danger where the water begins—for it's still harder to push the floods forward as you advance than it is to push the Hun back."

BOATING TO BATTLE

Picture of Present Belgian Front.

"Do you know what my part of the front is like?" said the Belgian officer on leave in London, recently. "No?" I will tell you.

"Picture to yourself miles of flooded land, desolate and depressing, flanked here and there by villages that have long since been shelled to rubble.

"On one side of this stretch of water run the lines of the Hun trenches; on the other side are ours. And there, month after month, we wait and watch, for all the world like two dogs separated by a strong wire fence. There's not much excitement about it—there's awful heavy monotony.

"In a few places on our front we are within a hundred yards or so of the Huns, but in the sector that I know best there's no question of getting out of the trench and charging him; we can only shell him, for there's almost a mile of water in between us.

"But it's at night that our excitement begins. Just at the edge of the water in front of our trench we have two little 'caches' where our two boats lie hidden, and when darkness has come we set out on patrol. Sometimes with padded oars, sometimes with punt poles—for in most places the water is quite shallow—we creep towards the German lines. At any moment a star shell may give you away, and bullets spurting up the water around you or whistling overhead to warn you that rowing about in No Man's Sea is not always a healthy game—though I've had some very pleasant hours on the water in Summer.

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ORCHESTRA PROPOSED

New Musical Organization Is Being Undertaken by Mr. Lester Grossmith

Mr. Leslie Grossmith is about to form a club or society for the production of orchestral music. Most European cities and many of those in the United States, can boast of an Orchestral Society, and there is no reason, it is felt, why Victoria should not develop its instrumental resources as well as its vocal talent. There is said to be considerable talent in the city awaiting development, and Mr. Grossmith, who has had many years' experience in orchestral directing in Europe and Australia, will be at the head of affairs.

Handel's will, which is to be sold at public auction, is a dull affair, revealing little of the testator's personality—save that it has a number of "legacy" for legatees in the Saxon Fatherland. Some wills are famous. Baxter, the Puritan divine, was greatly concerned in his last testament over the proper distribution of his flannel waistcoats. Rabelais declared in his will: "I have no available property; I owe a great deal; the rest I give to the poor." And Sir Thomas Bucy, of Charlicote, took particular pains to will his "second best horse" to his son, similarly as his old enemy Shakespeare willed his "second best bed" to his wife.—London Chronicle.



TAMEO KAJIYAMA

who gives a remarkable demonstration of quadruple mind concentration at the Pantages

DOMINION MON. TUES. WED.

Miss Billie Burke in "Gloria's Romance"



Chapter three is entitled "Perilous Love," referring to Gloria's attachment for Preneau. Her father, in order to sever this attachment, sends Gloria off to college for a five-year course, and so chapter three treats of her college days, with their pranks and waste of time. Here Miss Billie Burke is the one typical girl for the role of Gloria. I can think of none other with such grace and charm of sweet girlishness. Gloria's escapades—innocent, girlish pranks that have chiefly to do with the breaking of blue-stocking rules and the like—always and in one way, forgiveness. She is always ready to take the blame, in order to save her innocent fellow students, and her clear, straight-forward eyes, with the spirit of goodwill that they show, banish all resentment from the hearts of her superiors.

Then Gloria returns home and reminds her father that the five years have elapsed and that, according to his promise, she must see her sweetheart, Preneau. She does see him soon after that, but in a way that shocks her. One night while entering the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, with her father, she caught sight of Preneau. Wishing to surprise him she approached so closely that her robe brushed against him. He cast a glance at her, but there was no recognition.

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Miss Billie Burke

CLIFFORD BRUCE and DOROTHY GREEN

in

An Unusual and Strikingly Original Wonderplay

THE DEVIL AT HIS ELBOW



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Bean Growing

By J. W. Gibson

Director of Elementary Agricultural Education, Victoria, B.C.

Few people realize the great value of beans as an article of food. Food chemists tell us, for instance, that a pound of dry beans is almost equal in calorie or fuel value to a pound of ham, to 1½ pounds of sirloin steak, to 3½ pounds of turkey, to 1¾ pounds of leg of lamb, to 20 hen's eggs, or to five pounds of potatoes, and this is quite significant when we come to estimate their respective food values. It must also be remembered that beans are peculiarly rich in protein, which is an indispensable element in our daily food, and, incidentally, the part that usually costs us most to buy. The vacant lot movement has given a great and timely stimulus to the growing of potatoes, but potatoes alone are insufficient for food. They are rich in starch, but lacking in protein or nitrogenous elements. If we could harvest about one-half peck of beans for every sack of potatoes we would have in abundance those staples which would combine cheapness with nutritive quality and balance. Moreover, the bean is one of the few plants which instead of exhausting the soil of its nitrogen compounds actually adds more of these expensive elements to it. This makes it a valuable crop to alternate with other grain or garden crops in a two or three-year rotation.

Varieties.

Most authorities recognise no less than eight distinct species of plants, all of which are classed under the common term "beans." They are as follows:

(1) Broad or Windsor Bean (vicia faba), grown extensively in England and other European countries for feeding animals and also for human food. A sturdy, upright growing bean.

(2) Kidney or Haricot Bean (Phaseolus vulgaris), the common field and garden beans of America in pole and bush form.

(3) Lima or Sugar Bean (Phaseolus lunatus), grown mostly in the south, where the season is long and fairly warm. Both pole and bush varieties are grown.

(4) Scarlet Runner Bean (Phaseolus multiflorus), grown in America mostly for ornamental climbers, but commonly used for food in European countries.

(5) Dolichos or Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos sesquipedalis), a pole variety, grown for ornamental purposes, as the Asparagus or French Yard-long bean for food.

(6) Soy or soja Bean (Glycina hispida), a Japanese variety used originally for food of man and beast, now used in America, mostly as a forage crop.

Velvet or Banana Bean (Mucuna utilitis), grown only in the south.

(8) Cow Pea (vigna sinensis) has a beanlike seed and resembles the bush bean in habit and used mostly for silage and green manuring.

The Kidney or Haricot beans are the most important for present consideration as the season for planting broad beans is past. They are to be had in both pole and bush varieties, and can be used either green, when the immature pods and seeds are cooked, or ripe, when the dry or shelled beans are used. They are sometimes divided into two classes—garden beans and field beans—and it is assumed that those included under garden varieties are to be used as "snap" or green beans, and the others as dry beans, which are shelled when ripe, and cooked with or without pork. The term "shell beans," however, is sometimes restricted to beans which are shelled when immature and used after the style of green peas. String beans are the same as snap beans, but when at their best might more properly be called "stringless" beans. These are again divided into green-podded and wax-podded varieties.

Preparation of the Soil.

When green beans are at their best for cooking the pods are firm and brittle, breaking with a snap (hence the name), and there is an absence of stringiness even in the mid-rip of the pod. This quality is no doubt due in part to the variety planted, but it is also the result of soil and weather conditions. The best quality results from quick germination and rapid, uninterrupted growth. Whilst the Broad bean is a decidedly cool-weather crop, the Kidney bean is a warm-weather crop, and therefore should not be planted until the soil is warm and the weather settled and at least moderately warm. We now seem to be at the beginning of a period suitable for bean planting, but we have thought so several times already this Spring, and may yet be mistaken. If the soil moisture can be retained by frequent surface cultivation beans may be planted successfully for three or four weeks yet, so that people who have had good intentions with reference to planting, but who have not yet put them into practice, may yet achieve signal success in the growing of beans.

Beans do well in almost all kinds of well cultivated soil. They must have soil that is well drained, as they readily decay in wet soil, and it is also to be remembered that a wet soil is a cold soil. Beans need warmth. They do best on land plowed in the Fall or in early Spring, which has been cultivated two or three times previous to planting. This frequent cultivation helps to aerate and warm the soil.

Fertilizers.

Fresh stable manure is not desirable for bean growing. If the soil is lacking in humus or organic matter, a small amount of rotted stable manure is desirable, especially in planting for green beans. Beans do admirably on sod if kept thoroughly cultivated without the addition of fertiliser. It would be a mistake to use much nitrogen fertiliser such as nitrate of soda, as the bean plant is able to obtain a considerable amount of nitrogen for itself, but superphosphate or even bone meal at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre would not be amiss. The same quantity of lime in other than limestone regions would also be of value. Wood ashes have some value in supplying potash which would help to insure success in the growing of a bean crop.

Planting.

When the ground is finely cultivated the beans should be put in rows which run north and south if possible, so as to secure the best distribution of sunlight. In most cases planting will be done by hand. The rows should be made straight by using a planting line. A trench about two inches deep is made beside the stretched line, and the beans dropped along three or four inches apart. At a time like this, when seed beans are abnormally high in price every economy should be used in planting. Seedsmen should be in a position to tell purchasers the approximate percentage vitality of beans and other garden seeds purchased from them. To test percentage vitality or power of germination take a box ten or twelve inches square and about three inches deep, fill with moist sand, and plant from twenty-five to fifty seeds in rows, one inch deep. Set the box in a warm place. In about three days the seeds can be uncovered and the good ones counted and reckoned on a percentage basis. These young seedlings should not be wasted, but may be set carefully in the row with a transplanting trowel.

If beans will test eight per cent vitality or over, it would do to plant them four inches apart. If a uniform stand of plants six inches apart is secured, the results will be better than if close together. In this way one pint of ordinary wax beans will plant about 100 feet of row. The seeds should be covered to a depth of two inches in light or sandy soil, and somewhat less in heavier soil. The soil should be firmed over the seeds so as to hasten germination by bringing moisture up to the seeds. The rows should not be less than 24 inches nor more than 30 inches apart. This refers to bush or dwarf beans. Pole or climbing beans are usually used when green, and are best planted in hills three to four feet apart each way. They will stand more fertilising than bush beans. Four or five plants may be grown in each hill in the centre of which a strong pole or stake, six feet long, is driven. A simple trellis can readily be made by driving down posts about ten feet apart along the row, fastening a wire along the bottom of the posts close to the ground and another about five feet up from the ground. Cheap twine is then used in zig-zag fashion between the two wires. Pole or runner beans can also be grown on trellises against buildings or along fences on which twine is used to give them support.

Cultivation.

Just as soon as the bean seedlings can be seen above ground, cultivation should begin, and should continue regularly once a week until the beans are in full blossom when it should stop. Shallow cultivation with a hand or wheel hoe is best so as to preserve a soil mulch two or three inches deep. When going through them for the last time the soil may be slightly mounded up against the plants. It is claimed that the spores of anthracnose are readily transferred from plant to plant when the leaves of the bean are wet with dew or rain. For this reason beans should not be cultivated or otherwise disturbed when wet.

Harvesting.

Green beans should be cooked or canned the same day they are taken from the vines so as to retain the best flavor and secure a tender quality. If beans are to be used green throughout the season, care should be taken to keep them closely picked from the vines. By so doing the plants will continue to bear good pods well on to the last of the season. As soon as the pods begin to show toughness or "stringiness" either pick and can them, or leave them to ripen to use as dry beans.

There is no reason why people should not allow enough beans to ripen to provide themselves with seed next year. For this purpose it is better to take only one picking of green beans off a part of the plants, after which they will be left in a vigorous position to mature a good quality of seeds with high germinating power.

Ripe beans are hard to harvest without a certain amount of waste. To prevent this waste from shelling, pull the plant up by the roots and place them in little piles in the sun, turning them over carefully after two or three days. If the weather is becoming damp and rainy, it is better to spread them out to dry under cover, where they can remain for a week or two. If the leaves are on the green side, or if the plants are damp there is great danger from moulding, so that they should be spread about thinly. When perfectly dry they are easily shelled out with a flail or by tramping or pounding. This is easily done on a close wooden or cement floor. The straw and leaves can be lifted and shaken out with a fork leaving the beans and fine stuff behind. Combing the pile with the garden rake also helps at this point. Two screens should then be obtained, one coarse enough to let all the beans go through, and taking out leaves and stems, and the other fine enough to prevent the beans getting through. By using the coarse screen first and then the fine one, fair results will be obtained in separating the beans out from the earth and refuse.

Returns to be Anticipated.

It will take from one to one and a half bushels of beans to plant an acre, depending on the size of the beans. If economy is used in planting, and ninety per cent of the beans germinate it is possible to plant an acre with fifty pounds of seed. The usual retail price is from fifteen to twenty cents a pound, but this year nearly double that amount. An acre should yield from fifteen to twenty-five bushels of dry beans if no green pods were used. In all probability a bushel of dry beans of first quality will be worth from $15 to $30 next December. A pound of beans planted now should produce from one to two pecks next Fall. If they have not already done so, every family in Victoria should plant at least one pound of beans, and should do it now.



SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY-FOUR PIECES

which accompanies the big Griffiths spectacle, "Intollerance," being shown for the first time in this city at the Royal Victoria, commencing with the afternoon performance tomorrow.

HUNGER HASTENS GERMANY'S DEFEAT

Munich Press Despondent Over Food Situation — Harvest Poor, Winter Long—Harder Times Coming.

Among the most instructive of the multitudinous articles in the German press on the reduction of the bread ration is on in The Munich Neueste Nachrichten, headed "Our Daily Bread." It has never been an easy matter for the German to live, says the leading Bavarian journal. German soil had to be coaxed into supplying the daily bread of the people. The world's granaries were remote. Patiently and anxiously the husbandman had to work, and saw desolation brought into the land by enemy troopers, Swedes, Pandurs, French. Hunger pestilence and death followed in their train. The times are bad enough now, but these times were worse.

Germany's armies cannot beat her in the open. Germany cannot be forced. An iron wall stands, and Germany is behind it. And as they cannot beat her in fair combat, they try secret and cruel methods to choke her. The people at home are to defeat the armies in the field. A round dozen of enemies weave and plot their schemes of hunger, and over the ocean there is one who helps them with a broad grin on his face. But these wicked machinations will not succeed; may the rope intended to choke Germany, choke Germany's enemies.

"We miss the help of thousands of hands; the last harvest was poor; the Winter is so long. Much has happened which ought not to have happened, matters which we do not need to be silent about and which we cannot forget. The time will come when reprisals will be taken for food usury and profiteering. But this is a question for the future."

Tighten Belt Tighter

What Germans have to consider now is this: "There is a certain quantity of grain available. None of us can work a miracle and make more of it. The man who has hidden away a sack of corn is a traitor. May it burden him every night of his life. There are people drinking milk who know that the children have none.

"It is going to be hard with us, very hard. But we shall have our daily bread. We do not need to interpret 'Daily Bread' as it was interpreted in the old days. A cup of milk, a dish of turnips, a salt herring and a handful of potatoes in war time is also daily bread. First of all the sick, the wounded, the children, the army, and then the others. The Germans are a nation of noblemen, a lordly people, over whom the storms of a thousand years have raged without breaking them. Who dare say we shall not hold out. French hate, Italian cunning, British hypocrisy are waiting for any sign of despondency. And if we do not hold out at home the iron wall at the front will reel.

"If we must tighten still tighter our belt let it be so. On the Island it will be drawn tighter still. A day is coming. A golden day after this iron one."

Wranglings About Peace

An article in The Hamburger Nachrichten on recent peace movements expresses [illegible] opinion of "a business peace" who have recently been busy in Berlin, Vienna and Budapest, and hits hard at Count Czernin and Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, who have been employing The Vienna Korrespondenz Bureau and The North German Gazette as their mouthpieces. "What on earth," exclaims the Hamburg paper wrathfully, tempted The Korrespondenz Bureau and The North German Gazette to present themselves at the address of the new Provisional Government at Petrograd with formal declarations of love?" The latest statement of the Provisional Government speaks only of a conditional sort of peace, and is much less emphatic regarding "the freeing of the land from the invading enemy," and of the gathering of "new strength for the struggle."

"It is all a very doubtful policy," says The Nachrichten, "and reaches the height of danger, when, through The North German Gazette, we formally apologize to Russia for our brilliant victory on the Stokhod, saying that it is not a great strategic effort of general importance, but merely a local tactical necessity."—London Chronicle.

KAISER LOSES HIS PLACE IN THE SUN

The capture of Baghdad has led the minds of most newspaper writers to the days of Haroun-al-Rashid and Sinbad the Sailor, but for the Kaiser in his Potsdam palace the event has an importance that is more immediate and pressing. The Kaiser is thinking of a dream that was more dazzling than anything in the Arabian Nights—a dream that has now vanished as completely as any vision in that celebrated volume. His mind must go back to the time, nineteen years ago, when he journeyed to the sacred places in Palestine, and, in one of his most heroic speeches, proclaimed himself the friend of the Sultan and the protector of the Mohammedan faith. Back of this grandiose speech lay his ambition of a "place in the sun," the scheme that has caused the present world-wide disaster. The two chief places of his new Caesarian empire were to be Hamburg and Baghdad; a railroad connecting these two cities—to a large extent already built—with a tunnel under the Hellespont at Constantinople, was to be the visible symbol of this new joining of the East and West. All that huge area lying between Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, Turkey, Asia Minor, the Persian Gulf, was to be the new great world state, the state which under the Hohenzollerns was to shape the destinies of mankind for centuries to come.

But the Allies, alive to this scheme, refused the tempting bait. In stating their terms to President Wilson, they stipulated, as essential consequences of the war, a free Serbia and an extinguished Turkey. And now British arms are making good these pretensions. Baghdad is now a British city, and Russian and British armies, working in co-operation, are rapidly encompassing the end of the Turkish empire.—World's Work.

BRIEFS OF CANADIAN VALOR AT VIMY RIDGE

The first party of wounded from Vimy Ridge were sent to a great Canadian hospital. They arrived at night in a snowstorm, and in little over an hour close on 200 men were conveyed from the train to the hospital, and were bathed, redressed and put to bed.

Comfortably placed in the long wards, they began to compare their experiences. "The journey from Vimy here still seems like a dream," said a Scottish Canadian corporal. "As they carried us down the French people behind the lines cheered us and pressed things on us—coffee, chocolate and cigarettes. They laughed and said all sorts of grand things. 'Coo-rarge,' they kept repeating. 'Coo-rarge.' Some of them looked as though they wanted to kiss us. On the English coast ladies were waiting with more cigarettes and flowers and hot drinks. So it's been all the way.

"Early on Monday morning we moved into our places in the front lines. The night was bitterly cold and wet, and the mud was up to our knees, in some parts up to our middles. Then we just stood still and waited. At half-past five to the second our barrage began on the front line of German trenches. There has never been such a roar before. Three minutes afterwards we jumped over the top and our barrage crept up to the second line.

"We moved up silently. There was no cheering, no yelling. No one could have heard you had you yelled; the guns drowned every other sound. We reached where the first-line Hun trenches ought to have been. They had disappeared. Our shells had wiped them out. There were no signs of them save little ridges and heaps of dead. It was the same with the second line, except that to one side and the other I could see that some German machine guns had been left and were making a fight of it. The German gunfire at this point was amazingly feeble. Someone told me we had 200 Hun guns facing us. If so, most of them must have been wiped out in a few minutes by our fire.

"Fritz made his stand on the third line. We were up against the Prussian Guard. They held their ground even under our barrage. They stood up step of their trenches to fling bombs at us. They were fine, sturdy chaps, most of them very tall, young and fit. They put up a good fight, but they couldn't have kept the Canadians back. We have been up against the Prussian Guards before, and we went clean through them. We reached our objective to time; 900 yards in 23 minutes, and then another brigade swept over us and went still farther on."

Other Canadians around joined in. "The Huns never stood up once against our bayonets," said one. "They called 'Kamarad' and put up their hands as soon as we got near." "I only saw them coming and going," said another. "They were either running away or running to us to surrender." "I took eight of 'em back with me," said a man with a bandaged arm. "I thought they might get into trouble if they went alone, so I grabbed a rifle with my one good arm, hunched them ahead, and hurried them along. They went like little lambs."

KING CHARLES I. RESTORED AS SAINT

The following protest against the serious consideration, by the recent Convocation of the Church of England, of canonising Charles I., was published in the London Westminster Gazette:

It really would be incredible, if one did not see it recorded in the papers this morning, that at this moment, when we are engaged in a world-wide war for liberty against autocracy, the Church of England in Convocation assembled should seriously and solemnly devote itself to restoring King Charles I. to its calendar as a saint and martyr. The Dean of Canterbury, who not only brought forward a motion to this effect, but succeeded in getting it carried by 55 votes to 36, appears to have argued as if it were no matter that Charles was a bad king who deceived his ministers and attempted to filch the rights and liberties of his subjects, provided he was a good churchman, as according to his lights he undoubtedly was. This to a mere layman seems an extravagantly anti-social kind of churchmanship, and the least apposite for these times.

One would suppose that the Dean was merely supping a rather unseasonable fad of his own. If it were not that fifty-five members of the Lower House, including presumably the leading ecclesiastics off the Bench, voted for this resolution in the Lower House. And I am told by those who ought to know that both High Churchmen and Low Churchmen are united in attaching serious importance to the restoration of the Saint and Martyr. The purely Church point of view appears to be as stubborn as ever in some quarters. I know a clergyman who seriously argues that the great war is a manifestation of Divine wrath for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. Those who care for the Church must be told that if these are the ways in which the hungry sheep are to be fed, the country will look elsewhere for the revival of true religion.

An amusing story is told about the successful Haymarket play, "General Post." A little woman in working black came to the box office and whispered, "I'm here about the general's post." The puzzled box office replied, "I don't quite understand." "Oh," she said, in a louder voice, thinking she hadn't been heard, "I want to apply for the general's post." Then the situation dawned on the box office, which said, "But this is a theatre, and 'General Post' is a play!" An assurance that the little "general" accepted with many misgivings.—London Chronicle.

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THIRTEENTH EPISODE

PEARL OF THE ARMY

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The Story of Confederation

ARTICLE VI.

By R. E. Gosnell

Financial Relations

Among the many difficulties incident to the adjustment of various relations, the most difficult of all was the question of financial relations, and I am devoting an article exclusively to the subject on account of the political developments consequent upon the original settlement. As Crown colonies, the provinces had their own sources of revenue independent of each other and separate fiscal systems. One can readily imagine that in the circumstances when they were asked to surrender their main sources of revenue to a central government, and depend upon minor revenues for the purpose of carrying on the local administration, there would be serious trouble, and, as I have previously stated, it brought about a crisis that all but spelled failure for the whole scheme. Had the Conference broken up, on this or any other issue, we cannot speculate upon what would have been the future of British North America.

It was Judge Gray's opinion that the simplest and the shortest method would have been at once to determine that each province should by its own direct taxation bear the burden of its own local expenditure and wants, and that the general revenue should all be distributed solely for general purposes. It certainly would have been the simplest and shortest method, but the question is, would it have been the best or most equitable way. All the provinces differ from each other in physical conditions, and the cost of administration in one province would have borne more heavily upon its people than the cost of administration on another province. As a matter of fact, that is the case at the present time. In British Columbia, for instance, we know that on account of our "sea of mountains" the cost of government is many times greater for similar services than in some of the other provinces, and always will be. That fact was recognized in 1906, although not adequately, when the interprovincial conference of that year recommended an additional, special allowance of $100,000 a year for ten years. Nineteen hundred and six was the year when an effort was made to arrive at a "final and unalterable" settlement of the financial relations of the provinces and the Dominion, although we well know that nothing done under the authority of legislation is final and unalterable, but it was intended in this way to give all the finality possible to the conclusions reached on that occasion, and the intended use of the words in the Imperial Act which was passed confirming the arrangement would at least have been an index of what the conclusions were intended to be.

A Crisis Reached

In any event the arrangement suggested by Judge Gray was out of the question. In Upper Canada there had been a very considerable development of the municipal system, in which local wants are provided for by local taxation, but in the Maritime Provinces, though understood, municipalities had not been formed, and the Government, to use Judge Gray's words, was to the people 'a nursing mother' of children. Everything in the gamut of requirements was supplied by the Government. It was inevitable, therefore, that these provinces would not consent to any proposition which did not provide for substantial assistance in matters of local administration to which they had been accustomed. On the other hand, it was very difficult for the people of Upper Canada to understand that that was right. The representatives of the Maritime Provinces stood firm as a rock, and a compromise was necessary if the chief end of all were to be accomplished. The question was, what system to adopt. There was no precedent except that of the United States, and in that union each state is supreme in its rights of taxation, and the Fathers of Confederation had decided against States' rights as they existed across the line. When Australia confederated another principle was adopted—that of the Commonwealth collecting all taxes for general purposes and returning to the states a certain proportion of the revenue. A settlement was arrived at by compromise effected through a special committee of the finances of the provinces. The report was the basis of the financial relations provided for the British North America Act, but the resolutions of the Quebec Conference as a whole were materially altered in the final conference at Westminster, and, therefore, it is not necessary to deal with any but the final result, but it will be interesting to give some of the figures upon which the financial arrangements were based. A. T. Galt, afterwards Sir Alexander, was the financial genius of the situation, and, while almost an impossible politician, made an able Minister of Finance.

Debts and Subsidies

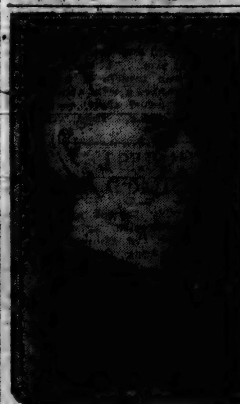
Canada in 1864 had a funded debt of over $60,000,000, imports of $52,500,000, exports of nearly $42,000,000, a population of about 2,880,000, a revenue of $9,750,000, and an expenditure of $10,750,000. These are all round numbers. Newfoundland had a debt of $946,000; Nova Scotia, $460,000; New Brunswick, $5,700,000; Prince Edward Island, $241,000. Figures are very dry reading, but the following table, being a calculation as to the revenue, expenditure, debt, imports, etc., per head of the population in each province in 1864, are those upon which the financial relations were based, or rather those through which a basis was arrived at:

Province	Population to Square Mile	Revenue per Head of Population	Expenditure per Head of Population	Debt per Head of the Population	Imports per Head of the Population	Duty per Head of the Population	Exports per Head of the Population
Newfoundland	2.61	$2.50	$2.49	$ 6.50	$30.27	$2.52	$42.81
Nova Scotia	18.72	2.39	2.10	12.91	29.20	2.46	24.11
New Brunswick	10.06	2.29	2.24	20.91	28.40	2.21	32.98
Prince Edward Island	40.85	2.29	2.00	2.79	17.61	1.69	12.93
Canada	8.40	2.51	2.86	21.69	16.51	1.85	15.08
Average	8.22	$2.45	$2.63	$18.83	$18.10	$2.06	$18.42
Canada, 1864........	8.40	$2.75	$2.67	$20.[illegible]	$18.22	$2.20	$12.14

In the final draft the provinces got the following amounts for the support of their governments and legislatures:

Ontario $80,000
Quebec 70,000
Nova Scotia 60,000
New Brunswick 50,000

and an annual grant of 80 cents per head of the population as ascertained from time to time by the decennial census-taking. Ontario and Quebec were made liable to Canada for any amount which exceeded $62,500,000, and for interest on the same at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were made liable in the same way for debts exceeding $8,000,000 and $7,000,000, respectively. The debts of all the provinces were taken over by the Dominion. All lands, mines, minerals and royalties of the provinces continued in their right, and, of course, the Dominion took over all duties in the way of customs and inland revenue. A most important provision was the undertaking of the Dominion to begin within six months the construction of the Intercolonial Railway connecting the St. Lawrence River and Halifax, and to complete it with all practicable speed. This was the price Canada had to pay for the entrance of the Maritime Provinces into Confederation, and should be kept strictly in mind in connection with the fact that when British Columbia entered the union she was obliged to convey, or agree to convey, a forty-mile belt, 500 miles in length, to secure the C. P. R., also for a railway built for purely national purposes. It is true that British Columbia got a yearly allowance of $100,000 in lieu of that land, but that was only another way of increasing the subsidy, which was admittedly too small for this Province to carry on with. In a similar way it was proposed that Newfoundland should hand over her lands, etc., to the Dominion and in lieu thereof to receive $150,000 per annum as an allowance. These facts were openly stated in Parliament when the Terms of Union with British Columbia were submitted in 1870. The opposition was so strong against the building of the C. P. R. and other obligations to be



SIR LEONARD TILLEY

Responsible for Confederation in New Brunswick, a Canadian Minister of Finance, framer of the National Policy, and twice Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

assumed, as part of the bargain, that the Government was obliged to cover up the increased allowance of the extra $100,000 under the guise of a payment for lands. At that time it was considered that the construction of the C. P. R. would ruin the country and that British Columbia would forever remain a burden on Canada.

Better Terms

As has been previously stated, when the terms of Confederation had been agreed upon, Joseph Howe started an



SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

A student in Sir John Macdonald's office, Kingston, a Father of Confederation, a Minister of Justice, and the Minister who came to British Columbia to arrange the details of the Settlement Act of 1884.

agitation against them, in which he was thoroughly vindicated, in so far as local opinion was concerned, but in which he was defeated by legislative action. After the union was accomplished he endeavored to get the Imperial Government to permit Nova Scotia to withdraw, but in that he was also foiled. In a campaign for better terms, some of the grounds of which were similar to those in the case of British Columbia, he succeeded in 1869 in obtaining a substantial allowance on account of the debt of the province. When the agreement came before Parliament the Hon. Edward Blake, a great constitutional lawyer, took the ground that it was illegal, as the terms were fixed and unalterable, and also that it set a precedent for future alterations. Sir John Macdonald, however, had the opinion of the law officers of the Imperial Government to back him up, and it went into effect. The Canadian Parliament by virtue of its supreme control over the expenditure of its revenue, can vote [illegible] in the



SIR OLIVER MOWAT

A student in Sir John Macdonald's office, afterwards a judge, a Premier of Ontario, Minister of Justice in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet, a Lieut.-Governor of Ontario and a Father of Confederation. A great constitutional authority.

sea. There have been several readjustments since that time.

New Brunswick in 1873 was allowed $150,000 per annum as compensation for loss of export duty on logs under the Treaty of Washington in 1871. Under the Terms of Union New Brunswick was permitted to impose this duty, which had been in force since 1842. It has always been regarded, and really was, a very liberal settlement. It was arranged by Sir Leonard Tilley, one of the New Brunswick representatives of the Dominion Government.

There was a general readjustment of terms in 1873, as the result of agitation in Ontario and Quebec against the payment of interest on 10½ millions, by which amount the actual debt of the old Province of Canada exceeded its allowed debt of $62,500,000 under the Union Act.

Prince Edward Island in 1901 was allowed $25,000 per annum for failure to provide regular communication, Winter and Summer, between the island and mainland, as per Terms of Union. Communication at times is irregular, owing to hummocky ice in the Straits, which can never be overcome, except by tunneling.

Nova Scotia in 1885, in which the Government of Canada took over the Extension line railway constructed by Nova Scotia and paid therefor $1,324,643, purchased certain wharves, and extended the line to Sydney as a work of general benefit. This line was afterwards amalgamated with the Intercolonial system; and in 1901 a sum of $671,836 was placed in the estimates in connection with claims of that province.

New Brunswick in 1901 also received the sum of $280,692.

The necessity for a revision of the financial terms was realized a long time ago. In 1887 the Hon. Honore Mercier, Premier of Quebec, held an interprovincial conference in Quebec city. British Columbia, curiously enough, did not respond. It was so soon after the Settlement Act of 1884 that the Provincial authorities did not think it would be in good grace to participate. A series of resolutions were passed, and were practically affirmed in two subsequent conferences. In the Fall of 1906 the Conference at Ottawa presided over by Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, and at which Sir Richard McBride represented this Province, recommendations were made for largely increased subsidies all round, which were accepted and put into effect by the Laurier Government. A long story could be made of Better Terms, but for the present the foregoing must suffice.

FOOD PRODUCTION ON ALLOTMENT PLAN

Interesting Experiment Undertaken on Small Scale During 1914 in England Has Proved Noteworthy Success.

An interesting account of a successful experiment in co-operative allotment gardening as a means of food production comes from the village of Little Gaddesden, near Berkhampstead, England. In 1914 the scheme was laid before a small meeting, consisting of about eight or nine men working at different occupations in the village, such as gardeners, coachmen, farm laborers, and so on. Although it was agreed to put the plan into operation and an acre of grass land was secured at a low rental, some doubts existed as to whether the men, who had gardens of their own, would have time to undertake extra work. The result of the first year showed a financial deficit, and the honorary secretary, who had started the scheme, undertook to supply capital free of interest and to guarantee any loss for the first two years. The second year's crop consisted of potatoes. So far all the work had been done by contract with a local farmer and paid for highly. In the Autumn of the second year, when the need for getting up the crop arose, wages were high and labor scarce, and a meeting was called to discuss the situation at which it was agreed that members should try to work the land themselves. The crop of potatoes proved to be highly profitable, and the proceeds of its sale, together with the money which had been received for 20 £1 shares, left, after all capital expenses for the two years had been paid off, a satisfactory balance which was divided in the following way: Two and one-half per cent to the manager on the whole takings before any expenses were paid, 50 per cent on the 20 £1 shares and a bonus for work by shareholders, which was, for those who worked under the average number of hours. On all occasions when doubt has arisen as to the conduct of the allotment a meeting has been called, expert advice obtained, and the point settled by the majority, voting by ballot. The allotment is enjoying an increasing prosperity and another acre of ground has been secured by the women of the village to be worked on similar lines.

The chief advantage of the scheme lies in the fact that by its extension to other parts of the country much extra land might be brought under cultivation without any transference of labor or interference with the ordinary work of those participating in it.

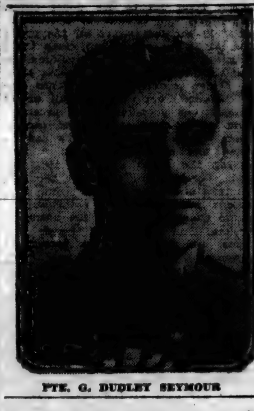
BIG SOLDIER BOY IS BADLY WOUNDED

Pte. G. D. Seymour, Aged 18 and Six Feet Eight Inches Tall, Buried When Mine Gallery Blows Up.

The following letter is from Pte. G. Dudley Seymour, a Ganges boy, now in hospital at Helsley, Cheshire, England, who although but 18 years of age, is said to be the tallest man in the overseas forces, standing 6 feet 8 inches without his shoes.

Pte. Seymour is the youngest of three sons of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Seymour, of 452 Moss Street, Victoria. Mr. Seymour, who has a farm at Ganges, where his son was brought up, is at present employed at the Parliament Buildings. Pte. Seymour enlisted at Vancouver about two years ago with the 47th Battalion, being at that time 16 years of age and 6 feet 6 ins. tall, having grown two inches since going overseas.

He has one brother, Sergt. L. C. Seymour, who enlisted in the city with the second contingent, and is still at the front. He was officially reported

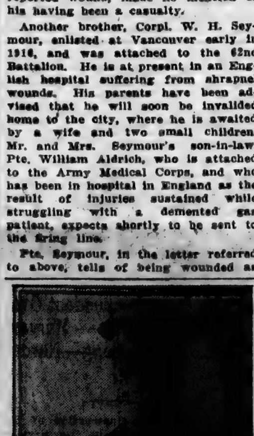


PTE. G. DUDLEY SEYMOUR

wounded to his parents last March, but a letter received by them and written ten days after the date of his reported wound, made no mention of his having been a casualty.

Another brother, Corpl. W. H. Seymour, enlisted at Vancouver early in 1916, and was attached to the 62nd Battalion. He is at present in an English hospital suffering from shrapnel wounds. His parents have been advised that he will soon be invalided home to the city, where he is awaited by a wife and two small children. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour's son-in-law, Pte. William Aldrich, who is attached to the Army Medical Corps, and who has been in hospital in England as the result of injuries sustained while struggling with a demented gas patient, expects shortly to be sent to the firing line.

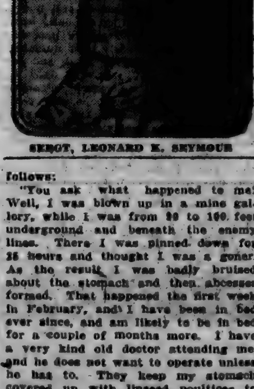
Pte. Seymour, in the letter referred to above, tells of being wounded as



SERGT. LEONARD K. SEYMOUR

follows:

"You ask what happened to me? Well, I was blown up in a mine gallery, while I was from 80 to 100 feet underground and beneath the enemy lines. There I was pinned down for 25 hours and thought I was a goner. As the result I was badly bruised about the stomach and then abcesses formed. That happened the first week in February, and I have been in bed ever since, and am likely to be in bed for a couple of months more. I have a very kind old doctor attending me, and he does not want to operate unless he has to. They keep my stomach covered up with linseed poultices to



CPL. W. H. SEYMOUR

Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Seymour, of 452 Moss Street, Victoria. He is at present in an English hospital suffering from shrapnel wounds, but is expected to be invalided home shortly.

keep the swelling down. I do not expect that they will ever send me back to France, as I have got a number of other wounds which bother me a lot.

"One bullet went through my shoulder this last time, and I had a hole between my shoulders that you could put your fist in, but it is all healed up now. I have not been with my battalion since October 1, 1916. In the advance on the Somme I was wounded in the hip and then in the head, and from the blow from a rifle bothers me yet. I was attached to a French mortar battery, and there were only two of us left after the engagement. Seven of the enemy attacked us, and we only had our revolvers to defend ourselves with. I did the quickest shooting I ever did in my life, I can tell you."

PRACTICAL TIPS FOR AMATEUR GARDENERS

Pointers for City Toilers Wishing to Join Ranks of Food Producers

Enough tomatoes may be grown in most backyard gardens to supply the table during the season. Rich, well-prepared soil and an abundance of sunshine are absolutely necessary if the best results are to be obtained. On the south side of a board fence is a good location for tomato plants. A narrow strip, say 10 feet long and 3 feet wide, will suffice for a dozen good tomato plants. One dozen plants should produce a sufficient supply for the average household during the late Summer and early Fall months. Tomatoes of the early variety are best for the backyard garden of limited space. Securing ripe tomatoes early in the season means a supply when prices are high. By canning time they are usually plentiful and are offered at a reasonable price. The advantage of being able to gather tomatoes for slicing from your own garden with their full flavor and sound flesh makes the labor of preparing the soil, planting them and caring for the plants well worth while.

Buying Tomato Plants

Those who have not raised this season's plants from seed must buy them. To have complete success with tomatoes such plants as have been well grown must be selected. Many of the plants offered for sale at the stores and from the pedlar's wagon are far from being of good quality. Tall, spindly, sickly-looking plants, such as are too often offered for sale in this manner, are not a good buy. The height of the plant counts for little unless it has a good thick stem, well developed leaves, and every appearance of being a perfectly healthy specimen.

The sturdy kind of plants have been skilfully grown. They have been hardened by exposure to the open air and will not suffer from being transferred to the garden. The other kind have been unduly forced under high temperature, and have not been hardened. These will hang their heads when set out and take a long time to recover, if indeed they recover at all.

Know What You Grow

It is well to know the name of the variety you are buying. Plants offered for sale by reliable dealers have been grown from the seed of the best varieties. Usually a wooden tag bearing the name will be found sticking in the earth alongside the plants. Purchasers of plants should insist on proof that the kind they are getting are the kind they want, and should insist that they be of an early ripening variety.

Good specimens of early varieties will produce early fruit if properly handled. They will not ripen early unless they are encouraged to do so by ample fertilizer, constant care and cultivation. Following is the method employed by one successful grower who raises tomatoes—both early and late—for the market:

Culture of Tomatoes

"The requirements for ripening an extra early crop of tomatoes are simple but vital. First is a rich, mellow soil to hasten maturity. To what is ordinarily called an extremely rich garden soil I add a handful of steamed bone meal for each plant, mixed in the hill just before setting. If the weather remains cool as the fruit is forming, especially in the light green stage, I add a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda worked into the surface around the plant, or give a liberal soaking with liquefied stable manure."

The plants are set out three feet apart. The tomato being a warm weather vegetable that thrives best in a constant temperature, he provides some kind of a windbreak to the north and west. If any danger of late frosts at night the plants should be covered over.

Frequent hoeing is essential, and water should be supplied if the weather is hot and dry. If allowed to suffer for want of water the setback will prevent the early ripening of well matured fruit.

Tie Plants to Stake

Plants are tied to a single stake. The leaves are removed to a height of a foot or more from the ground. The pruning is done so that the sun's rays will reach the ground round the stem of the plant, aiding in a healthy growth and early fruiting.

If plants are limited to not more than two main stalks or branches, pinch out the little shoots or suckers that appear in the angles where the leaves join the main stalk. These shoots would make more vines and eventually bear fruit, but not early fruit. So, left on, they will lessen the chances of securing early fruit of superior size and quality from the main stalks.

When the plants are about 30 inches high it is best to pinch off all terminal buds—buds at the ends of the branches—and thereafter do not allow any but fruit buds to develop. By this process the plant concentrates its root and leaf energies on the business of growing and ripening fruit. By following this method you will not get as many tomatoes as might be produced if the vines were allowed to develop according to their own sweet will, but you will secure it early in the season when the market price is high.

Buy good sturdy plants of an early ripening variety.

Prepare the soil well and supply ample fertilizer right in the hills under the plants.

Stake each plant, allow not more than two main stalks, pinch off terminal buds when plants are 30 inches high, and do not allow anything but fruit buds to develop.

Remove shoots or suckers that appear in the angles where the leaves join the main stalk, also all the leaves, etc., to a height of a foot from the ground.

Keep the hoe busy and do not neglect to supply ample moisture during dry spells.

Make up your mind to produce the finest tomatoes in the neighborhood at the earliest date and you will get a crop to be proud of, and at the same time reduce the household expenses.

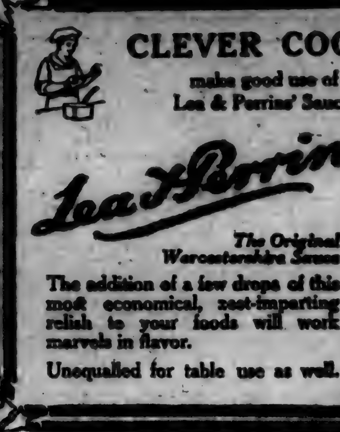
Set out tomatoes about May 24 to June 1, allowing the best part of three feet between the plants. Secure to stakes and place them in position.

Know what you are getting when you buy plants, and insist on getting healthy plants of a reliable early variety.

Earliana (bright red), one of the earliest tomatoes in existence, would seem to hold the record as an early producer. The best that can be said for other varieties is that they are "almost as early as Earliana." It may be said with truth that other varieties will produce more fruit at an early date, but not as early or an earlier date.

Chalk's Early Jewel (bright scarlet) is a great garden favorite, and perhaps it might be said that the fruit is more smooth and uniform than the earlier variety. June Pink is a favorite among those who prefer a pink variety. Imperial is another of the pink kind. Ponderosa is a grand variety of the mammoth kind. It is bright crimson in color. The various dealers have their favorites, usually with the firm and name attached as a handle to the name of the variety. No doubt these varieties are excellent, for their reputation goes with them.

The Byron Dark Pink is an extra early variety. All varieties mentioned are worthy of a place in the garden, and afford a good choice. These do not exhaust the list.—Tomato Telegram.



CLEVER COOKS
make good use of
Lea & Perrins' Sauce

Lea & Perrins'

The Original
Worcestershire Sauce

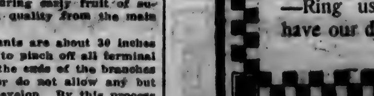
The addition of a few drops of this most economical, zest-imparting relish to your foods will work marvels in flavor.

Unequalled for table use as well.

Newbro's Herpicide
Aids Nature and Keeps the Scalp Clean From Dandruff

Reasonable care and effort are all that are required to enable almost any woman to have good hair. When the hair falls out and is stringy, uneven, dry, brittle and generally unsightly, the condition is nearly always due to dandruff.

Before the hair will grow naturally and luxuriantly, the scale-like accumulation must be removed and the dandruff eradicated. That is what Newbro's Herpicide does. It is an aid to nature. Herpicide keeps the scalp clean, adds a softness and luster to the hair which indicates health. It not only prevents the hair from falling out but causes it to become one of woman's greatest charms.



Beautiful hair and lots of it may be the reward of every woman willing to devote a little personal effort to the use of the First and Original Germ-Remedy for Dandruff. Herpicide stops itching of the scalp. It has an exquisite odor.

You can obtain a trial size bottle and booklet telling all about the hair by sending ten cents in postage or silver to The Herpicide Co., Dept. S, Detroit, Mich.

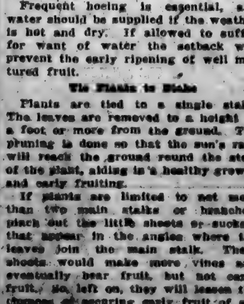
Your dealer sells Herpicide in two sizes, 50 cents and $1.00, and guarantees satisfactory results or money refunded. Insist upon having genuine Herpicide and not some "off brand" said to be "just as good" preparation. The substitute costs you just as much as the real article. Why take chances?

Herpicide applications obtained at the better barber shops and hair dressing parlors.

SHELLY'S 4X BREAD

If you keep promising yourself that "one of these days you are going to take SHELLY'S BREAD" — and you don't keep your promise, you are doing yourself an injustice.

Why not settle the question NOW? —Ring us up—Telephone 444—and have our driver call.



It bears the Seal of Purity

All over the world the name Sunlight stands for purity in Soap. Our $5,000 guarantee of Purity is something more than an advertisement. It marks the high standard we have set for ourselves to give you the best laundry soap it is possible to produce at any price.

Sunlight Soap

Leckie Shoes

Leckie Boots Are All Leather

This is an important point to remember when so many cheap boots are on the market selling at double the prices they used to before the war.

Cheap boots—made mostly from paper and pulp—substitutes for leather, are dear at any time, but it is positive extravagance to buy them at their present prices.

Buy LECKIE All Leather Boots and get what you pay for.

Vancouver Island

DUNCAN

To induce soldiers to settle in the Cowichan Valley after the war, the Cobble Hill and Shawnigan Lake branch of the Duncan Board of Trade has appointed Messrs. Checke, Bonner, and Watson to inaugurate an advertising campaign among the troops at the front and in England.

The Duncan tax rate this year has been set at 35.36 mills on an assessment of $935,990, which is a reduction of $67,940 from last year. Last year's tax rate was 35.93 mills. Taxes are to be levied on land values only as follows: General purpose, $11,496.64, or a mill rate of 12.31 as compared with 14.00 last year; school, $4,500, or a mill rate of 5.44, as compared with 5.8 last year; debt, $5,467.12, or a mill rate of 6.61, as compared with 5.67 last year. Total cash required this year is $21,-373.76. Of this, $12,325.55 is needed to meet interest on debentures sold and sinking fund payments. The schools take $4,500 and thus the Council is left with $4,548.21 for actual expenditure. Last year, the total cash levied was $23,158.10. This year the ratepayers are asked for $1,784.34 less. The debt rate would have been lower, but for the fact that the levy made in 1916 did not produce sufficient to meet the debt by $392.65, a deficiency which has to be made up this year in addition to the year's demands. Rebate of one-sixth of general rate will be allowed on taxes paid before July 15. Rebate of 10 per cent off general rate will be allowed on taxes paid between July 16 and August 31.

Mr. Joseph Mottishaw, who has been chief of police, official messenger, pound keeper, legal adviser, comptroller of affairs and morals, and general utility man in Duncan has resigned. His job, which is worth as much as $50 a month, is being offered to Mr. Edward Stock, an authority on life in Duncan. Mr. Stock will be expected to take over chiefly the civil duties of Mr. Mottishaw and may be appointed constable besides. If he gets this latter appointment and proves himself as efficient and good-natured as Mr. Mottishaw, he may get an additional $25 a month. Mr. Mottishaw has been appointed assistant forest ranger by the Provincial Government. His territory extends from Hillbank to near Nanaimo. He will continue to reside in Duncan to see how his successor makes out in the position of being expected to do everything in the town that nobody else does.

Duncan will have new electric power rates after June 1. Under the terms of the new electric by-law which has just been passed, the initial power rate will be $1 per horse-power up to 5 horse-power; $7.50 from 5 to 10 horse-power; $10 for 10 to 20 horsepower; and $20 from 20 to 50 horse-power.

The Duncan City Council has donated $50 to the Cowichan Agricultural Association and $250 to the Duncan Hospital.

The high cost of living is not yet worrying the Mayor and aldermen of Duncan. The Mayor has decided that the $175 he got last year will do him this year, and the aldermen say they will be satisfied with the $100 each that they got in 1916.

Mr. J. W. Cavin, who allowed a few of his cattle to be boarded at the Duncan pound last week has been complaining to the Council that the animals were not given sufficient food for a charge of $24. Mr. Cavin knows the cost of feeding cows, and declares that from the appearance of the cows when they came home he should get a refund of $10 on the board bill. The aldermen do not agree with him however.

The Duncan telephone exchange has moved into its new offices. The change was made without a moment's interruption to the 800 lines in the service.

Lieut. Ronald I. Saxon White, youngest son of Mr. W. H. White, of Duncan, who was wounded in twenty-two places while serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, has recovered and is taking the course for the Royal Flying Corps.

Major J. M. Mutter has been elected president of the North Cowichan Red Cross to succeed Mr. H. C. Clogstoun who is in England. Mr. E. B. McKay has been appointed vice-president in succession to Mr. Kenneth F. Duncan, who has enlisted with the C.A.M.C. Messrs. G. O. Day, C. F. Walker, and Capt. D. P. Sunderland have been elected to the general committee, to hold office until the annual elections on June 11.

Companions of Pte. G. M. Henderson, of the Pioneers, who was killed at Vimy Ridge recently, extol his soldierly qualities in letters to his mother, Mrs. Henderson, at Duncan. Pte. Henderson was killed instantaneously by a shell, which exploded near him, after he had been right in the thick of the fighting. "He was the life and soul of C company, always ready and willing to do a man's work though he was just a lad in years," wrote Major G. S. Willis Nicholson. Members of the Battalion carried Pte. Henderson four or five miles behind the lines and buried him in a military cemetery, where the chaplain read the burial service and the pipes played.

High food prices are resulting in the Cowichan Indians becoming unexpectedly industrious. They are cultivating more land than ever before and are investing in large quantities of agricultural machinery.

Provincial Police Constable Kier, of Duncan, recently surprised a man in the act of helping himself to the contents of a railway car. The man was employed at a Cowichan Lake lumber camp. He has been sent up for trial at Ladysmith.

From now until the end of Summer, the Cowichan Creamery is receiving consignments on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, instead of Monday and Thursday, as has been the case during the Spring.

The City Hall garden at Duncan is to be a real garden this year. The council has appointed Mr. W. Morten to undertake the work and supply the necessary plants, and for his Summer's work he is to receive $60.

Today, Whitsunday, is being observed at Duncan by the parade of the Cowichan Girl Guides to the St. John's Church in the morning.

R. H. Bassett, of the R. W. Fennett, of [illegible], have each contributed $[illegible] to the building fund of the Duncan Hospital. Mr. R. C. Coppock has sent in $2.50.

The dangerous curve at the bottom of the Hospital hill at Duncan is being improved, widened and graded and a sidewalk put down on the curve.

Mr. Joseph Goodeve York, last of the Cowichan trio of old Royal Northwest Mounted Police, died a week ago Friday at his home in Duncan. He was born near London 70 years ago and was one of the early members of the R.N.W.M.P., being associated with the late Sergt.-Major Flintoff and the late Lieut.-Col. Griesbach. Mr. York was buried last Sunday morning beside his comrade, Mr. Flintoff, at St. Mary's, Somenos. The service was conducted by the Rev. F. G. Christmas, and the pallbearers were, Messrs. A. Anderson, A. Mayes, H. Lamming, O. Graham, R. Miller and J. McKenzie. Mr. York leaves a son, William, and a sister at Port Maine, Colchester, Essex. A daughter died some time ago.

Miss E. Auchinachie gave her instructive address on "The Place of the Bible in National Life" at last week's meeting of the Duncan Epworth League.

The North Cowichan Council has been unable to decide whether it is luxury for Chief Teamster Direme to keep a horse, cow, and poultry at the gravel pit where the official residence of the teamster has been erected. Some of the councillors seemed to think that this sort of thing should be discouraged as luxuries should be frowned on during the war. The Reeve thought it might be dangerous to allow a small private stock farm to be opened next to where the Municipality's feed is stored. Councillor Sillence wanted to know whether there was a plot on foot to oust the teamster. The Reeve denied this, saying that Mr. Direme made a most excellent chief teamster. The council will take no definite action either way.

Appealing to governments and local councils to postpone road work until the labor shortage on the farms is overcome, The Cowichan Leader says: "As an exhibition of crass thick-headedness and mismanagement certain conditions in Cowichan are hard to beat. The Empire is at war. Appeals are being made for still greater production. Starvation menaces the world. Seedtime has been delayed at least a month, yet, just at the time when teams and men are needed on the land, the few that are left in the district are being chiefly employed in road repair work. The Provincial Government, the municipal council and the city council are all in the same boat in this matter."

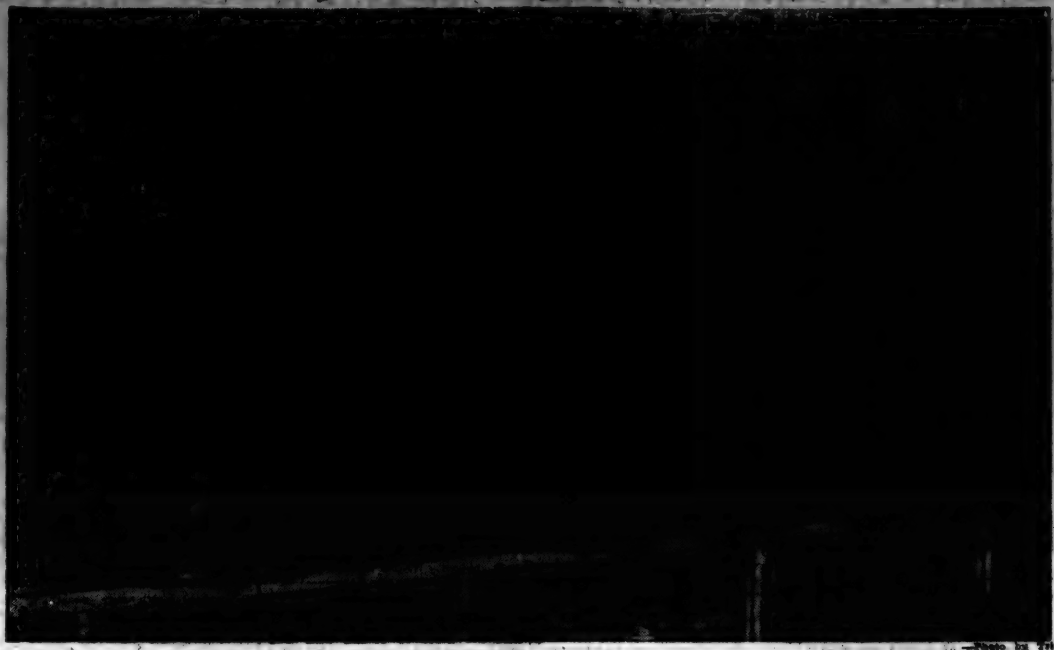
North Cowichan is preparing to place a tax of $3 a year on female dogs and $1 on males.

Among recent donations to the North Cowichan Red Cross working party are two comfort bags, one each from Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Lester; 50 pairs socks from Dr. Rutherford and $100 worth of material for dressing gowns sent from England by a friend per Mrs. Bettingham. Mrs. J. E. Davis has given an embroidered piano drape for raffle, and sewing machines have been lent by Mrs. Blackwood-Wileman, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Christmas and Mrs. Stewart Moore. Comfort bags are greatly appreciated by the men and the demand for pajamas, dressing gowns, shirts and socks is still urgent.

COWICHAN STATION

A local union of the United Farmers of British Columbia has been formed at Cowichan Station, including the districts of Cowichan Bay, Hillbank, Koksilah and Cobble Hill. The organization has made formal protest to the Provincial Government against the taxation on farm land recently imposed. Messrs. F. J. Bishop, W. Paterson, C. T. Gibbons, H. T. Fall and C. Wallich have been appointed to co-operate with representatives of other agricultural districts in bringing their complaints before the Government. The following have been elected officers of the new organization: President, Mr. F. J. Bishop; vice-president, Mr. E. H. Forrest; secretary, Mr. G. Bowyer; directors, Messrs. A. Gordon, G. T. Corfield and G. Owens. Mr. Ruscombe Poole, central secretary of the United Farmers of B.C., in his organization address said that the essence and being of the union was absolutely non-partisan. Farmers could achieve a great deal by always speaking with moderation and respect of the party to which as individuals they might be opposed. When the time came to vote again they might have to wrench themselves free from the old ideas. It was essential that the general atmosphere of this union should get abroad. Some people imagined that it would have the power to dictate to the Government. Let them always remember that, as a speaker said at the Victoria convention, it should and would be based, like its prototype in Alberta, on equity and justice. They would ask for reasonable things in a moderate spirit. Then the union would be respected and the Government would feel that it was not striving to wield the "big stick," but was a body which would constantly supply them with the results of the experience of a board of agriculturists comprising every farmer in the Province. He cited Mr. Rod McKenzie's illustration of the way in which Prairie Governments, which at first looked on the united farmers as "hayseeds," now sent their ministers, with bills under their arms, to the annual convention, seeking and receiving co-operative help and advice in making farming legislation. Mr. Poole digressed to show his own connection with the movement. He regretted that Mr. C. G. Palmer, president of the U.F.B.C., was unable to be present owing to indisposition. He felt that by acting as secretary he could "do his bit." He was willing to do it for nothing and did not mind working for a year provided results were obtained and a union built up. Mr. Poole startled his hearers when, in illustrating how every other class has moved with the times, he referred to the boots his audience wore. Before they put them on, he said, over one hundred organizations had had something to say about their price. The only man who said nothing was the man who grew the hide. His business was so profitable that he could let others reap the profits! Surely the farmer was going to alter this. The great object Mr. Poole had in view was not only to form locals but to keep them alive. He was certain that if these locals covered big districts people would not attend the meetings. Decentralization was the remedy. The constitution provided for it. Any five farmers could form a local union. Women could join, also. These small locals could meet at members' houses, and if they got the ladies to help they could not only have a social gathering once a month, but men who were speechless in a big meeting would talk at a small one and thus all might get wisdom. However, it was for the meeting to choose, but every member should canvass for more. Respecting the labor problem, Mr. Poole said he did not want to raise false hopes, but the central executive were busy on certain lines, and hoped soon to announce something of interest. There were two big enemies to the union movement. First members must jump with hob-nailed boots on the man who sought to join them and to use the organization for political purposes. "Chuck him out, for on no-partisanship depends the very life of the union," he declared. His audience might guess who was the other enemy. It was themselves. Mr. Poole amused his hearers by reciting the results of his missionary efforts in enlisting members. One man would join provided the union brought in indentured labor. He did not join, and condemned the union because it did not agree with his view on one subject. "South Australia," said Mr. Poole, "was in a wretched condition until the Chinese were turned out neck and crop." Touching on phases of the Chinese labor situation, he showed that where a white man might grow fruit a Chinaman might pay twice as much for his land and still undersell him. Why? Because the Chinaman had cheap indentured labor from North China. The law of the land was continually being broken by Chinese importing labor for a fixed job, and it being indentured labor at that. He also recalled how a certain mill in the district had to cease work at 4 o'clock on a Chinese holiday and white workers had to lay down their tools at the dictation of a Chinese boss.

Victoria Artillery Draft Departs for Petawawa Camp



—Photo by Trio.

Twenty-eight men from the Divisional Ammunition Column draft supplying depot, Willows Camp, left here Tuesday afternoon for Petawawa Camp under Lieut. J. F. Fullerton. A portion of the draft is shown in the above photograph, which was taken as the Princess Victoria pulled away from the C.P.R. docks.

Are to Reinforce the Famous 16th



—Photo by Trio.

Part of the draft from the 50th Highlanders of Canada, which left recently for overseas under Lieut. E. F. Wynne Heath, are shown above, marching along the promenade to the waiting steamer. The draft, which numbered 54 men, is now probably on its way across the Atlantic. It will in all probability be sent direct to France to strengthen the 16th Battalion, Canadian Scottish, which has been in action since early in 1915 and of which the 50th Highlanders is the parent unit.

CHEMAINUS

The North Cowichan Council has made a grant of $200 to the Chemainus General Hospital.

An eagle from a German helmet, a German buckle and several German and French buttons is the battlefield collection which Gordon Cook, who is with the 67th Battalion, Western Scots, has just sent his parents, the Rev. E. M. and Mrs. Cook, at Chemainus.

Sixty-three carloads of lumber were shipped to the Prairies last week by the Chemainus mill. Besides this, a big scow-load was brought to Victoria.

Miss Halhed, who is at the Resthaven military convalescent hospital near Sidney, spent last week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Halhed, at Chemainus.

Miss Fetterley has returned from Seattle to her home at Chemainus.

A telephone invitation dance gotten up on half an hour's notice by sailors from H. M. S. Shearwater, was held in the recreation hall at Chemainus a week ago last night. About fifty attended. Mrs. Nutt provided the music.

Pte. Robert Woods, who formerly worked for Mr. Walter Porter at Chemainus, and who went overseas with the Western Scots, has been recommended for a decoration and has been promoted to acting sergeant.

The sum of $59.10 was raised for the Vimy Ridge Tribute Fund by the lawn tea recently given by the ladies of Crofton and Westholme at the home of Mrs. Mainguy, Chemainus River. Parties came from Duncan and Ladysmith, while Miss Howe and Mr. E. A. Cathcart conveyed several motor loads from Chemainus. Tea was served by Mrs. Mainguy and a bevy of helpers. There were guessing contests on the names of residents of the district, and on the weight of a cut-glass dish.

LADYSMITH

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gear and Mr. Wilfred Gear, of Vancouver, spent the holiday with Mrs. Robert Gear, of Ladysmith. Mrs. Gear will remain in Ladysmith for about two weeks.

The holiday crowd on May 24 was divided almost entirely between Nanaimo, to which special trains were run, and the Foresters' picnic at Shell Beach.

The Misses A. and N. Gourlay, of Vancouver, spent Victoria Day with their parents in Ladysmith.

The following boats brought material to the smelter during the last week: S. S. Prince John, 50 tons of ore from Alaska; tug Monster, 2 scow loads of coke from Seattle, and the tug Butte, 350 tons of ore from Valdez, Alaska.

The Foresters' picnic at Shell Beach on Victoria Day was the most successful ever held by that order. The day was ideal for the various amusements and hundreds enjoyed the trip across the water. All available launches at the various boat-houses were requisitioned for the occasion. Mr. R. D. Comely, chief ranger, says that those who were not there missed the time of their lives. The programme of sports and the prizewinners were as follows: Girls' race, 8 years and under, 1, M. Kosial; 2, M. Wilson; boys' race, 8 years and under, 1, Ken. Nunns; 2, Ben. Lundahl; girls' race, 10 years and under, 1, M. Giovando; 2, D. Comely; boys' race, 10 years and under, 1, Geo. Burns; 2, M. Minnas; girls' race, 12 years and under, 1, M. McCallum; 2, M. Kerr; boys' race, 12 years and under, 1, R. Rossano; 2, N. Hadlow; girls' race, 15 years and under, 1, J. Grouhel; 2, L. Mason; boys' race, 15 years and under, 1, R. Rossano; 2, R. Lowe; long jump, open, 1, M. Shoyosky; 2, J. Robertson; three-legged race, 15 years and under, 1, D. Shearer and W. Currie; nail driving contest, ladies, 1, Mrs. Grouhel; potato race, juvenile Foresters, 1, J. Inkster; 2, M. Dunn; boot race, boys, 1, D. Shearer; 2, W. Currie; wheelbarrow race, open, 1, J. Mitchell and H. Foward; sack race, juvenile Foresters, 1, D. Shearer; 2, R. Lowe; boxing in barrels, juvenile Foresters, 1, W. Currie; 2, G. Burns; tug-of-war between Foresters and outsiders, won by outsiders, 2 to 2.

COWICHAN BAY

Grilse are now running well at Cowichan Bay. The largest afternoon bag during the last week was twenty-one, while a gentleman from China who had never fished before caught a dozen.

The Cowichan Bay mill is now working overtime, supplying loads for Eastern shipment. These are being taken to the Mainland on a steady stream of barges.

Residents of Cowichan Bay are already making extensive arrangements for the Dominion Day regatta, to be held there on July 2, in aid of the Canadian Red Cross and the Patriotic Fund.

COBBLE HILL

Pte. Robert Greig, who was recently killed while serving with the 131st Battalion, was born at Cobble Hill in 1896. Before enlisting, he was employed by Messrs. Hall & Wallace, of Vancouver.

Small ship knees for some of the new United States submarines are to come from the Cobble Hill district. Mr. Bailey Boyd has made a contract with the United States Government to supply these.

Mr. C. Dougan was married last Tuesday.

Because of the high cost of chicken feed, Mr. W. H. Wilder, of Cobble Hill, has decided to raise his own wheat for his fowls this year.

PENDER ISLAND

Mr. L. G. Higgs, of South Pender Island, has accepted a commission in the Foresters Battalion and with his son William, also a member of the same corps, is prosecuting a vigorous recruiting campaign in the Islands. He has placed his motor launch at the disposal of the authorities and it is being used to convey the recruiting staff through the Gulf Islands. Anyone wishing to join his corps will get into touch with Lieut. Higgs.

SIDNEY

Dr. J. Stuart Tidey is giving up his practice at Sidney to become medical officer on the Blue Funnel liner Protesilaus. It is expected that this ship will be taken over by the British Government when it reaches England, and Dr. Tidey will be transferred to other naval duties.

Miss Margaret Cochran, the choice of the children of Sidney by ballots, was crowned May queen at the Victoria Day celebration held at Sidney by the members of the Allies Chapter, I.O.D.E. Miss Cochran was dressed in a handsome robe with long flowing train and was escorted by the ladies of her court, dressed in suitable costumes. After the ceremony patriotic songs were sung by a chorus of school children and a violin solo was given by Master Victor Smith, of Victoria. The Rev. William Stevenson of Victoria, made the patriotic address. A real Maypole dance was given by a number of little girls of Sidney, trained by the school teachers. The Rev. Mr. Letts, of Sidney, was chairman of the celebration. The results of the sports programme are: Boys' race, 8 years and under, J. Smith, V. Nunn; boys' race, 10 years and under, Stewart Bryson, Charlie Shaw; boys' race, 12 years and under, Lawrence Glumer, Lawrence Gearnart; boys' race, 14 years and under, Tom Coward, Lawrence Shanner; sack race, Tom Coward, Ralph Moore; three-legged race, Ralph Moore and Joe Crooks, C Mason and A. Nunn; girls' race, 10 years and under, Hilda Taylor, Ida Gearneart; girls' race, 12 years and under, Mable Crooks, Lizzie Watts; girls' race, 14 years and under, Edna Parks, Grace Simister; girls' race, three-legged, Edna Parks and Pearl Lepthien.

Fifty dollars was raised for the Canadian Red Cross at the Military Five Hundred tournament recently held at Berquist's hall and organized by Mrs. Tester.

North Saanich school trustees are campaigning for a new school building to supplant that built 40 years ago in which 45 children are now huddled. Tenders have been received for a 10-acre site for the new school. A deputation is to see the Minister of Education at once about the matter.

Miss Hay, principal of the Sidney Superior school, gave the scholars of her class a real treat a week ago yesterday in the shape of an excursion to Victoria. All the principal places of interest in the city were visited, including the Parliament Buildings, Esquimalt dockyards and the Observatory. The boys and girls were delighted with their day's outing, and were loud in their praises of the manner in which their teacher had provided for their entertainment.

SAANICH

The sum of $34.50 was raised for the Red Cross by the Five Hundred tournament given recently at the home of Mr. W. J. Ledingham, "Berrie Brae," Keating Cross Road, under the auspices of the Saanich Women's Institute. Chinese lanterns lighted the driveway from the gate and draped the large tent used for the event. Miss Cruse presided over the home-made candy stall, while Mrs. Mackay had charge of the sale of ice cream which she donated. Miss Bessie Ledingham, Miss Cruise, and Miss Mildred McKenzie gave the prizes for the tournament. There were 10 tables and the winners were: First ladies' prize, Miss R. T. Lawrie; first gentleman's prize, Mr. Kennedy; ladies' consolation, Mr. Harold Young. Mr. W. McKay won a leather hand bag for guessing the exact number of beans in a jar, and Mrs. T. F. Todd won the raffle for a lace yoke. Refreshments that were left over were sent to the Military Convalescent Hospital at Resthaven.

CAMERON LAKE

Mr. Albert H. Moule, who left Victoria last May as a sergeant in the 88th Battalion, received his commission last January and is now attached to the 29th Battalion in France.

Guests who have recently registered at The Chalet, Cameron Lake, include: Mr. and Mrs. James Elder Mitchell, North Vancouver; Mr. G. S. Pearse, Miss D. D. Pearse, J. M. Pursell, G. Shead, Port Alberni; R. S. Haley, G. D. Ford, R. A. Bainbridge, C. G. Van Camp, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Milne, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, Seattle; T. Barrow, H. C. Webb, J. D. Morrish, W. J. Goard, Vancouver; F. O. Barrie, C. Morgan, J. A. Joyner, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crosbie, Nanaimo; N. A. Dickinson, A. Hornsby, Nanoose Bay.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE

The annual entertainment organized by the Shawnigan and Cobble Hill Women's Institute in celebration of Empire Day was so well supported that it is hoped to forward at least $30 to the Red Cross Society at Victoria, after the payment of all expenses. The S.L.A.A. Hall, large as it is, looked well filled when the programme opened at 8 o'clock with a brilliant piano solo by Miss Phyllis Keene. Miss Barton from Victoria won repeated encores for her charmingly rendered songs. Miss Lonsdale's finished performance on the violin gave renewed pleasure to the audience, while Mrs. Oldham delighted her hearers with her finely given recitations to the accompaniment of the piano. Mr. Bonner rendered patriotic songs, and the "Shawnigan Minstrels" repeated by special request a humorous performance first given last winter. The closing item on the programme signalized the first appearance of any members of the Shawnigan Amateur Dramatic Club, four of whom, Mrs. Boney, Miss Isabel Clark, Mr. Gibson and Mr. George Kingsley, acted with much spirit and success in the amusing farce, "Room 32." Mr. Christison's clever work in the artistic decoration of the proscenium and wings added noticeably to the good effects produced on the stage. A generous gift of hot-house cucumbers and tomatoes resulted in the addition of nearly $10 to the proceeds of the evening, which closed as usual with a dance.

August 11 has been decided upon as the date of the Red Cross Fete to be held in the beautiful grounds of Strathcona Lodge. A committee has been formed to make the necessary arrangements, with Mr. H. T. Ravenhill as convener.

CROFTON

A very enjoyable time was spent at Penyrait Farm by friends accepting the courteous invitation of Messrs. Smale and Fletcher, showing their appreciation of Mrs. D. Fletcher's kindness during her visit to Crofton. Afternoon tea was served on the lawn. The weather and beautiful surroundings were quite in harmony with the sociability of the company. Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Dorothy Fletcher return to their home in Victoria during the week.

Mr. C. W. Dunne, of Crofton, is continuing his campaign to induce the North Cowichan Council to allow cattle to pasture on the roads. He says there is enough feed on the roadsides to keep between forty and fifty head during the summer.

Mr. M. M. Geoghegan, who has charge of rock transportation in connection with the crusher at Crofton, has got the North Cowichan Council to increase the price of teams to $6 a day because the high price of hay is costing owners $9 a month extra per team for feed.

NANAIMO

"Jerry" Harris, one of the oldest settlers of the Nanoose district, died at the Nanaimo Hospital Friday morning. He was born in Staffordshire, Eng., 66 years ago, and had lived on the Island for the last 33 years. He is survived by four nephews, William Wall, of Merritt; Alfred Wall and J. J. Wall, of Nanoose, and Joshua Wall, of Nanaimo, and three nieces, Mrs. Harrison, of Cumberland; Mrs. McMurtrie, of Ladysmith; Mrs. Body, of Nanaimo, and Mrs. R. Currie, of Vancouver.

Trial examinations of the senior, intermediate and advanced junior grades of the Nanaimo High School commence tomorrow morning and continue throughout the week. The subjects for tomorrow are: Senior grade, a.m., algebra, p.m., Roman history; intermediate grade, a.m., algebra; p.m., Greek history; advanced junior grade, a.m., English literature; p.m., composition.

Receipts at the Victoria Day sports at the Nanaimo cricket grounds were nearly $700. Fully 5,000 persons attended.

Nanaimo's civic honor roll was unveiled Thursday night by two returned soldiers, Messrs. Tait and Priest, at a grand patriotic demonstration on the waterfront. Mayor McKenzie presided, the Rev. Dr. Unsworth gave the patriotic address and the Nanaimo Silver Cornet Band and the Welsh Choir gave a musical programme.

The Victoria Day vaudeville at the Nanaimo Opera House raised about $300. Among those who took part in the performance were: Mrs. Drysdale, Miss Hazel Martin, Miss Grace Morgan, Miss Ella Cavalsky, Miss Dorothy Bate and Mr. Quinn.

Pte. William Marsden, formerly of Nanaimo, was killed in action on April 9. He enlisted with the 131st Battalion. His brother, Robert, is serving with the Army Medical Corps.

Mr. Victoria B. Harrison, of Nanaimo, won the Victoria Day honors at the shoot of the Nanaimo Gun Club Thursday morning. He won the grand aggregate in competition with some of the best shots of Victoria and Vancouver, such as Mr. W. Lenfesty and Dr. Baker. He had a straight run of 25 in the fourth event. Mr. J. Cadman, of Vancouver, made the record for the Nanaimo traps with a total of 54 straight. He broke his string of 25 in the fourth event, 15 in the fifth and the next 14 out of 15 in the sixth. Mr. M. Duce won the consolation shoot with a break of 9 out of 10. Nanaimo won the team shoot from Vancouver by 56 to 47, R. Hoggan, of Nanaimo, being high man in the team shoot with a straight 15. The results of the several events were as follows: First event, 15 targets—1, Lierch, 14; 2, V. Harrison, W. Hoggan, R. Hoggan and Lenfesty, 13. Second event, 15 targets—1, Lierch, W. Hoggan, J. Tassin and T. Wallace, with 13; 2, Dr. Baker, J. Eastham, Carder, M. Duce, F. Tattrie and V. Harrison with 12. Third event, 15 targets—1, J. Eastham with 14; 2, Dr. Baker, R. Hoggan and J. Tassin with 13. Fourth event, 25 targets—1, V. Harrison, 25 straight; 2, Lenfesty with 24; 3, W. Hoggan and J. Tassin with 23. Fifth event, 15 targets—1, R. Hoggan with a straight 15; 2, Lenfesty, Vandervoort, J. Eastham and T. Wallace with 13. Sixth event, 15 targets—1, W. Graham, Dr. Baker, R. Hoggan with 14; 2, V. Harrison, W. Hoggan, G. Hodgson with 13. Team shoot: Nanaimo—R. Hoggan, 15; W. Graham, 13; J. Eastham, 14; V. B. Harrison, 14; total, 56. Vancouver—Dr. Baker, 13; Lierch, 14; Vandervoort, 12; Carder, 8; total, 47.

Continued on Page 22.

TERM "OBJECTOR" BADGE OF DISGRACE

Writer, In London Daily Mail Makes Scathing Denunciation of Class of Shirker Which Flourishes in England.

Under the heading of "The Letters of an Englishman," the following article dealing with the conscientious objector, under the name of "conscientious shirker," appears in a recent issue of The London Daily Mail:

"Conscience doth make cowards of them all."

The Conscientious Objector, as he is seen at Dartmoor, is the exclusive, undivided shame of England.

We share him with no other country. Not elsewhere could he flourish in his insolence and vainglory. Not elsewhere could he turn what is constructively a crime of parricide into a kind of stuffy virtue.

But here, where there is always free scope for the fanatic, the Conscientious Objector comes and goes, as he pleases, and regards his own infamous conduct with a smirk of proud satisfaction.

The very name which has been invented for him is the badge of disgrace. The conscience, to which he appeals, is his own and very serviceable. He has trained it to come to heel, like a whipped cur. "Conscience is a dangerous thing; it makes a man a coward," says the poet, thus proving that he possessed the gift of prophecy. For it is cowardice, and cowardice alone, which holds back the "objector" from the duty imposed upon all decent men. Though he does his best to deceive himself, and the tribunals, his true motive cannot be disguised. He is afraid of discomfort, he is afraid of risk, he is afraid of death. And so he gladly permits his fellows to fight in France, while he stays at home to chatter platitudes, and to thank God that he has risen far above the blatant crime of "militarism."

And now that at last he has come before the camera and been forced to reveal to the world his ignoble traits, he is robbed of all pretence. Had we been asked to invent him, we should have made him no other than he is. He bears upon him all the marks of the degenerate. He has an ill-balanced head and no chin. The empty grin of vanity is upon his face. His sanguine eye proclaims him one who affects to believe that he is not as other men are—as, indeed, happily he is not.

He will grasp greedily at all he can get, and pay nothing for it. He reads the casualty lists with a pleased equanimity because he knows that the names of himself and his friends will never appear in them, and he gladly accepts the sacrifices of others, as one who has got something for nothing. Eager to hide behind the protecting shield of the British Army, he belittles its courage and laughs at its wounds. And to all demands that he should take his share in the salvation of the Empire he murmurs that his "conscience" will not let him. He would have you think that he bursts with bravery. He will brag of his strength and prowess like a very Bobadil. But his "conscience" will not allow him to shed the blood of a fellow-man—his "conscience," which is "but a word that cowards use."

Politician's Delight.

He is at once the creation and the delight of the politician. He is a gallant man of his hands at the polling booth. He will vote with the best of them, even in the ballot's mouth. For him the whole duty of the citizen is to put his mark upon a piece of paper, and to see that others of his sort do the like. In this desperate adventure he has no rival. He is a safe and useful man at elections, and the politicians are ready to serve and pamper him not only for services rendered but for all the good that he may do their cause in the future.

He is the delight of the demagogues. He is also their creation. He has been fostered delicately from his cradle upwards. All thought of sacrifice and duty has been kept from him sedulously. In the schools where he has been bred the word "patriotism" has been suppressed as something obscene. It is a word which may not be heard upon conscientious lips. To and not to give is the essence of life as it should be lived by the well-trained voter. In England alone among the countries has the national emblem seemed a token of dishonor. We all remember how in the days before the war, that golden age of the demagogues, the Union Jack was not permitted to float upon the chaste roof of the board schools. Its mere presence, it was said, would encourage "Chauvinism," or the wicked desire to defend ourselves against foreign aggression. Therefore the boys and girls who lived in hopes of becoming voters must be kept in ignorance of the Empire and its duties. They must be told that warfare was a plain impossibility, that human greed and human ambition might be purged from our minds by a text-book, and that so long as you loved yourself far better than your neighbor all would be well.

And not only was the Union Jack sternly suppressed, but the anniversary, called Empire Day, respected in all our Dominions overseas, was in England solemnly ignored. Pride in the parish pump or in the neatly asphalted playground of the school might be a good thing. Pride in the Empire, which has been built upon British energy and cemented with British blood, was a thing accursed, which did not stimulate the delicate conscience, and might persuade the wrong-headed boy to join the Army. Thus would a vote be lost to England, a loss for which a hundred glorious victories would hardly compensate.

When the Army Returns.

By these subtle means the Conscientious Objector was deliberately encouraged. Soft and pliable as he seemed, he was carefully cherished by the interested politician. And when the war broke out he became still more a pampered favorite. Laws were passed to save him from annoyance. Whatever happened to the Empire, which had been screened from his note eyes, no trouble should befall him. He should be preserved from the clutches of a British uniform; he should be kept far from the scene of the German shells. And if he was asked to assume his leisure with a little light work, it should be made as easy as possible for him and rewarded amply with comfortable privileges. If he wanted lodgings it was his own for the asking; and if the allotter was forced to pay a railway fare if he wished to see his parents before going to France, and perhaps to death, the "conscientious" one might travel free as far as Edinburgh, and talk treason, if he would, at the expense of a grateful Government. Nor need he feel the sharp thorn of hunger. He may buy what food he choose and accept with an easy nonchalance the free gifts of friends and admirers.

So long as the war lasts, then, the Conscientious Objector may gain at the hardships of others. Not for him the weary march, the order to go over the parapet in the early morning, a timely and honorable grave upon foreign soil. A game of football is his heaviest toil, comfortable quarters at Princetown his only restraint. If he grows soft in body, as in mind, what does it matter? He will still preserve strength enough to mark a voting paper. That is his hope and belief.

But on that legendary day, when the Army comes home, his hope will be belied, his belief falsified. If there be justice still left in this world, assuredly the Conscientious Objector shall never be allowed again to approach the polling booth. How shall he be permitted to use the rights of citizenship who did not think that citizenship was worth fighting for? Thus shall his fear and his levity be properly rewarded; he shall be deprived of the one function for which he thinks he was born and bred. Thus shall he be punished for having brought into contempt an honest word, for having dared to interpret "conscience" in the sole sense of a thing which makes cowards of us all.

HONORS ON SPOT

Will Award Medals on British Front Immediately Soldiers' Gallant Deeds Are Reported

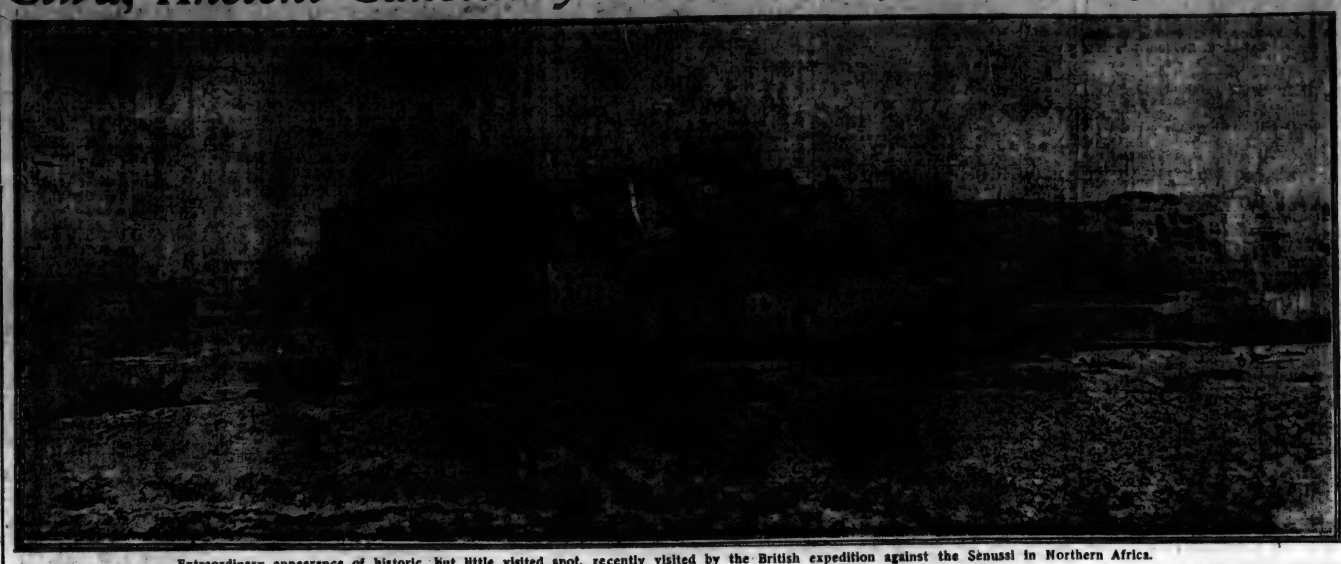
A system of immediate awards for gallantry in the field has been inaugurated on the British front, according to Mr. Malcolm Ross, the war correspondent with the New Zealand forces, who says it is one that will help us on to victory. Not only is it an incentive to further gallant deeds and devotion to duty on the part of the recipients of the awards, but it is an incentive and inspiration to the whole of the units concerned.

Mr. Ross tells the story of how a few machine-gunners, some men with Lewis guns, and a few infantry checked a raid on the New Zealand lines during the last week in March, and mentions the names of four privates who were recommended for immediate reward, and have each received the Military Medal.

Hardly less welcome than the military decoration must have been the praise of the general who was having a look at their dug-outs, and learning that they were the men who had behaved so gallantly, he called up a corporal who was standing by.

"You are the men who were in the raid the other night," he said. "Yes, sir," replied the corporal. "Well, you did splendidly," added the general. "We're very proud of our machine-gunners." "Sir," was all the corporal said. "You're a damned fine lot," remarked the general, as he turned on his heel and went his ways.

Siwa, Ancient Sanctuary of Amen-Ra, Entered by British



Extraordinary appearance of historic, but little visited spot, recently visited by the British expedition against the Senussi in Northern Africa.

HISTORIC SIWA

(By Edward Foord)

The oasis of Siwa, which has fallen back under Egyptian control as the result of our defeat of the Senussi, is a district of much interest from several points of view. Historically it is connected with a famous incident in the life of Alexander the Great. It was here that was situated the temple of "Zeus Ammon," to which the great conqueror made his famous pilgrimage in 331 B.C., when he is supposed to have been acknowledged the son of Amen.

Siwa is an outpost of the great Berber or Libyan race, who in time of the 19th and 20th Dynasties made repeated attacks upon Egypt. The people still speak their ancient mother tongue, and possess some very distinctive and curious customs. Perhaps the most peculiar is the segregation of unmarried youths and widowers in a separate quarter. A sort of patriarchal jurisdiction is exercised by the elders, or sheikhs, but it is precarious, as might be expected, and feuds, often attended by bloodshed, are of frequent occurrence.

The oasis must have been a starting point of the Libyan raids upon the Nile delta, which after long troubling Egypt were finally defeated by King Rameses III. in 1193 B.C. It was perhaps annexed to Egypt by King Sheshonq, the Shishak who plundered Solomon's Temple. Shishak is believed to have been a Libyan, and may have had special reasons for paying attention to his western frontier. Perhaps he or one of his successors built a temple of Amen in this remote outpost, but it may, as Professor Hall thinks, have been founded earlier by Egyptian exiles.

The ruins lie in a grove of date palms about two miles east of the town of Siwa. There are remains of two distinct buildings. The general plan can be made out, and many sculptures survive in a more or less damaged condition. Amen-Ra, of course, holds the chief place among the deities represented, but he is associated with many others. The inscriptions and the buildings generally do not appear to be ancient as compared with the gigantic monuments of the Nile valley. The inscriptions are said to date from about 400 B.C. The second temple was evidently dedicated also to Amen, since it contains a relief showing the lord of the oasis making offerings to "Amen, the God of Oracles." Close to the ruins is a spring still called the "Fountain of the Sun," so persistent is tradition in sequestered spots such as Siwa.

Walled Town

The existing town is, according to one who has just visited it, built on a hill surrounded by a wall, and presents a practically unbroken front. The houses are made of rock salt, mud brick and palm trunks, and are built one on top of the other to a height of about eight stories. The walls are very thick at the base, but taper to a perilous thinness at the top. The interior of the town is a perfect rabbit-warren. The streets are a yard or less wide, with the houses built on top of them, and the inhabitants get about by feeling their way along the walls in the darkness.

Alexander the Great's famous visit to the shrine was partly political, partly, no doubt, prompted by the romantic feelings which had always a strong hold upon him. As King of Egypt by right of conquest it was necessary for him to be formally adopted by the tutelary god of the country. The Persian kings had all deferred to the religious sentiment of the Egyptians in this respect. But Alexander was also, without doubt, influenced by his romantic and adventurous instincts. Various marvels are related of the march, especially by Plutarch, who tells in his delightful fashion how the desert birds guided the hero and his followers on their way to the temple. What actually passed between Alexander and the priests was never known, but that he was satisfied is shown by the munificent gifts which he made to the temple.

Siwa's association with Alexander brought it for a moment into the full light of history. Afterwards it sank again into peaceful obscurity, and when the Greek antiquary, Pausanias, visited it in 160 A.D. he found its oracle dumb. Siwa was used by the Ptolemies and the Romans as a place of exile. Among the ruins on the oasis are those of a temple of the Roman epoch, still known as "Kasr Rumi"—the Roman Castle. Siwa still retained a certain importance owing to its immense production of dates for the Egyptian market. The ancient Egyptian name, indeed, Sekhet Amit, means "Field of Date Palms." But, though nominally subject to Egypt, Siwa slumbered out its existence in its oasis of palms for century after century, almost cut off from the world without, until the British armored cars came over the desert in pursuit of the Senussi, and brought it again into the light.

EDWARD FOORD.

THE WAR PROBLEM

America's Help in Ships

(By Archibald Hurd)

It is common knowledge that the United States Government has seized about 500,000 tons of tonnage, which those clever Germans sent into American ports on the outbreak of war, so as to escape our cruisers, and there are also some Austrian ships; but the American authorities are by no means satisfied with that contribution to sea carriage. They have already determined on an ambitious constructive programme, which embraces both patrol vessels for hunting down submarines and merchant vessels for supplying the needs of the Allies. A shortage of 27.7 per cent in the harvest available outside Central Europe is anticipated, and that will be accompanied by scarcity of shipping, so, apart from any naval and military assistance which may eventually be given, the Americans are preparing to help with grain and ships in which to carry it. They have our errors and successes for their guidance, and have a genius for organisation from which we may in turn learn something.

America is confronted with much the same difficulty as we are faced with on this side of the Atlantic—a shortage of skilled labor and of material. That is the consequence of the wonderful munition movement, and of the large number of men-of-war now being built in the States. In a report which has been prepared by Mr. E. P. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, it is pointed out that "the United States navy yards employ at present 25,000 men," and that "private shipyards at present are employing about 70,000 men, and this number must be increased during the next few weeks in order to carry out at accelerated speed the big naval construction programme just undertaken, and at the same time to deliver merchant ships on contract time." Where the additional skilled men are to come from is not explained, but a scheme of "dilution" will be carried out, and women are to be pressed into the service. The labor leaders, who are heart and soul behind the Government, have already been called into conference with a view to making the best possible use of the plant in the country.

Million Tons Building

The shipbuilding position in the United States, on the eve of the declaration of war, is described in these words:

"The private yards are building or have contracted to build 284 sea-going steel merchant ships, each of 1,000 tons gross or over, aggregating 1,482,206 gross tons. This tonnage is ten times the corresponding tonnage building or ordered in July, 1914, just before the outbreak of the European War, when the shipbuilding industry in America was stagnant. It is four times the corresponding tonnage building or ordered in this country during any of the busiest years since 1900. Of this tonnage the builders expect to launch during 1917, unless the needs of the Government involve changes, 215 steel ships of 1,114,813 gross tons. It is possible, but not probable, that this result will be attained. Ordinarily the completion of the ship promptly follows the launching in American yards, but under present conditions ships are launched at an early period of construction in order to secure the continuous use of the ways. The tonnage of ships completed during 1917 accordingly will be much less than the total tonnage just stated."

These ships are, in the main, oil-tankers and cargo boats—none of the latter being bigger than 8,000 tons, and most of them ranging from 4,700 to 5,800 tons gross. These will be very useful in the existing conditions at sea. Not by any means all the vessels are being built for the American merchant navy. One hundred and eight of them, of 538,424 gross tons, have been ordered for foreign owners. No doubt the Allied firms will get their ships, but what effect will America's declaration of war have on the delivery of vessels for which neutrals contracted? It is probable that a pre-emption—justified, by the emergency—will be exercised, and that they will be taken over by the Shipping Board. In that event, nearly 1,500,000 tons can eventually be counted on by the Allies, for the Americans are coming into this war, as President Wilson's message indicates, on characteristically generous terms. In addition there will be 1,000 special cargo carriers, built of wood, orders for which are now being placed, and a number of ships from the Great Lakes. Consequently the maritime situation will be very favorably affected by the American entry into the war once we are through the next few months, and it may be that shipbuilding in British yards will be speeded up in accordance with American principles. Examples count for much.

American Hustle

We have methods of our own, but for quick work it would be difficult to beat the best American firms. The Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, now the premier merchant shipbuilding plant in the United States, is building ocean cargo carriers within a little less than 100 days from the laying of the keel to the launching, and on the Pacific Coast considerable bonuses are paid to workmen for work completed ahead of contract time. "Hustle" methods will be applied throughout the States; indeed, in some of the establishments work is proceeding in three shifts; thus the machinery and tools are in use throughout the twenty-four hours of each day. The result is to place pressure on the plant rather than on the men—a very wise arrangement. That will soon be the regime throughout the States, powerful electric light installations illuminating yards and workshops during the night.

The crux of the whole business is labor. The Commissioner of Navigation has something to say on this matter:

"Of the thirty-four private yards now in full operation, seven are entirely new plants, established during 1916, and five are older yards which had not been operated for some years until the present pressure was felt. The newer yards, of course, have had to draw on the older yards for men to take the more responsible positions. Before the rush in shipbuilding began skilled mechanics had been attracted in large numbers to the new establishments engaged in making munitions of war, so that at the present time the skilled worker in metals everywhere commands practically his own price. While in various yards there have been occasional strikes, usually not general, but confined to those engaged in some special form of work, shipbuilding has been less delayed from such causes than might have been anticipated.

With the life of an army boot being estimated at just over six weeks, the amount of leather being "consumed" by the belligerents can be well imagined. And leather is employed for more things than boots. Germany used to export twice as much leather as any other nation in the world, whilst we used to import £17,000,000 more leather than we exported.—London Chronicle.

EXTENDED PROPAGANDA IN RECENT WAR LOAN

German Press Revealed Importance Attached to Co-operation of All Classes With Regard to Late Appeal.

The German papers have eloquent testimony to the extent of the propaganda on behalf of the recent sixth war loan, and the importance attached to the co-operation of all classes of society in the work was instanced by the fact that in Wiesbaden teachers were forbidden to leave their posts during the Easter holidays, except with written permission, "in view of the importance of propaganda for the new war loan through the medium of the schools."

Reports of addresses delivered by various officials to "select audiences" are beginning to appear with increasing frequency, a development that has provoked some amusing comment from The Frankfurter Zeitung. It is not devoid of humor, wrote that organ, to see how under the influence of the war our high officials are tentatively endeavoring to resort to democratic wiles, and how, to begin with, a great misconception of things has thereby become apparent. The personal and public intervention of English ministers and dignitaries in the advertising of war loans has provoked imitation. As, however, our "leading men" are not leaders of the people, but (even as university lecturers very often) are officials who with rare exceptions have little practice in the direction of heads and hearts, the result of this imitation has already led in various instances to privy councillors giving their addresses in private conclave before an invited audience, and the Wolff Bureau has then dutifully reported thereon. They undoubtedly believed themselves to be accomplishing a feat in so doing, but have achieved nothing more than once more recounting to a private assembly what was probably more or less known already to the majority of the select company. The result for the war loan has doubtless been practically nil, unless it has perhaps been found possible to secure the subscription of a definite minimum sum on the part of the elite; whereas the very purpose of the departure has been to add fresh millions to those already subscribed. The Bishop of London spoke for the war to a gigantic meeting in the open air. We are not optimists enough to believe that the high officials and dignitaries of the Empire could bring themselves at one stroke to take their stand before the Brandenburger Tor, and to speak frankly and freely to the people from the spot where they have respectfully greeted foreign potentates often enough. Between this exposed platform, however, to closed assemblies of the select public there are many intermediate stages in a well-tempered nationalism which alone promises to be of some effect.

Doubts Explained Away

Meanwhile the papers were provided with an account of an interview granted to representatives of the press by Count von Roedern, the Minister of Finance, who made statements concerning points with which he was told the public was occupied. Questioned as to rumors still in circulation, especially in the rural districts, as to the possibility of the lowering of the interest promised on investments, he expressed surprise that these should still persist, after having been contradicted so repeatedly. It was a matter of course, he said, that the Empire could embark on no such reduction until 1924, and if it did so then it would have to offer to pay back to investors the full nominal value of their holdings. As he had already declared, any German government or parliament would regard it as their foremost duty to keep the promises made to the creditors of the State, who included many who were financially weak.

Having then been informed that anxiety existed in many quarters lest the free circulation of money after the war might create difficulties, Count von Roedern said that the war lending institutions were to be retained for several years after the conclusion of peace, and that subscribers to the war loans who had made use of them could be assured that they would be duly taken into account when the rate of interest was determined. Other arrangements were also being contemplated, he said, which would facilitate sales, as well as the obtaining of advances through these institutions.

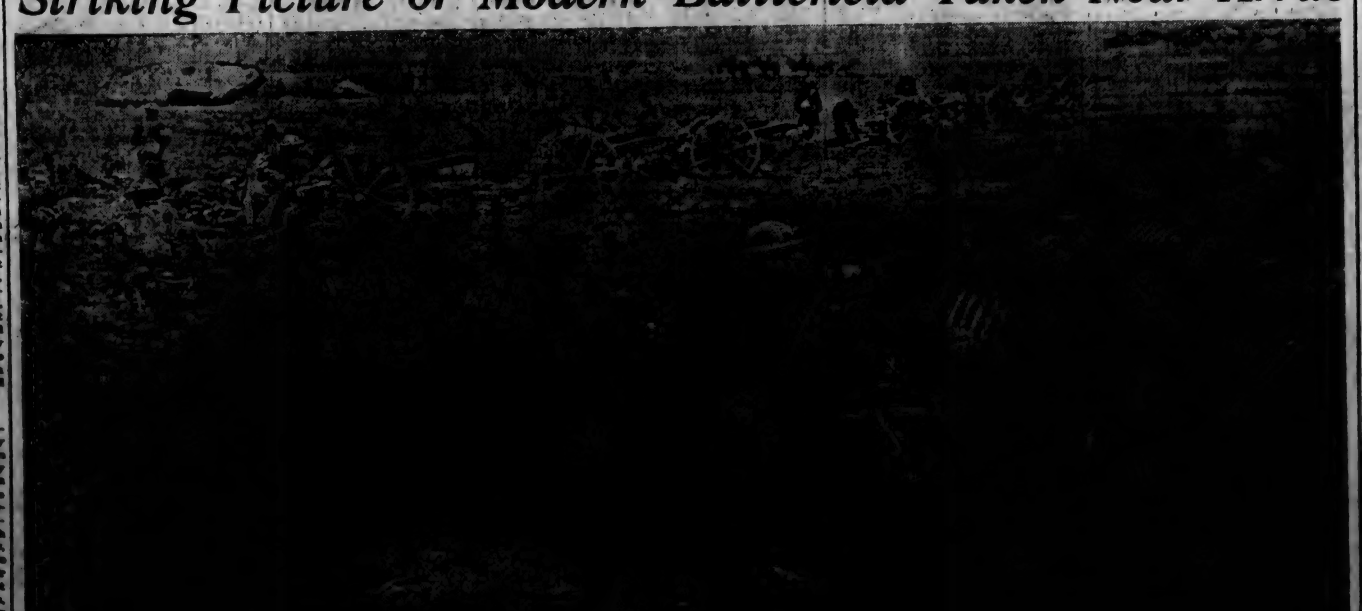
The minister was next told that many people were complaining because they had to wait so long for their war loan certificates and was asked whether the issue of these could not be accelerated. His reply was that certificates for subscriptions to the fifth war loan up to 500 marks were now ready and about to be issued, but that it was impossible to hasten the work more than hitherto. The certificates had to be made out with care and exactitude, and there was no need to dwell to his interlocutors on the existing difficulties in the way of obtaining printed matter in view of the shortage of labor and raw materials. The public must understand that time was required for the completion of 35,000,000 war loan certificates.

On being further informed that doubts existed as to whether war loan certificates could be used for the payment of taxes, he stated that they could be used as payment of the war profits tax, and pointed out that this was a great advantage for ratepayers as such certificates were accepted at their face value, whereas they were issued at 98 or 97.80 instead of at 100. War loan certificates of all descriptions, Count von Roedern added, would also be taken as payment for any further war taxes that might be imposed, and observed that the authorities would also have to consider whether, in special circumstances, they could be accepted as payment for the horses, wagons, and other material that would be sold to farmers and industrialists when the demobilisation set in.

Germans Beg Glove

The New York Tribune says: "Germany is eating crow instead of shooting golden pheasants and woodcocks. The sportsmen—all of whom are above seventy—kill English sparrows and American woodcocks for food," said an American doctor who for the last eight years has been a resident of Berlin. "Despite the wonderful German organization and conservation, the Fatherland is suffering severely from food shortage," he continued. "This shortage is manifested particularly in a lack of grain and vegetables and simple necessities. The choicest dish on a German table is crow. The birds cost about 40 cents apiece. Sparrows sell for about 5 cents apiece, and are considered a delicacy by the poorer classes."

Striking Picture of Modern Battlefield Taken Near Arras



—Official Photograph.

This extremely effective and peculiarly instructive assembly of details and general grouping is a corner of a battlefield near Arras was caught in an official photograph. In the foreground a squad of British infantry is seen filing across a battered trench in full battle kit, after having been relieved in their newly-won advanced positions. In the centre, a field-gun battery of six pieces is seen draw up in echelon formation preparing to come into action. Towards the background on the left may be seen a tank, broadside on, lumbering its way resistlessly forward. Beyond this, still further in the background, cavalry may be seen advancing in open order file formation, and in the centre middle distance a horse artillery team is crossing the terrain with the limbers after having placed the piece in position. In its comprehensive features, the scene is one such as our men are witnessing in regard to its various characteristic points every day during the present "War of Movement."

DAMAGES AWARDED DECKHAND BY JURY

Find That No Proper Supervision Was Made to Officer Boat — Plaintiff Was Not Guilty of Negligence.

VANCOUVER, May 26.—In the action brought by H. Clough against the C.P.R., the evidence in which Mr. Justice Gregory declared strikingly illustrated the frailty of human beings, the special jury yesterday afternoon awarded $2,500 damages against the C.P.R. under the Employers' Liability Act for injuries sustained by a fall overboard while getting out the gang plank. The neglect charged against the company was that alleged on the part of the second officer in ordering out the gang plank without seeing there were sufficient men to man it. A series of questions was submitted to the jury, and they found that there was lack of proper supervision by the officer and that the plaintiff was not guilty of negligence contributing to the accident.

In his charge to the jury, Mr. Justice Gregory made the comment already referred to, but intimated that in spite of the contradictions of evidence there was not one of the witnesses he could call a liar. The second officer was certainly a poor witness, but he could not come to the conclusion that he was an untruthful witness. He, however, made statements in examination for discovery that he contradicted here and had been disproven by other witnesses. It was an exciting occasion when the man fell overboard and the second officer jumped after him, and the general impression would be left on his mind. Giving evidence shortly after he would be giving effect to that general impression, and it was evident his mind was not entirely clear on everything that took place.

Mr. E. A. Lucas and Mr. F. G. T. Lucas were counsel for plaintiff and Mr. J. E. McMullen defended.

DATES ANNOUNCED FOR ROSE FESTIVAL

Thousands Will Attend This Year's Carnival at Portland, June 13, 14 and 15 — Will Be Biggest Yet.

It is anticipated that many people from Vancouver Island will travel to Portland, Oregon, next month to attend the eleventh annual Rose Festival, the date for the event having been set for June 13, 14 and 15, when Oregon's famous roses will be in their brightest bloom and the state's magnificent highways at their best for those who care to tour the country by motor.

With millions of roses to draw on, and more than $25,000 to spend for decorations, music, parades and pageants, the Rose City anticipates a carnival this Summer that will exceed in beauty and attractiveness anything heretofore attempted.

In keeping with the spirit of the times the festival will put a strong accent upon patriotism. In this connection the Festival Centre will radiate from the Court of Patriotism, in which will rise a great replica of the famous Statue of Liberty that stands at the entrance of New York harbor. This great statue will be an exact duplicate of the original save as to size, and will be illuminated by clusters of electric flood lights and guarded by cannons whose missiles will be millions of rose petals.

Here the formal opening exercises will be held Wednesday night, June 13. President Wilson at the White House will touch a button and send an electric impulse across the continent that will flood the centre with light and give the signal for "The Star Spangled Banner," which will be sung by thousands.

June 14—National Flag Day—will be given over entirely to a huge patriotic demonstration in which various patriotic organizations, veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars and the enlisted men now ready for action will participate. A magnificent pageant, in which numerous symbolical floats will be employed to show the growth of human liberties will be held on this day.

Floral Parade

On June 15—the closing day—the famed floral parade will be held. In this parade each year hundreds of vehicles, from automobiles to fire engines, vie in the display of floral decorations. It is one of the most unique and gorgeous exhibitions of flowers to be seen anywhere in the world.

Another attractive feature of the festival is the children's parade, which is held the opening day. Between 15,000 and 20,000 "Human Rosebuds" will participate, each dressed in costume and trained to fancy dances and drills.

During the festival the great interstate bridge across the Columbia River will be formally dedicated. The bridge connects Oregon and Washington and is the last link in the Pacific Highway, which is now complete from the Mexican to Canadian borders.

Portland is a city of 280,000 population, with many beautiful hotels, and is situated in the heart of some of the most inspiring scenery which the continent offers. There are numerous attractive side trips, all inexpensive, ranging from excursions among glaciated peaks to jaunts through wonderful valleys or ocean beaches.

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT VICTORIA

(Pacific Standard Time for May, 1917)

Date	Sunrise	Sunset	Date	Sunrise	Sunset
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]			

The Observatory, Gonzales Heights, Victoria, B.C.

Great Turbiners May Come to Victoria



SS. GREAT NORTHERN

A deal is pending whereby the Pacific Steamship Company may possibly acquire the twin steamships Great Northern and Northern Pacific from the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company and the steamers Beaver and Rose City from the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company. The steamers President and Governor would be taken off their present run and operated in conjunction with the Beaver and Rose City between Portland and San Francisco and Los Angeles. The big turbiners will take the place of the President and Governor on the Seattle-San Francisco route, which includes the call at Victoria.

BIG STEAMSHIP DEAL MAY BE NEGOTIATED

Twin Turbiners Great Northern and Northern Pacific May Go to Pacific Steamship Company—Other Changes.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 26.—A deal for the sale to the Pacific Steamship Company, now operating vessels from Alaska to San Diego, of the turbiners Northern Pacific and Great Northern, owned by the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, and of the steamers Beaver and Rose City, of the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company, is under way here, subject to the approval of Portland business interests.

The Chamber of Commerce has issued a formal statement on the proposals setting forth that the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern would be operated between Puget Sound and San Francisco under the new ownership, while the Steamers President and and Governor would run in conjunction with the Beaver and Rose City between Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company and the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company have laid the proposals before the Portland commercial community with an inquiry as to whether the arrangements outlined would be approved here.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

British Columbia

(84) Burrard Inlet, North Arm—Southwestward of Turtle Head—Day beacon erected—Buoy discontinued.

Position of beacon—At the south end of the shoal extending from Turtle Head, on to the rock that dries 5 feet. Lat. N. 49 deg. 18 min. 54 sec., long. W. 122 deg. 56 min. 4 sec. Description—Concrete base, surmounted by a staff carrying a wooden slatwork cone. Color—White. Elevation—Top of beacon is 20 feet above high water mark. Buoy discontinued—The red spar buoy, heretofore moored at the south end of the shoal extending from Turtle Head, has been withdrawn. Former notice—No. 43 (155) of 1913.

Alaska

(85) Peril Strait—Entrance to Sitkoh Bay—Point Craven light to be established.

Date of establishment—About May 5, 1917. Position—On Point Craven. Character—Fixed white light. Power—60 candles. Structure—Small white wooden house.

Canada

Gulf of St. Lawrence—Ships to call at Sydney.

(91) Instructions to masters—All vessels sailing from a port on the Gulf or River St. Lawrence below (but not including) Quebec, and proceeding eastward across the Atlantic must call at Sydney for instructions from the senior naval officer there, as to the route they are to follow, unless they have been given precise instructions for the whole of their route before sailing. Penalty—This notice to mariners is issued under the Defence of Canada Order, penalty for non-compliance with which is a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment.

TIDES AT VICTORIA

MAY, 1917

Date	Time Ht.	Time Ht.	Time Ht.	Time Ht.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120th Meridian West. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water. Where blanks occur in the table the tide rises or falls continuously during two successive tidal periods without turning. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of lower low water.

WIRELESS REPORT

(By Government Wireless)

6 p.m.

Point Grey—Clear; calm; 30.00; 70; sea smooth. 4 p.m., spoke ss. Dolphin off Patos Island, northbound.

Cape Lazo—Clear; S.E.; light; 29.97; 61; sea smooth. 8 a.m., spoke ss. Prince George, abeam, southbound. 8:15 a.m., spoke ss. Prince John, left Blubber Bay 8 a.m., northbound.

Pachena—Overcast; S.; light; 30.04; 52; sea smooth.

Estevan—Overcast; calm; 29.95; 47; sea smooth.

Alert Bay—Clear; N.W.; 29.82; 55; sea smooth. 5 p.m., ss. Chelohsin, abeam, northbound.

Triangle—Clear; N.W.; fresh; 30.18; 52; sea moderate. 5 p.m., spoke ss. Princess Beatrice, nearing Ocean Falls, northbound; 9:10 p.m., spoke ss. Ravalli, off Egg Island, southbound; 10 p.m., spoke ss. Venture in Queen Charlotte Sound, northbound; 2 a.m., spoke ss. Princess Ena at Rivers Inlet, northbound.

Dead Tree—Clear; calm; 30.20; 50; sea smooth. Passed out during night, ss. Prince Albert, southbound.

Ikeda—Clear; N.W.; 29.78; 54; sea smooth.

Prince Rupert—Clear; calm; 30.00; 60; sea smooth. 1:20 a.m., spoke ss. Norwood at Point Baker, 8 p.m., southbound; 10 p.m., spoke ss. Redwood, 105 miles N. of Ketchikan; 10 a.m., passed out, ss. Princess May, northbound; 11:30 a.m., spoke ss. Redondo, abeam Lawyers Island, northbound.

FREIGHT HANDLERS GET HIGHER WAGES

Arbitration Board Sitting at Vancouver Decides Men Will Be Granted Increase of 4½ Cents an Hour.

The board of arbitration sitting at Vancouver and consisting of Messrs. J. L. G. Abbott acting as umpire, H. W. Kent for the C.P.R., and J. Kavanagh for the men, has brought down a unanimous decision that the wages of the C.P.R. freight handlers be increased by 4½c per hour and this rate has been established. The demand of the men was for an increase of 5c per hour, and the company offered 3c, which the men refused and went on strike, though the company made a suggestion at the time that the dispute should be submitted to arbitration. Eventually the men returned to work on the understanding that a simple and speedy form of arbitration would be held to decide what would be a fair increase in view of the advance in the cost of living and the rate of pay prevailing elsewhere.

Officials of the company stated that while the C.P.R. did not agree with the finding of the arbitration board, they would submit to that finding because it was understood that both sides, no matter what the verdict, would abide by whatever recommendations were brought in. The dispute, therefore, is at an end.

UNIVERSITY MEN FIGHT FOR EMPIRE

How excellently English universities have done in sending men to the front is made clear in a record just issued by The Field office. Down to the end of last year, it appears that some 62,000 'Varsity men (to give round figures) have gone out to meet the foe. Of these old collegians and new about 4,500 have sacrificed their lives for the cause, and large numbers are missing and wounded. Honors have come to them in plenty, something like 5,000 being among the "mentioned" and decorated, including two dozen V. C.'s and a fair number of awards from the Entente Powers.

The record of our public schools also deserves mention. Eton, Harrow and Rugby have between them sent not far short of 13,000 to the trenches or the Navy, Eton alone having to its credit a goodly list of over 5,000. Nearly 2,000 have been killed, and almost as many mentioned in dispatches, Rugby taking the lion's share of the honors with over 900—approximately one in three of all Old Rugbeians serving. But Eton stands at the top of the list of V. C.'s gained by the three schools, which number a round dozen, half of which have gone to Old Etonians.

Less well known public schools have been heroically doing their bit, Marlborough, Clifton, St. Paul's, Christ's Hospital, and Radley, have sent over 10,000 old boys to the various fronts, who have some 700 honors to their credit, including eight V. C.'s. Stonyhurst, the Roman Catholic Eton, a small school as English public schools go, has nearly 800 on its roll of honor, and the big proportion of three V. C.'s has been won by the 50 old boys who have been awarded distinctions.—London Chronicle.

THE TIME BALL

The time ball on the Belmont Building will be raised half-mast high at 12:45 p.m., to the top at 12:55 p.m., and will be dropped at 1 p.m. daily.

F. NAPIER-DENISON,
Superintendent.

The Observatory,
Gonzales Heights.

H. W. DAVIES

Will Sell by Auction

Furniture and Effects

at

3044 Douglas Street

Wednesday, May 30

2 o'Clock

No reserve. Details later.

H. W. DAVIES, Auctioneer

Auction Sale

AT

MAYNARD'S

Victoria's Leading Auction Rooms, 847-849 Yates Street

Thursday, May 31, 2 p.m.

The Contents of an

Eight-Roomed Well Furnished Residence

Consisting of Mahogany, Walnut and Solid Oak Furniture and Effects. Upright Piano by Marshall & Wendell, Mahogany Case; Oak Roll-top Desk, Massive Brass Beds, very pretty Solid Oak Bedroom Suite, extra good Carpets, Drophead Singer Sewing Machine, etc.

Full particulars of this sale will appear in daily papers from the first of the week.

BILL MAYNARD, Auctioneer
Phone 4818 Res. Phones, 3506; 4219R

MAYNARD & SONS

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed, we will sell at Salesrooms 726 View St.

Friday, 2 p.m.

Almost new and costly Oak, Mahogany and Walnut

Furniture and Furnishings

Also at 11 o'clock, in our Stockyard, Chickens, Rabbits, Horses, Farm Implements, National Cream Separator, etc. Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SONS
Auctioneers. Phone 837R.

MAYNARD & SONS

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by the owner we will sell at the residence 844 Simcoe St.

Wednesday, 2 p.m.

Almost new

Furniture and Furnishings

Including: Parlor—Cottage Piano by John Brinsmead & Son, Reed Chairs, Upholstered Chairs, Upholstered Couch, Rattan Centre Tables, Electric Lamp, Carpet, Rugs, Curtains, Pictures, Ornaments, etc.

Dining room—Mission Buffet, Mission Dining Table, 4 Mission Dining Chairs, Mission Bookcase and Writing Desk combined, Mission Rocker upholstered in leather, Centre Table, Books, Set of 4 Hand-painted Hunting Pictures, China and Glass Ware, Carpet, Rugs, etc.

Bedrooms—Iron Bed and Box Mattress, very fine Walnut Bedroom Suite, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Spreads, Pillows, Comforts, Pictures, Portieres, Medicine Cabinet, Mirror, etc.

Kitchen and outside—Golden Nugget Range, Kitchen Table, Chairs, Singer Sewing Machine, Cooking Utensils, Window Screens, lot of Plants, Tubs, Wringer, good Hose, 2 Red English Gooseberry Trees in tubs, etc.

This house is opposite the McDonald Estate. Take Beacon Hill car, No. 3, to Simcoe Street, or Outer Wharf car, No. 2, to Montreal Street. On view Tuesday afternoon and morning of sale.

MAYNARD & SONS
Auctioneers. Phone 837R.

MAYNARD & SONS

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by the owner we will sell at the residence 960 Johnson Street.

Tuesday, 2 p.m.

Almost new and well kept household

Furniture and Furnishings

Including: Parlor—Very pretty 2-piece Mahogany Parlor Suite upholstered in plush, large upholstered Armchair, Centre Tables, Jardiniere Stand, Lace Curtains and Brass Poles, Blinds, very nice Carpet, Pictures, Ornaments, etc.

Dining room—Oak Dining Table, Set of 6 Oak Dining Chairs upholstered in leather, Oak Sideboard, Morris Chair, Carpet, Curtains and Poles, Blinds, Glassware, Crockery, extra Carpet, etc.

Bedroom No. 1—2 very good heavy Iron and Brass Beds, Springs, and all felt Mattresses, Dresser and Stands, Toilet Ware, Table, Chairs, Oak Rocker, Pillows, Blankets, Spreads, Comforts, Blinds, Curtains, Carpet, etc.

Bedroom No. 2—Very good Iron and Brass Bedstead and Mattress, Dresser and Stand, Toilet Ware, Table, Chairs, Rocker, Blankets, Spreads, Pillows, Matting, etc.

Bedroom No. 3—2 Single Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Dresser and Stand, Toilet Ware, Chairs, Table, Blankets, Spreads, Pillows, Matting, Curtains, Blinds, etc.

Kitchen—Extension Table, Kitchen Chairs, English Baby Buggy, Cooking Utensils, Screen Doors, Jam Jars, etc.

On view Monday, 2 till 5, and morning of sale.

MAYNARD & SONS
Auctioneers. Phone 837R.

John Bartholomew

"SELECT" AUCTION ROOMS, 726 FORT

"Lay on, Macduff, and damned be he that first cries, 'Hold enough.'"—Macbeth.
Keep the home fires burning, don't forget the Red Cross and Superfluities!
And to win the war a'smasher, and—
"Should you need good Furniture knowledge
Kindly call at the Furniture College.
Education is free in Furniture Classics.
Low prices are proved by quick mathematics."—Thus:
Beds cost $8, price $3, saving $5; dining tables cost $35, price $15—so on. Nice lot in this week; 5,000 lots to choose from. Best selection in Victoria. We never get mad.

PHONE 2272.

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MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

The St. Lawrence Route

Send for your relatives and friends in the Old Country. Prepaid tickets from all points in Great Britain issued at lowest rates. Full information from any railroad or steamship agent, or

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531 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

SAANICH DIVISION

A more frequent service is given both ways between Victoria and Saanichton and intermediate stations.

For full information, apply

Ticket Office, 1508 Douglas Street, Opposite City Hall. Phone 1969

Trains leave Victoria daily for Deep Bay and intermediate points at 7:30 a.m., and every 3 hours thereafter until 10:30 p.m.

Trains leave Deep Bay daily for Victoria and intermediate points at 9 a.m., and every 3 hours thereafter until 12:00 midnight.

THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE

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Regular Sailings Between

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Cunard Drafts, Postal and Cable Remittances can be purchased at low rates, payable in Great Britain and Ireland.
Most Convenient and Reliable

For full information apply to any R.R. or Steamship Agent, or The Cunard SS. Co., Ltd. (Scott Blk.), 278 Main St., Winnipeg.

THE UNION STEAMSHIP CO. OF B.C., LTD.

Sailings to Northern B. C. Ports

SS. CAMOSUN sails from VICTORIA, Evans, Coleman Dock, every Monday at 11 p. m. for Campbell River, Alert Bay, Sointula, Port Hardy, Shushartie Bay, [illegible], Smith's Inlet, RIVERS INLET Canneries, Namu, OCEAN FALLS and BELLA COOLA.

SS. VENTURE sails from VANCOUVER every Thursday at 11 p.m. for Alert Bay, Port Hardy, [illegible], Bella Bella, SURF INLET, Swanson Bay, SKEENA RIVER Canneries, PRINCE RUPERT, Port Simpson and NAAS RIVER Canneries.

SS. CHELOHSIN leaves Vancouver every Friday. FAST, DIRECT SERVICE to OCEAN FALLS, PRINCE RUPERT, ANYOX, calling at Powell River, Campbell River, Namu, Swanson Bay, Butedale.

GEO. McGREGOR, Agent.
1003 Government St. Phone 1925

Pacific Steamship Co.

Courtesy The Admiral Line Service

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE WITHOUT CHANGE TO SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO

Leave Victoria on Fridays at 5 p.m., SS. President or Governor, and from Seattle, May 29, 4 p.m., SS. Admiral Schley.

For rates and reservations apply

F. O. FINN, 1003 Government Street.
R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., 1117 Wharf St.



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VICTORIA, B. C.

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REASONABLE PRICES

TELEPHONE 197

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

One cent a word each insertion, five cents a word a week, or a dollar a line a month (six words to the line), cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than twenty-five cents.

Business or Professional Cards of four lines or under, $1.00 per week.

No advertisement charged on account for less than $2.00. Phone 11.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Notices of ratepayers, political, suffrage, patriotic, lodge, society, club or church meetings and services, concerts, socials, etc., inserted under special headings of "Meetings" on classified pages at one cent per word per insertion. As reading matter under heading of "Announcements" on news pages at three cents per wor per insertion. In effect September 1.

THE DAILY COLONIST WILL BE FOUND ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES OUTSIDE VICTORIA

E. & N. Trains
V. & S. Trains
C.P.R. Boats
G.T.P. Boats
Jepson Bros. .... Nanaimo, B.C.
Whitty Bros. .... Nanaimo, B.C.
F. J. Ellison .... Nanaimo, B.C.
C. M. Pinso .... Alberni, B.C.
C. M. Pinso .... Port Alberni, B.C.
M. B. Jackson .... Port Alberni, B.C.
H. F. Prevost .... Duncan, B.C.
H. Sewell .... Duncan, B.C.
M. Hughes .... Ladysmith, B.C.
J. A. Knight .... Ladysmith, B.C.
Dayrell M. Bate .... Cumberland, B.C.
W. G. Robertson .... Courtenay, B.C.
L. Deacon .... Sidney, B.C.
Ed. J. Galloway, 733 Granville Street —Vancouver, B.C.
The Granville Street News Stand, 325 Granville Street .... Vancouver, B.C.
Hotel Vancouver News Stand —Vancouver, B.C.
Universal News Co., 134 Hastings St. East —Vancouver, B.C.
Panama-Pacific News Co., corner Hastings and Columbia Streets .. Vancouver, B.C.
G. S. Forsythe, 349 Hastings Street —Vancouver, B.C.
R. E. Berry .... Vernon, B.C.
Hood Stationery Co. .... Vernon, B.C.
C. K. Stanley .... Nelson, B.C.
A. C. Taylor & Co. .... Kamloops, B.C.
A. C. Little .... Prince Rupert, B.C.
James Oglow .... Dawson, Y.T.
Dominion News and Cigar Co., 35 Jasper Avenue .... Edmonton, Alta.
Mike's News Stand, First Street and Jasper Avenue .... Edmonton, Alta.
A. E. Brunelle, 9331 103rd Avenue —Edmonton, Alta.
Boston Shoe Shine Parlors, 109a 8th Avenue West .... Calgary, Alta.
Sam J. Steinburg, Front of Post Office Door —Winnipeg, Man.
Murphy Bros., 225 Portage Avenue —Winnipeg, Man.
Hy. Schwartz, 412 Main Street —Winnipeg, Man.
Acme News Co., Second and Union Streets —Seattle, Wash.
Echart News Co., corner First and Washington Streets .... Seattle, Wash.
W. O. Whitney, 4th and Pike Street —Seattle, Wash.
Bob Shields .... Port Angeles, Wash.
Ben Stubeck, Trader's Bank Building —Spokane, Wash.
The Bowman News Co., Post Office Corner —Portland, Ore.
O'Mara News Co., corner Fifth and Washington Streets .... Portland, Ore.
Trego News Co., corner Ninth and Pacific Avenue .... Tacoma, Wash.
C. Burke, 11th and Pacific Avenue —Tacoma, Wash.
California News Co., 6 Market Street —San Francisco, Cal.
Golden Gate News Co., 789 Market Street —San Francisco, Cal.
Harriott News Co., corner Turk and Market Streets .... San Francisco, Cal.
Jerry's News Co., Eddy and Powell Streets —San Francisco, Cal.
United News Agents, corner Eddy and Market Streets .... San Francisco, Cal.
N. M. Wheatley, corner Market and Kearney Streets .... San Francisco, Cal.
Beck News Co., corner McAllister and Market Streets .... San Francisco, Cal.
C. D. Lauer, 14th and Broadway —Oakland, Cal.
W. E. Phipps, Fifth and Broadway —Los Angeles, Cal.
Marvel News Shop .... Los Angeles, Cal.
Olson & Barber .... Los Angeles, Cal.
World Wide News Agency, Long Beach, Cal.
Child's News Agency, corner Fifth and D Streets .... San Diego, Cal.
Child's News Agency, corner Fifth and F Streets .... San Diego, Cal.
Pacific News Agency, corner Sixth and Broad Streets .... San Diego, Cal.
Yoma News Co. .... Kansas City, Mo.
Pope Newspaper Agency, N.W. corner Clark and Van Buren Streets ..... Chicago, Ill.
Donato Saracco, 546 S. Wabash Avenue —Chicago, Ill.
Quaker News Co., 717 North Marshall Street —Philadelphia, Pa.
Spitz News Co., 17th and Welton Streets —Denver, Col.
Hub News Co., City Hall Avenue —Boston, Mass.
International News Co., 507 Washington Street .... Boston, Mass.
F. Schwartz, 1523 Prospect Avenue —Cleveland, Ohio
Busy Corner News Stand, Walker Bank Building .... Salt Lake City, Utah.
Garfield News Co., 46 Monroe Avenue —Detroit, Mich.
Post Office News Stand, West Park Street —Butte, Mont.
Gerald News Co. .... Great Falls, Mont.
Hotaling's News Agency, Grand Central Depot .... New York, N.Y.
St. Bride's Publishing Co., 90 Fleet Street —London, E.C., England
Daws Steamship Agency, 17 Green Street, Charing Cross Road .... London, England
W. J. Attwood, 176 Fratton Street —Portsmouth, England
Grant's, 6 Lords Street, Arcade, —Liverpool, England

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

THE Lawn-Mower Hospital, 614 Cormorant. H. M. Wilson, specialist.

AUCTIONEERS

BILL MAYNARD—Auctioneer, 847 Yates Street; phone 4218. Sales every Thursday.

BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS

CARPENTRY — Alterations and repairs; roofs repaired and guaranteed. T. Thirkel; phone 3501R. Estimates free.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

CHIMNEY Sweep—Lloyd. Phone 2183L1. Fifteen years' experience in Victoria.

CHIMNEY Sweeping — C. White. Phone 3003. Satisfaction guaranteed. Town or country.

DRYGOODS—WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE Drygoods—Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., wholesale drygoods, importers and manufacturers; men's furnishings, tents, "Big Horn" brand shirts, overalls. Mail orders attended to.

EMBOSSED STATIONERY

PRIVATE stationery embossed in any design or color. The Colonist Printing Company, Limited.

EXPRESS AND TEAMING

DRAYMEN—Joseph Heaney; office at 1219 Wharf Street; phone 171.

ENGRAVING

STENCIL and Seal Engraving — General engraver and stencil cutter. George Crowther, 816 Wharf Street, behind Post Office.

HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

ZINC and copper illustrations of every description at The Colonist Photo-Engraving Department.

INSURANCE

THE Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York. Fire, Marine, Accident, Plate Glass and Live Stock Insurance. Cameron Investment and Securities Co., 320 Central Building. Phone 3780.

JUNK

JUNK—Wanted, scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, bottles, rubber; highest prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1616 Wharf Street; phone 1336. Branch store, 1406-8 Store Street.

LIVERY, BOARD AND SALE STABLES

LIVERY—Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd. Tel. 128 and 129. Best service in the city.

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING — Lithographing, engraving and embossing. Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES

COSTUMES for hire, suitable for masque balls, amateur theatricals, etc. Shaw & Co., 735 Fort Street, phone 401.

PLASTERING AND CEMENT WORKS

J. ALLEN, Plasterer—Estimates given on plain and ornamental plastering, cement work, repairing, etc. Phone 6401Y2; 2350 Beach Drive.

PATENTS

PATENTS, trade marks, designs, copyrights. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., the old established firm of patent attorneys. Offices, 1020 Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C.

PATENTS—Rowland Brittain, registered attorney; patents in all countries. Fairfield Bldg., 446 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

PRINTING

WHY send your printing orders East when you can get them done better, quicker and at the same price, at The Colonist Printing Department.

SEWER PIPE AND TILE MANUFACTURERS

SEWER pipe ware, field tile, ground fire clay, etc. B.C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Broad and Pandora.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING

ANNOUNCEMENT — Shaw & Co. have opened their Victoria premises for buying and selling second-hand clothing; 735 Fort Street. Phone 401.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES

TYPEWRITERS — New and second-hand; repairs, rentals; ribbons for all machines. United Typewriter Co., Ltd., 735 Fort Street, Victoria. Phone 4798.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

UNDERTAKERS

B.C. FUNERAL Co. (Hayward's), Ltd. Funeral directors and embalmers; chapel and private parlors; motor or horse equipment. Always open. Phone 2235; 734 Broughton Street.

WINDOW CLEANERS

ISLAND Window Cleaning Company — Pioneer firm. For promptness phone 3515; 346 Arnold Avenue.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

BAWDEN, KIDD & Co.—Chartered Accountants, Assignees, etc., 421 and 422 Central Building, Victoria, B.C. Phone 4395.

CHIROPODIST

CHIROPODIST—L. E. Jones, 211 Central Block. Phone 2888; res. phone 3116R.

DENTISTS

DR. F. G. KEENE—Dentist. Rooms 412-13-14 Central Building. Phone 4369.

DR. LEWIS HALL—Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

FOOT SPECIALIST

MADAME JOSEPHE — Foot specialist; corns permanently cured; consultations free. Rooms 407-408 Campbell Building; phone 2864.

MASSEUSE

MISS C. M. ALLEYNE—Masseuse and Medical Gymnast; 206-207 Campbell Block. Hours, 10 to 5. Phone 3957.

NURSES

THE Rex Sanitarium for Women—Chronic, nervous, convalescent, surgical and maternity cases; rates reasonable. Telephone Capitol 515. Leeanna Mae Hume, Matron, 229 Broadway North, Seattle, Wash.

TUITION

ENGINEERS instructed for certificates, marine, stationary, Diesel. W. G. Winterburn, 503 Central Building; phones 2474 and 4311L.

FRENCH classes, reading and conversation by experienced teacher from Paris. Phone 5444L, or 420Y.

PRIVATE tuition in matriculation, civil service and other courses; specialist in Latin and Greek. Rev. Walter G. Letham, B. A., Strathcona Hotel.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

SHORTHAND School, 1011 Government Street. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping thoroughly taught; graduates filling good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

PIANOFORTE

MRS. E. SEMPLE—Pianist and experienced teacher of piano; pupils prepared for examinations if desired; 1472 St. David Street, corner Newport Road. Phone 3654R.

VETERINARY COLLEGES OR SCHOOLS

S. F. VETERINARY COLLEGE begins Sept. 3. Catalogue free. C. Keane, Pres., 1818 Market Street, San Francisco.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AN intelligent person may earn $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; $40 to $50 monthly in spare time; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; subjects suggested. Send for particulars. National Press Bureau, Room 4445, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOY wanted. Apply Aaronson & Elwin, Druggists, corner Cook and Fort Sts.

BOY with wheel, good pay and advancement. Reliable Messenger Service, 809 Burdett Ave.

DON'T wait for conscription, join now! More men wanted for the Army Service Corps, both transport and supply. Apply Menzies Street Drill Hall.

INTERNATIONAL Correspondence Schools, 1222 Douglas, corner Yates and Douglas; phone 1936O. Open 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

MEN or boys, for good money, at home, on signs; experience unnecessary—only brains. "P. D. Q." Sign System, Box 1159, Calgary, Alta.

NOTICE—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the position of janitor to the Ladysmith Hospital, salary $30 per month and board. Ira E. Lowe, secretary, Ladysmith General Hospital, Ladysmith, B. C.

TUNG AH & Co., contractors; general agents. 1627 Government Street, phone 3067.

WANTED—Two boys for tin department. Apply B. A. Paint Co.

WANTED—Youth of 13 to learn the confectionery business. Popham Bros., Ltd., Victoria West.

WANTED—Carrier for The Daily Colonist, at Gordon Head district. Apply at The Colonist Circulation Dept.

WANTED—Office boy. Apply in own handwriting to P. O. Box 659.

WANTED—Office boy; must have bicycle. Apply Colonist Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

AT The Ladies' Agency: English cook for institution, $40; assistant cook, $25; cook, hotel, $40; children's nurses, $20, $25; cook-general, $35; others, $25, $30; nurse, daily, $16; mother's helps and generals, $10, $20; waitress, $10; chambermaid, $25. 526 Sayward Bldg., phone 2486.

AT The Reliable Agency there are good positions for cook-generals, $30; general maid, $28; housemaids, $25; nursemaids, $25; mother's helps, $15; young girls, $10; housekeepers, $20, $15; chambermaids, waitresses. Call at once, 1011 Government Street.

AT The Ladies' Educational and Business Agency—A lady or two friends wanted to take over tea and luncheon rooms in Kamloops, moderate rent and price; also seaside tea rooms near Victoria for disposal and a successful private school on Vancouver Island; several boarding houses and tea rooms, Vancouver city. Inquire for further particulars, 526 Sayward Bldg., phone 2486.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the board of directors of the Nicola Valley General Hospital, for the position of matron up to Saturday, June 9. Applicants to give references and health to be first-class, and have special aptitude for surgery; salary $70 per month. A. R. Carrington, secretary, Merritt, B. C.

AN intelligent person may earn $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; $40 to $50 monthly in spare time; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; subjects suggested. Send for particulars. National Press Bureau, Room 4445, Buffalo, N. Y.

EARN $25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines; experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 224 St. Louis, Mo.

GIRL for afternoons, take baby out. Phone 1859R. 719 Cook Street.

GIRL for housework. Phone 5185L.

WANTED—General servant, good plain cook. Phone 2867L.

WANTED—A good English cook for institutional work. Apply Box 3399, Colonist.

WANTED—Japanese maid for general housework and cooking, small family; must sleep out. Apply mornings, at 1660 Prospect Street, Oak Bay.

WANTED—Cook-general for small family in Oak Bay; must sleep out. State wages. Apply Box 3402, Colonist.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged woman to do light housework and assist with lady patient, convalescing; state wages, etc. Thomas Shaddick, "Hillbank," E. & N. Railway.

WANTED—Young saleslady to work in store. 1235 Government Street.

WANTED—Capable girl, soldier's wife, no washing, light duties. Phone 302. No children.

WANTED—Woman or girl for general housework, three in family, Oak Bay. Phone 3982L.

WANTED—Waitress for tea and ice cream service. Box 3244, Colonist.

WANTED—Women and girls for good situations, wages from $15 to $30. Apply Devereux Agency, 703 Broughton Street, off Douglas.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHINESE employment agent. Phone 23, 2017 Douglas Street.

ON HING & BRO., 563 Fisgard Street, Chinese Employment Agency. Prompt service. Phone 387.

RIP sawyer; also can feed, take away from plainer or cut off in mill or box factory. G. Stark, Y. M. C. A., Room 268.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DURING the absence of parents in evening hours, the Devereux Agency offers to supply trustworthy women to care for babies and children. 702 Broughton Street.

DAY work wanted. Phone 2486.

EXPERIENCED trained maternity nurse open to engagement; terms moderate. Phone 945X1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE (Continued)

MATERNITY nurse desires cases; terms moderate. Phone 5451L. Address Box 2803, Colonist.

TEMPORARY work wanted by lady help. Phone 3022R.

WIDOW, English, refined, well educated and experienced, desires housekeeper's position to bachelor or widower; fond of children; town or country; excellent references. Box 3445, Colonist.

WANTED—General housework in the city. Box 3392, Colonist.

WANTED — Offices to clean, or a few hours' work daily, by a widow with small family. Box 3400, Colonist.

WANTED — Position as working housekeeper by middleaged woman, or chambermaid work or any place of trust; capable, trustworthy; reference if required. Box 3474, Colonist.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER by the day. Miss Davies, phone 4078.

DRESSMAKING daily. Phone 3591R.

DRESSMAKING by the day, $1.25. Phone 4807L.

AGENTS WANTED

SALESMEN—We want good salesmen and managers; ours is big, easy seller; sample mailed free. If live man who can show results, this your opportunity. International Commercial Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

$30 WEEKLY easily made selling combination dippers with funnel and strainer attachments; every woman wants this great household convenience; sample postpaid, 35c. Send today and make sure of protected territory and steady profits. A. T. Freer Co., 57 Hunter Block, Foster, Que.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

QUARTER acre in Garden City, only $100, cost $450. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

TWO beautiful waterfront lots facing Olympic Mountains, cleared and level; no reasonable offer refused. Box 3352, Colonist.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BUNGALOW, two blocks from post office. Box 3170, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Snap. One of the nicest bungalows, with hardwood floors, furnace and cement basement; Fairfield section, near Government House; price, $3,200, mortgage $2,200; easy terms for equity. Heisterman, Forman & Co., Union Bank Building, 608 View Street.

FOR Sale—At Shawnigan, a good Summer home, $500. This is a bargain. Apply Box 3429, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Fifty acres Prospect Lake, $30 per acre; half cash, balance terms. Box 3354, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Seven-room house, cheap, $1,500; situated on Rock Bay Avenue; $250 cash, with easy monthly payments. Phone owner, 3127X.

GOOD 7-room two-story Dwelling with four bedrooms, modern conveniences, basement, etc. Situate on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Pine Street, Vancouver. The property is well located, close to two tram lines and in a district that is rapidly developing. Will exchange for Victoria bungalow. Apply the B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

ACREAGE FOR SALE

FOR sale or rent, 39 acres with lake frontage, two acres cleared, one in orchard and small fruits, 5-room bungalow and outbuildings. H. E. Donald, Chemainus.

TEN acres on seafront, Parry Bay, close to Victoria, excellent soil, no rock; big snap at $150 per acre. Swinerton & Musgrave, 640 Fort Street.

ACREAGE WANTED

WANTED—Five or six acres with lake within 15 miles of Victoria. State price and terms to Box 3378, Colonist.

FARMS AND GARDENS

FOUR-acre ranch, close in, well cultivated, fruit, good buildings, for sale, right owner. Box 3366, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Chicken house; can be seen on vacant lot on Topaz Avenue between Douglas and Maple. Apply 2655 Rose Street.

TO LEASE

CORDOVA Bay waterfront lot, beautifully situated for Summer home, lease for five years. Particulars apply M. McMartin, Mt. Tolmie P. O.

WANTED to rent, small farm, 10 to 30 acres. Reply to Box 3411, Colonist, or phone 4818.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUTHORIZED to take subscriptions for all newspapers, weeklies and magazines published in any part of the world. Newton Advertising Agency, 23-4-5 Winch Bldg., phone 1915, Victoria, B. C.

AUTHORIZED subscription agents for Toronto Saturday Night, Winnipeg Post, Christian Science Monitor, San Francisco Argonaut, National Geographic Magazine, Vancouver News-Advertiser and local papers. Newton Advertising Agency, 23-4-5 Winch Bldg., phone 1915, Victoria, B. C.

A LADY will call and buy all your high class castoff clothing. Spot cash. Phone Mrs. Hunt, 4021.

AGRICULTURAL Lime for farm and garden; builder's lime. Lime Producers, Ltd., 315 Central Bldg. Phone 2092.

CORDOVA Bay stage leaves Spencer's, corner View and Douglas, May 26 and 27: Saturday, 2:00, 5:45; Sunday, 10:00, 1:00, 4:45, 6:00. Leave Cordova Bay Saturday 2:30, 6:30, Sunday, 10:30, 1:30, 5:30, 6:45. J. H. Jennings, phone 2648L.

CASH paid for old bicycles and parts in any condition. Phone 1747, Victor Cycle Works, 572 Johnson Street.

PAINTING — Kalsomining, paperhanging. J. J. Ross, Pembroke and Quadra. Phone 2341L.

ADVERTISING
IS NOT
AN
EXPERIMENT

The result of an "experiment" is uncertain. It may produce the desired results and it may not.

PERSISTENT
ADVERTISING
DOES PAY!

There is no "experiment" about it. Advertising, of course, is a business of itself. Place your advertising in competent hands.

NEWTON
ADVERTISING
AGENCY

23-4-5 Winch Bldg. Phone 1915

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

A BIG load of black soil or manure delivered. Phone 1864.

ADS should be changed frequently and run daily or at least every other day. See Newton Advertising Agency, 24 Winch Building.

A HANDSOME prize cup, nineteen inches high, beautiful staghorn handles, diameter of cup nine inches; diameter from handle to handle, sixteen inches; cost $175; will sell for $100 cash; every bit as good as new. Can be seen at 24 Winch Building, Victoria, B.C.

A LADY will call and buy all your high class cast-off clothing. Spot cash. Phone Mrs. Hunt, 4021.

A SWEATER, new, brown cloth, suit large size, new, also navy blue suit and several other articles. Apply 707½ Yates Street, Room 7.

AT 422 Menzies Street, leather suit case.

A MASON & RISCH grand piano, nearly new, cheap; handsome Upright, $125; $7 monthly, 1817 Quadra.

A HOME garden should contain "Swiss Chard," best all-round vegetable; a combination of cabbage, asparagus and spinach; stalks are delicious when cooked same manner as asparagus; plants 15c dozen. Eastern Stove Co., 848 Fort.

BEST Price—If selling your furniture, large or small lots, ring up 4430X. Imperial, 749 Fort Street.

CAMP stoves, cheap. Eastern Stove Co., 848 Fort.

CITY Mart, 736 Fort Street—We have a nice selection of second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, etc., at reasonable prices; furniture of all kinds bought and exchanged. Phone 1483.

EVINRUDE for sale, perfect order, $65. Phone 763.

FIR millwood, $1.50 half cord. Telephone 1282O.

FOR Sale—26-foot Columbia River fishing boat, splendid condition, 4-cycle, 6 horsepower engine. Can be seen at 310 Belleville Street.

FOR Sale—Piano; good condition. Box 3395, Colonist.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

FOR Sale—Cabin launch, hull only, 26 ft. long, 6 ft. beam, almost new. 38 Simcoe Street.

FOR Sale—Sea-going cabin and open launch, length 36 ft., beam 9 ft., draft 3 ft. 6 in.; registered tonnage 3¼; sleeps 5; heavy duty 4-cycle Clay engine, ¾ gal. distillate or gasoline, 7 miles an hour; electric lights, dynamo, storage battery, cook stove, etc., fully found and in commission; any trial given; cheap at $850. Accept offers; seen Sydney, by appointment. Box 3425, Colonist.

FOR sale, 2,000 yards chicken wire, various lengths; show cases, refrigerator, 100 other bargains; at 533 Johnson Street.

FINEST roots of rhubarb, raspberries, wineberries, loganberries, $1.00 dozen; black and red cherry currants, yearlings, 25c each; largest phenomenal blackberries, 35c each; strawberry plants, 75c per 100; choice flower plants. M. M. Rudd, Buena Vista, Burnside Road. Phone 988 L. Stall 14, Market Building.

FOR Sale—Second-hand heating boiler and 50 h.p. Heine water tube boilers. Apply Hayward & Dods, 927 Fort Street.

GARDEN hose at wholesale price while it lasts. Three-ply, fifty feet, $4.50; four-ply, $5.50; with brass couplings. Godfree, Yates and Blanshard.

MAGNET Auction Rooms — Selling this week at one-third the value, furniture of several houses, including dining and drawing room furniture; also fine pieces for bedroom; thirteen stoves and ranges, pianos, sewing machines; bargains extraordinary. Magnet, corner Douglas and Fort.

MEN'S suits, $2.75 to $10; ladies' Spring suits, $4. If you wish to save money investigate. Shaw & Co., 735 Fort Street, half block from Douglas.

MILL wood, $3 cord. Marlow, phone 2303R.

MALLEABLE steel ranges, $5 down and $1 per week. Phone 4682. 2001 Government Street.

PHONE 1879 before selling your household furniture. We will pay best prices.

SEWING Machines—The largest stock of used machines in city. Latest White Rotaries, Singers, New Homes and other makes. Box-heads from $5 up; drop-heads from $10 up. All country orders crated and shipped free. The Bargain House, 1600 Douglas Street.

SINGER Machines—Several used machines at special prices, with guarantee; cash or payments, at Singer Shop, 1214 Broad Street.

SPECIAL for one week only: Fumed oak furniture, dining tables, $15, $17, $19; fumed oak chairs, solid leather seats, $22 set; buffets from $11 up; china cabinets, $14 to $20. Also wool mattresses and baby buggies, etc. Bargain House, 1600 Douglas Street.

SOUTHALL for stoves and ranges, corner Yates and Quadra; exchanges made, coils made and connected, stoves bought. Phone 4239R.

SEWING Machines — Singer machines from $6 up; splendid White, $9.50; New Home, also splendid cabinet, nearly new. Bargain House, 1600 Douglas Street.

"TORONTO Saturday Night," the best liked and best known weekly in Canada, which contains authentic news of all Provincial and Dominion affairs. Enjoyed by men and women alike. In three sections—Editorial, Financial and Social. Subscriptions $3 per year, mailed to your address. Apply Newton Adv. Agency, 23-4-5 Winch Building, Victoria.

60 BY 16, return tubular boiler, complete with all fittings, feed pump, stack, excellent condition, 130 lbs. pressure, 12 by 16 and 9 by 12 heavy duty steam engine for sale at bargain price. The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., 510 Johnson Street.

8% OF the failures in business during the past twelve months were non-advertisers. Newton Adv. Agency, Winch Building, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

ASK for phone 5019L or 2484. Furniture or livestock bought and sold, City Market Auction. Sales Tuesdays and Fridays, also sales arranged. A. Hemingway, Auctioneer.

ANTIQUES, Curios—Furs, antiques, jewelry, china. Good furniture wanted. Murdoch, 715 Broughton Street, phone 4300.

A CALL to Shaw & Co., phone 401, will bring to your door our buyer, lady or gentleman, to purchase your discarded clothing.

ATTENTION — Mrs. Hunt, wardrobe dealer, of Winnipeg and Calgary, is open to buy and sell high class ladies', gents' and children's clothing, evening and party dresses; special offers for gentlemen's clothes. We pay spot cash to any amount. Business done strictly private. Mrs. Hunt will call herself to any address, or call at 812 Johnson Street, second house up from Blanshard. Phone 4021.

A LADY will call and buy all your high-class cast-off clothing. Spot cash. Phone Mrs. Hunt, 4021.

ARMENIAN store pays high prices for ladies' and gent's clothing. Phone 3866. T. Sam, 534 Johnson Street.

ANY old bicycles bought; tires for sale. 620 Johnson Street, phone 3981; evening phone, 1116L.

B. C. TRADING Store pays up to $10 for ladies' and gentlemen's discarded clothes. Phone 2952. We call to any address.

BEFORE selling your furniture, livestock, etc., phone 2484 or 5019L. A. Hemingway, City Market Auction.

BEST prices paid for gent's cast-off clothing; give me a trial. Phone 2007, 1409 Store Street.

COLUMBIA records in good condition, full size. State quantity and price. Box 1010 P. O.

CANOE Wanted—Cash for bargain. Reply, stating price, Box 3397, Colonist.

DON'T sell your furniture till you have our fair offer in spot cash. Magnet, 650 Fort. Phone 3114.

HIGH prices paid for diamonds. Phone 4329. Herman, 1421 Government St.

HIGHEST price paid for copper, brass, lead, etc. Also any second-hand goods. Canadian Junk Co., 509 Johnson Street, phone 5095.

I BUY ladies', gent's and children's left-off clothing, etc. Best price. Lady calls; business private. Phone 4430X.

I BUY or sell crockery, ornaments, tools, etc. 620 Johnson Street, phone 3981; evening phone, 1116L.

MILLION more empty sacks wanted. D. Louis, 919 Caledonia Avenue, Victoria, B. C. Phone 3493.

PHONE 4329. We buy gent's clothing. We pay from $2 to $10. 1421 Government Street.

SMALL cook stoves required at once. Phone 1879.

WANTED—Furniture of a four or five-room house at once. I will pay cash and give good price. S. H. J. Mason, 1011 Hillside Avenue, phone 3170L.

WANTED—Old brass, copper, lead, rubber, feathers, sacks, iron, etc. Also any kind second-hand goods. Canadian Junk Co., 533 Johnson Street, phone 5095.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, bottles, sacks, rubber, etc. We buy and sell everything and anything. Phone 1229, City Junk Company, B. Aaronson, 565 Johnson Street, corner Oriental Alley.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

DESK room in nice bright front office, as good as ground floor; with typewriter and phone. Apply 24 Winch Building.

FOR Rent—Corner grocery store, as going concern; big business for right party; rent low. Phone 4415L.

USE of land in return for fence. Particulars, 422 Menzies Street.

SUMMER RESORTS

LADY will take Summer boarders on picturesque ranch; dairy produce, fishing, bathing, etc.; moderate terms. Mrs. Green, Greendale, Cowichan Lake.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

A WELL-FURNISHED front bed sitting room, ground floor, open fireplace, nice position, every convenience; terms moderate. Call 849 or 831 Burdett Avenue; phone 1097L.

AT 536 Michigan Street, housekeeping rooms. Phone 1402R.

BELLEVUE Hotel, 734 Yates Street; a limited number of housekeeping rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable rates.

EXCELSIOR housekeeping rooms. 467 Belleville, phone 968L.

FOR Rent—Three unfurnished housekeeping rooms, close to sea and car. 467 Lampson Street.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms to let, $1 weekly and up, also furnished and empty cabins, all conveniences. Apply 1036 Hillside Ave.

FURNISHED cabins, housekeeping rooms, $1 week, all conveniences. Busy Bee Confectionery, Hillside and Fifth.

FURNISHED ROOMS

BEDROOM, also bed-sitting room, piano; modern. 745 Herald Street.

BUSINESS men's comfortable, cheap bedrooms. 421 Menzies Street.

FREE room in good home for young business girl, for company, evenings; 350 Robertson Street.

FURNISHED Rooms with breakfast, near sea. 44 Menzies Street.

THE Mount Pleasant furnished rooms, one, two or three, with board; reasonable. Apply to Mrs. Roberts, 4736 13th Ave. N. E., near University, Seattle, Wn.

ROOM AND BOARD

COMFORTABLE room and board; 610 Linden Avenue. Telephone 2921X.

FIRST-CLASS rooms, board optional, large garden, tennis; 936 Humboldt. Phone 4837L.

NICELY furnished room in private family, board optional. 151 Government Street.

SUPERIOR board and rooms, quiet residential district, entrance to park; low rates, ladies and gentlemen. 532 Rupert, phone 1057Y.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD

WANTED by business lady, well furnished room in house with modern conveniences; private family; near Empress Hotel. Box 3418, Colonist.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS

ATTRACTIVE suite, furnished or unfurnished, Stanley Apts., Linden Ave.

AT Olympic Apartments, daintily furnished 2-room apartments, light, telephone, steam heat, hot water, piano, everything to give "home comforts. 1120 May Street.

AILSA Mansions—Suites for rent. Apply janitor, Suite 3 or phone 2951.

AT Mount Edwards, Vancouver Street, unfurnished and furnished suites by the week, to visitors; residents invited to move in during the Summer, the house being full all Winter.

AT Hampton Court, corner Cook and Leonard Streets, unfurnished suite of five rooms.

FURNISHED apartments, Gladstone Ave., bath, light, $9 up. Phone 5483.

FURNISHED flat, close in, 456 Chester; Fairfield.

FURNISHED suite to rent. Normandie Apartments, corner Cook and Fisgard Streets.

GLENGARRY, 316 Cook—Furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent.

MELLOR Apartments, 821 Broughton Street, Suite C to let. This is the most desirable suite in the block. Apply Mellor Bros., Ltd., 819 Broughton Street.

MOUNTVIEW Apartments, Fairfield, furnished suites, $9. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government.

OAK Bay, close to sea, beautifully furnished 4-room suite, low rent. Phone 1185L.

ST. HELENS—A couple of cosy 2-roomed flats for housekeeping purposes, also few single furnished rooms, steam heated. Phone 3754.

TREBARTHA, modern apartments, 1046 View Street.

2321 COOK—Furnished 2-room apartment; heat, light, water, $10. Phone 2706.

TO RENT—HOUSES

A SIX-ROOMED house, newly decorated, eight minutes' walk from City Hall. Burdick Brothers & Brett, Ltd.; phone 4169.

FOR Rent—Two-roomed cottage, pantry, electric light, water, basement; 881 Douglas Road, off Craigflower, Victoria West. Apply at rear for key.

FIVE-room bungalow, Gonzales Hill. Phone evenings, 5268R. Blaikie.

FOR Rent—Cosy 3-room house. Apply 3033 Harriet Street, Burnside and Gorge. No children.

HOUSE of seven rooms, four sunny bedrooms, close in, rent low. Phone 4415L.

MODERN seven-roomed house, Belmont Avenue, $15. Apply 1444 Pembroke.

MODERN, six rooms, gas. 329 Michigan Street.

NICE six-room bungalow, close in. Apply 1054 Burdett Ave.

OAK Bay—Near sea and car, 5-room bungalow, buffet, furnace, rent $10. Phone 1185L.

PRETTY Fairfield bungalow with range, $16; modern bungalow, near Hillside, $9. A. A. Meharey, 409 Sayward Building.

SEVEN-ROOMED dwelling, chicken house, garden; Bay Street. Phone 3881R.

TO Let—Cottage, James Bay. Apply 734 Wilson Street Victoria West.

TO Rent—Six-room house, Fernwood Road. Phone 4842R.

TWO-room cottage, close to Willows, $4. Apply 1054 Burdett Ave.

WANTED TO BUY—HOUSES

WANTED—Summer cottage, furnished or unfurnished; Cordova Bay or Prospect Lake district. Apply Carter Electric.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

A BEAUTIFULLY furnished eight-roomed dwelling; piano, large grounds, Oak Bay district. Burdick Brothers & Brett, Ltd.; phone 4169.

ESQUIMALT—Six rooms, $30; Collinson Street, six rooms, $25; Cambridge Street, eight rooms, $25; Shoal Bay, five rooms, $18. A. S. Barton, 215 Central Building.

FURNISHED house to let, six rooms, modern, $20 a month. 2636 Cedar Hill Road.

FOR Rent—Five-room furnished bungalow, $17 month. Apply Nichol's Grocery, 1126 Hillside Ave.

FOR rent by business lady, six rooms, furnished, Fairfield, for room, part board. Box 3356, Colonist.

MODERN — Four rooms, large garden, basement, every convenience; $12 per month; to sell cheap. Apply Royal Market, Fort and Richmond.

NEW modern furnished ten-room house, with garage, centrally located. Phone 4073. Room 109, or Box 3376, Colonist.

TO Let—Nicely furnished 4-room bungalow. Phone 1545R.

TO Rent—Magnificently furnished dwelling, 512 Linden Avenue, $50 per month; would lease six or twelve months. Apply Douglas, Mackay & Co., 612 View Street, phone 617.

1212 Quadra Street, six-room modern partly furnished dwelling, $12.50 per month. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 922 Government Street.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED

FURNISHED house wanted for one month from about the 8th day of July; location near the golf links at Oak Bay. Forward particulars and amount of rent required to C. J. Yorath, City Commissioner, Saskatoon.

WANTED to rent, furnished or partly furnished 4-room bungalow, near the beach preferred. Phone 1862R.

WANTED—On or about June 12, furnished house of seven or eight rooms with fair sized grounds, situated in good neighborhood and in good condition; will lease or would buy furniture and lease house if price right; must be reasonable. Address Box 3219, Colonist.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

CHOICE improved quarter section, Alberta, will accept clear title vacant Victoria lots in exchange. Owners only. Box 3361, Colonist.

WANTED—Hand machine in exchange for treadle one. 1023 Bank Street.

WE specialize in exchanging property in all parts of Western Canada. Eagles & Co., 517 Sayward Block, phone 5118.

WANTED—Exchange $2,200 equity on modern six-room house in Victoria for Seattle or Los Angeles property. Box 2881, Colonist.

WE specialize in exchanging all classes of property; 800 trades to choose from. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government Street.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

ADAMS' White Wyandotte hens, fifteen chicks, $5. Phone Belmont 7 F, Geo. D. Adams.

ALL kinds of poultry wanted. We pay spot cash. Phone 4344. We will call.

ANY quantity of chickens or ducks wanted for cash at your house. Phone 5019L. Write 815 Elliott Street, city.

ANY quantity of live rabbits wanted. Phone 4344.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK (Continued)

BIG hatches of White Leghorn chicks coming off on June 4 and 12. Also White Wyandottes on May 26. More than one-half booked now, so reserve yours immediately. T. W. Palmer, Lake Hill P. O., North Quadra, Victoria.

FOR Sale—A few choice young Leghorn hens. 843 Yates Street, phone 1116R.

FOR Sale—Ewe lambs, Southdown, fine condition, $10 each. H. C. Oldfield, Elk Lake, Saanich. P. O. Drawer 578, Victoria.

FOR sale or exchange for good cow, good horse, harness, rubber tired buggy and democrat. Phone 2874L.

FOR Sale—Young Jersey cow, fresh next month. W. McMichael, Nell Street, off Mount Tolmie Road.

I AM a cash buyer for fat calves, hogs weighing 90 lbs., sheep, lambs, also new laid eggs. Young, 418 Craigflower Road, phone 4873.

ORDER your eggs for hatching from purebred prize stock, $1.00 upwards. Seaview Poultry Farm, 432 Dallas Road, phone 4063L.

PONY, harness and cart wanted, together preferred. Box 3375, Colonist.

POULTRY, calves or hogs. Cash paid for any quantity. Phone 305Y2 or write E. H. Rendle, Mt. Tolmie, R.M.D. 4, Victoria.

ROCKSIDE Poultry Farm, Lakehill P.O. Phone 4844. Buyers of poultry in large or small quantities.

S. C. Red and W. Dotte Settings, $1.50. F. E. Lampman, 1680 York Place. Phone 3664L.

WE trade, buy or sell horses, harness and wagons. Brown & Simmons, 741 Fisgard Street.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—On Thursday afternoon, child's bonnet. Phone 1358R.

LOST—Air cushion on Willows car, Wednesday afternoon. Return to Spencer's Stationery Dept. Reward.

LOST—Green canary. Reward at Fawcett's Drug Store, Douglas Street and King's Road.

LOST—Between Linden Avenue and Craigflower Road, rose-colored knitted scarf. Phone 1638.

LOST from Esquimalt Harbor, round bottom dinghy, square stern and bow, nine feet long, painted white with black gunwale, grey inside and varnished seats. E. Goucher, Langford P. O.

LOST—Lady's black silk scarf, red border. Phone 3002L. Reward.

LOST on Friday, gold bar pin set with three diamonds. Reward on return to Box 901, Colonist.

LOST Friday evening, large sum of money in pocket book, in Fairfield district or Beacon Hill Park. Finder please return to R. G. Margetts, chief cook, C.G.S. Estevan. Reward.

LOST—Kodak in auto, Wednesday, May 23. Phone 2592. Reward offered.

LOST—Will the person that picked up field spaniel dog in neighborhood of Indian reserve please turn him loose.

LOST—Silver coin earring. Finder return same to St. Joseph's Hospital.

STRAYED—From Garden City, Guernsey heifer, yellow and white, two years old; due to calf. Reward, C. Heal, Carey Road.

BUSINESS CHANCES

CLOSING Out—Store, shelving, counters, scales, showcase, oil tank, sales register, cash register, oyster jar, refrigerator, etc. Apply 761 Pandora.

CAN your surplus fruit and vegetables. Home and commercial steam pressure. Outfits from $26. Write for literature. The Carmichael Equipment Company, Belmont Building, Victoria, B. C. See the home canner in our window.

WANTED—Lady or gentleman for partner in jam and fruit canning on the co-operative plan with householders and fruit-growers. This is a chance of a lifetime. For interview, write Box 3406, Colonist.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTO Snap—1912 Studebaker touring car completely equipped, Presto tank, new tires on rear, demountable rims, spare tire and rim; private car and in first-class condition, $425. Revercomb Motor Co., 933 Yates Street, phone 4919.

A SPECIAL Snap—Ford 5-passenger, in splendid shape for $275; a good Indian motorcycle for $75, and a 1 horsepower single phase electric motor pace, $50. Cameron, 521 Superior Street, behind Parliament Bldgs.

A JITNEY for hire. Phone 3169Y.

AUTOS for hire. Phone 3786L.

DETROIT Electric for sale, 5-passenger Brougham, in absolutely first-class condition; has only been run a few thousand miles. Phone 2920R for particulars.

FIVE-passenger touring car, 45 horsepower motor, electric light and generator, in first-class shape, cheap for cash, or will trade for Ford. Phone 2625, or 5548R.

FISHER roadster, electric lights, etc., just overhauled, $225 or offer. Phone 1592L.

FOR Sale—Ford delivery truck, $275. Box 3435, Colonist.

FORD touring car, privately owned, just overhauled and outfitted with new axles, carburetor, timer, piston rings and valves; engine same as new; 1916 coil, shock absorbers, electric lights, electric horn, genuine leather upholstery; must go at once, $300 cash. Rice, Pantages.

FOR Sale—Motor car. Apply 2943 Bridge Street.

FORD Repairs—What $4 will do: Remove carbon, re-seat valves, overhaul ignition and adjust carburetor. Result: Powerful and economical running engine. Arthur Dandridge Motor Works, Yates Street, next Dominion Theatre.

RAUCH & LANG electric Brougham for sale, first-class condition, with charging plant. Apply McLaughlin Agency, 923 Fort Street.

TWIN cylinder Indian motorcycle, $110; perfect order. 201 Russell Street.

WE carry a stock of second-hand parts for 1911 Cadillac, Mitchell and Everitt cars. Call on us for your wants. Plimley's Garage, Johnson Street.

1915 FIVE-passenger automobile, electric starter, new tires, only run short distance, in first-class order, $650. Box 3440, Colonist.

$600, FIRST mortgage, to exchange for automobile. Box 2313, Colonist.

PERSONAL

CORDOVA Bay—The Gordon Tea Room and Ice Cream Parlors now open on beach, below picnic park. Teas, bread and butter and cake, 25c; tea pots and hot water supplied; bathing accommodation.

LITTLE Arctic, Cordova Bay, now open for the Summer months. Groceries, candies, fruit, tobacco, afternoon teas, ice cream and sodas, all kinds of soft drinks. City prices. C. C. Smith, Prop.

MATILDA—Yes, you can get some more of that delicious ice cream any Wednesday or Saturday at Hamsterley Farm; big cone. Public Market. Do be careful.—Ernest.

MRS. Shaw pays the best prices for ladies' and gents' castoff clothing. 735 Fort Street, phone 401.

THE present hard times call for more production. Have you any trouble with your land? Do you know what seeds to grow and where to grow them? The proper use of fertilizers? How to get rid of insects and plant diseases, etc? Phone 2357 or write P. O. Box 1199, A. B. Rendy, Horticultural Adviser.

TO Patients—Mrs. Archer (Masseuse) has removed from 410 Campbell Building to 306-7 Permanent Loan Building, Douglas and Johnson. Ten years' experience. Phone 2687L.

MONEY TO LOAN

TO loan, $1,300; must be first class security. Box 3420, Colonist.

WANTED TO BORROW

$6,000 WANTED on good revenue-producing property, worth $20,000. Apply Box 3350, Colonist.

CROFT & ASHBY

Phone 2399—604 View Street—P.O. Box 900

TIMBER Lands—Over 20,000,000,000 feet in British Columbia, Oregon and Washington.

MINES, farms, pulp propositions.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, renewal for a further term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V., assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY
Deputy Minister of Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME

In the Matter of the "Companies' Act," and in the Matter of "Federal Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Illinois."

Notice is hereby given that the above named, the Federal Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Illinois, will, one month after the date hereof, apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for approval of change of name to "The Federal Rubber Company, of Illinois."

Dated at Cudahy, Wisconsin, the 3rd day of May, 1917.

FEDERAL RUBBER MFG. CO'Y, OF ILLINOIS.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT
R. S. C. Chapter 115.

The Lemon, Gonnason Company, Limited, hereby give notice that it has, under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Victoria, at Victoria, a description of the site and the plans of a wooden pile wharf, proposed to be built in Rock Bay, Victoria Harbor, at Victoria, B. C., in front of Lots 15, 16, 17 and 18, at the southwest corner of Orchard and Government Streets.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice the Lemon, Gonnason Company, Limited, will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office, in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said wooden pile wharf.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of May, 1917.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for Lemon, Gonnason Co., Ltd.

MIDDLE EUROPE IDEA APPEARS ENDANGERED

Austrian Parliament Revival and Nation's Urgent Need for Peace Makes German Heads Uneasy.

Momentous political events are occuring both in Austria and Hungary—events that can only be understood in the light of the Dual Monarchy's urgent need for peace, says a London Chronicle correspondent.

These events are, first, the summoning of the Reichsrat (or Austrian Parliament) for the first time since the outbreak of war; and, second, the resignation (reported through Switzerland) of Count Tisza, the firebrand Prime Minister of Hungary and, as author of the aggression against Serbia, the principal bringer about of the war.

On Thursday (according to an Amsterdam cable) the Emperor Charles received at his Palace of Luxembourg near Vienna a deputation of the German party leaders in Austria.

In their address the German leaders urged in grave though vague phrases the necessity for a "new and powerful and organized" Austria; in other words, an Austria "made in Germany." They also expressed their fears that "peremptory necessities of State which concern the vital interests of the whole of Austria might be relegated to the background." These "necessities of State" are, of course, the uncompleted negotiations with Germany for the foundation of a Germanized "Middle Europe."

"Extraordinary Importance"

The Emperor in his reply ignored these issues. He announced simply that "it is my intention shortly to summon the Reichsrat," adding that "the revival of Parliamentary life after years of suspension is of extraordinary importance."

Light is thrown on the meaning of this phrase—"extraordinary importance"—by recent Vienna telegrams, evidently inspired, to the German press, announcing that 'as the question of peace has come into the foreground, it is expected that the Reichsrat will be summoned for the middle of May, without any change being made in the conduct of Parliamentary business."

Thus all the German plans for the economic and political subjugation of Austria in a Middle Europe are in danger of going by the board before the urgent necessity for peace. The Germans intended Galcila to be made autonomous and unrepresented in the Reichsrat. This would have given them a clear majority and a free hand. But the Polish members of Galicia will now appear in full force and the German party will be in a hopeless minority.

German Consternation

This turn of events has caused something like consternation in Germany.

Meanwhile Count Nostiz, a member of the Austrian Upper House, definitely attributes (says Reuter) the sudden convocation of the Reichsrat to the possibility of peace and its necessity. "By the outbreak of the Russian revolution the internal political positions of Austria and Germany have been exposed to certain decisive influences, and we have to reckon with the approach of peace." Undoubtedly this is the real explanation.

At first the two German members of the Austrian Government, representing German interests, intended to sign. Reuter learns, however, that they will now retain office, and through Switzerland comes a report that the Austrian Germans have succeeded in effecting a Parliamentary "compromise" with the Czechs. The nature of this compromise is not clear, but it seems as if a last effort is being made by Germanism to save something from the impending ruin.

Count Tisza's fall is not confirmed, but must be imminent. Last week all the opposition parties united against him in an absolute boycott. His position as the determined opponent of franchise reform has also been rendered untenable by the Kaiser's manifesto promising the reform of the Prussian franchise. Tisza's removal, too, will mean a severe blow to the Prussian militarists, who were his close allies

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Purple Star L. O. B. A. will hold a military whist instead of "five hundred" on May 30, commencing at 8:15 in the Orange Hall, Yates Street.

When at Peel Bay be sure to visit the Viney Bridge Tea and Refreshment Rooms.

Welsh Notice—Annual business meeting will be held Wednesday evening, 30th, at 8:15, at Broadway Apartments.

Found: Party at the Protestant Orphanage on Friday, June 16.

Extraordinary meeting of Ward Four, Saanich, on Monday, 8 p.m., Mackenzie Avenue School. Important business. Please attend.

Don't forget the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Andrew's Society last whist drive for the season, Wednesday, 30th, at Mrs. Rogers', Oxford Street. Proceeds for soldiers' comforts.

For Prisoners of War—The Superior Radio and Telegraph Club will, on Thursday, May 31, give a military Five Hundred Drive which will be followed by a social dance in the Victoria Club, situated in the Campbell Building. The proceeds will be given to the prisoners of war fund. Mr. Walter Bale kindly consented to act as M. C. Tickets may be had at the Superior Schools, 401 Ribben-Bone Building, or by phoning 3572. 25 cents each.

Don't forget the military five hundred to be held by Court Maple Leaf, Monday, 30th, in aid of returned soldiers. Prizes and refreshments. Price, 25c.

AT THE CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral, May 27—Holy Communion, 7, 8, 9:15 (choral), and 12:15; Matins, 11, preacher, the Dean. Children's service, 2:30; Evensong, 7, preacher, the Dean. Intercession service, Wednesday, at 8:15 p. m.

St. Mary's, Burns Street, Oak Bay—Whitsunday: 8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Matins; preacher, Bishop of Columbia; 12 noon, Holy Communion; 2:30 p. m., Sunday School; 7 p. m., Evensong. Open collection for Diocesan Mission Fund. Rev. E. S. Payne.

St. Matthias' Mission, Foul Bay, May 27, Whitsunday—Matins, Holy Communion, 10:30 a. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m. No evening service.

St. John's, Quadra Street, rector, Rev. W. F. Chadwick, M. A. Whitsunday: 8 a. m., Holy Communion, 11 a. m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; preacher, the rector; 7:30 Confirmation, preacher the Bishop.

BAPTIST

Emmanuel, Rev. William Stevenson—Morning 11, "With Christ Among the Outcasts." Evening, 7:30, "What the Empire is Facing—Doom or Discipline?"

First Baptist, Yates and Quadra, speaker today, Rev. W. W. Wright, of Prince Rupert. Sunday School 2:30 p. m., Prayer Service Thursday, 8 p. m.

Tabernacle Baptist, Rev. B. H. West, pastor. Services, 11 a. m., Rev. Habershorn; 7:30, The Atonement; 2:30, Sunday School; Tuesday, Bible Study; Thursday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL

Rev. Charles Croucher, corner Quadra and Mason. Services 11 and 7:30. Morning subject, "Are All Men Sons of God?" Evening, "How to Make Victoria a City of God." Organ recital commencing at 7 o'clock. Empire celebration.

METHODIST

Centennial, Gorge Road—Rev. A. S. Colwell, B. A., pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. A memorial service will be held at 7:30 p. m. for Ptes. Bert Hickman and Alfred E. Dyer, killed in France. The pastor will be assisted by members of the Epworth League.

Metropolitan—Pastor, Rev. H. S. Osborne, B. A., B.D.: 11 a. m., sermon by the pastor; 7:30 p. m., sermon by the pastor, subject, "Security in God." Splendid music. Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it Holy.

PRESBYTERIAN

St. Andrew's, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 a. m. on "An Exalted Nation" and at 7:30 p. m. on "Greater Than Abraham." Men's Bible Class meets at 12:15 p. m. and Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. A cordial welcome.

First Presbyterian, corner Quadra and Pleasant—Morning preacher, Rev. Jno. Gibson Inkster, subject, "Victoria—Mother of Empire." Evening speakers: Miss Bolton, of Toronto, and Rev. Jno. Gibson Inkster, subject, "Conscription." Strangers and visitors cordially invited. Miss Bolton is a delegate to the Daughters of Empire annual meeting.

St. Columba, Mitchell and Granite Streets, Oak Bay—Rev. Wm. Robertson will preach at both services, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sailors Sunday in the Churches, Sunday, June 3, 1917.

Sunday evening lectures, K. of P. Hall, North Park Street, 7:30, subject tonight, "Is War Divinely Sanctioned?" All welcome.

New Thought Temple, corner Pandora and Blanchard Streets, Dr. Butler will speak at 11 a. m. on "Divine Sonship"; 8 p. m., at the Dominion Theatre, subject, "Forbidden Fruit and Satanic Science."

Christian Science—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 937 Pandora Avenue—Services are held on Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for Sunday, May 27, "Soul and Body." Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome.

Royal Jubilee Hospital—Whitsunday, monthly early celebration of Holy Communion in Memorial Chapel at 8 a. m. No service at 10:30. Nurses, patients, members of hospital staff, as also residents in the neighborhood, cordially invited.

Christadelphian Hall, 1041 North Park Street, Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Breaking of Bread, 11 a. m.; Evening, 7:30.

Rev. Dr. Southworth, president of the Meadville Theological College, will preach in the First Unitarian Church, corner of Pilgare and Fernwood, at 11 a. m. today. No evening service.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

WINNIPEG, May 26.—The drop in grain prices here for the week was 2½c for October wheat; 3¼c, 5½c, and 5½c, respectively, for May, July, and October oats; 18c for barley, and 6½c and 9½c for May and July flax. All the markets were weak today, and showed sharp declines in prices. Winnipeg October wheat was off 4½c, May oats 4½c, and July 2½c, and October ⅝c to 1c. Barley was down 17c, and May flax 5½c and July 5½c. The demand was poor in all the markets, and though there was little news, that little was bearish in character. Winnipeg cash prices dropped 6c on the average, indicating an absence of demand. Deliveries through the Winnipeg clearing-house were: Wheat, 6,000 bushels; oats, 332,000 bushels; barley, 3,000; and flax, 40,00[illegible].

Wheat—	Open.	Close.
Oct.	194	192½
Oats—		
May	74⅝	70¼
July	68⅝	64⅝
Oct.	57⅛	53½
Barley—		
May	116	115
Flax—		
May	302	300½
July	301	298½

Cash prices: Wheat—1 Nor., 249; 2 Nor., 246; 3 Nor., 241; No. 4, 229; No. 5, 206; No. 6, 172; feed, 125.

Oats—2 C. W., 70¼; 3 C. W., 67⅛; extra 1 feed, 67⅛; 2 feed, 60¼.

Barley—No. 3, 115; No. 4, 113; rejected, 103; feed, 102.

Flax—1 N. W. C., 300½; 2 C. W., 297½; 3 C. W., 278½. Basis contract—May, 249; June, 245; July, 240.

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, May 26.—While no large business has been reported in the copper market during the past week, there has been some improvement in demand and prices have held generally firm. Today's quotations ranged around 33¼ to 33⅜ for spot and second quarter delivery, with the prices practically nominal. Electrolytic for July delivery was reported scarce and quotations for the third quarter and later deliveries ranged from 32⅜ to 32⅝

U.S. STEEL REACHES NEW HIGH RECORD

Active Demand During Saturday Short Session Carries It to Best Price—Other Stocks Follow in Wake.

NEW YORK, May 26.—United States Steel achieved the new high record of 134⅝, in the course of today's brief but active trading, and carried others of its class to top levels for the current movement. The vigorous buying extended to coppers, oils, motors, and a wide variety of equipments and specialties, including sugars. A striking feature of the latter division was a 22-point rise in South Porto Rico sugar to 200.

With one exception, virtually all the developments of the day were of a constructive character. Coppers were assisted by news that producers again had advanced quotations for the refined metal on orders deliverable during the third quarter of the year. Industrial Alcohol forged steadily ahead at an advance of 3½ points to 138, and extraordinary activity was shown by Corn Products at an extreme gain of 3 points.

Total sales amounted to 775,000 shares and were in keeping with the activity of recent days. Steel, as usual, furnished fully one-quarter of the whole turnover.

Important changes in the bank statement denoted the shifting of money incident to the flotation of the $2,000,000,000 loan. Actual reserves of local institutions in their own vaults decreased by more than $22,000,000, while reserves in the Federal Bank increased over $69,000,000. The loan expansion of more than $58,00,000 was traceable in large part to the great increase in market operations. Excess reserves increased almost $30,000,000, restoring that item to above $178,000,000, against $90,000,000 in the first week of the month.

Bonds were irregular on a small turnover. Total sales (par value), $1,875,00. U. S. bonds were lower from ⅛ to 1 per cent on call this week.

(Burdick Brothers & Brett, Limited)

Stocks—	High.	Low.	Close.
Alaska Gold	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Allis-Chalmers	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛
Amn. Beet Sugar	91	85⅝	90
Amn. Sugar Rfg.	110	110	110
Amn. Can. Co.	52	51	51⅝
Amn. Car Fdy.	74⅜	73¼	74
Amn. Cotton Oil	41⅞	41⅛	41½
Amn. Loco.	74	72½	73⅝
Amn. Smelt. and Ref.	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛
Amn. Tel. and T.	122⅜	122	122⅜
Amn. Wool	85	82⅝	84½
Amn. Steel	68⅛	67	68⅛
Anaconda Mining	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
Atl. Chem.	94⅜	94	94⅜
Atchison	101⅝	101½	101⅝
Atlantic Gulf	109⅝	108	108
Baldwin Loco.	64⅛	63⅝	63½
Balt. and Ohio	71	70⅜	71
Beth. Steel	143½	143½	143½
Butte Sup. Mining	47⅜	46½	47⅜
Brooklyn Transit	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜
Canadian Pac.	161½	161½	161½
Central Leather	96⅜	94	95
Crucible Steel	79½	77¼	79½
Ches. and Ohio	59⅜	59¼	59¼
Chic., Mil. and St. P.	74	73½	73½
Colo. Fuel and Iron	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
Con. Gas	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Goodrich	57½	55	55
Great Nor., Ore.	35⅜	35½	35⅜
Granby	86	85¼	85½
Great Nor. pfd.	107½	107	107
Hide and Leather	64½	64½	64⅝
Inspiration Cop.	65¼	64½	64⅝
Int. Nickel	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛
Int. Mer. Marine	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛
do pfd	85	83½	83½
Illinois Central	101½	101½	101½
Kennecott Copper	50⅜	49½	49⅝
Lehigh Valley	62	61½	62
Lack. Steel	97½	97½	97⅜
Maxwell Motors	50⅝	49½	50⅝
Midvale Steel	64	63⅜	63⅝
Mex. Petro.	98¼	96⅝	98
Miami Copper	42⅛	40⅜	40⅝
Mo., Kas. and Texas.	6	6	6
National Lead	57⅝	57	57⅜
N. Y., N. H. and Hart.	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛
N. Y. Central	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
Norfolk and Western.	123½	123	123⅛
Nor. Pacific	103¼	102½	103⅛
N. Y. Air Brake	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
Nevada Cons. Copper	26	25⅝	25⅝
N. Y. Airbrake	154	151⅝	153
Pennsylvania	52¼	51	52⅛
Pressed Steel Car	78	77	78
Reading	93⅝	92⅜	93⅞
Ry. Steel Spring	84⅝	83¼	84
Ray Cons. Mining	31⅝	31¼	31½
Republic Steel	93⅝	92¼	92⅞
Southern Pac.	94⅜	94	94
Southern Ry.	27	26⅝	27
Studebaker Corp.	87⅛	85⅝	87
Sloss Sheffield	63⅝	63¼	63⅝
Third Ave. Ry.	26	25	26
The Texas Co.	222	219	221¼
Union Pacific	137½	137	137½
Utah Copper	118⅜	117½	117⅝
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	138⅛	135⅝	137
U. S. Rubber	58	57⅜	57⅜
U. S. Steel	134⅞	133⅝	134¼
do pfd	119⅜	119⅛	119⅜
Virginia Chem.	45⅜	44⅝	45⅜
West. Union	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Wabash R. R. Co.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
do "A"	43	43	43
Willys-Overland	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝
Westinghouse	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝
Beth. "B"	137⅜	136½	136⅝
C. F. I.	55	52⅜	53
Del. and Hud.	111	110	110
United Fruit	139	139	139
Gen. Motors	109⅜	105¼	109⅛
U. Paper	104⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Gulf Steel	126⅛	124	124
P. Coal	51⅞	50⅜	50⅜
Northwestern	113	112	112
Tenn. Copper	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
Sinclair Oil	55⅝	54⅜	55⅜
Ohio Gas	188	184½	186⅜
Tobacco	55⅝	54⅜	54⅝
U. S. Smelt	63	62⅜	63

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Stocks—	Bid.	Asked.
Blackbird Syndicate	19.00	22.00
Canada Copper Co.	.18½	2.12½
Can. Cons. S. and R.	....	.26½
Coronation Gold	....	.16½
Granby	35.75	....
Int. Coal and Coke	.50	.10
Lucky Jim Zinc	.04½	.06½
McGillivray Coal	.15	....
Portland Tunnels	....	.05
Portland Canal	....	.01½
Rambler Cariboo	.17	.18
Standard Lead	....	.07
Snowstorm	.59	.62
Stewart M. and D.	....	.75
Slocan Star	.18	.20
Stewart Land	....	7.00
Unlisted—		
Glacier Creek	....	.04
Island Investment	....	.20
Union Club (Deb.) new	....	40.00
do old	....	90.00
Celestial Pulp	.30	....
Howe Sound M. Co.	5.75	6.00

PUBLIC MARKET

Crowds of consumers took advantage of the fine weather and thronged the market to its full capacity, yesterday. Stallholders made a fine display of fresh local products. There was little or no change in prices from previous markets. They ruled at the following average figures:

Fruit, Table apples, 2lb., 25c; cooking apples, 12lb., 25c; apples, per box, from 75c.

Dairy Produce—Eggs, per doz., 45c to 50c; butter, per lb., 50c; cream cheese, per packet, 20c; Gouda cheese, per lb., 40c.

Vegetables—Radishes, 3 bunches, 5c; young onions, per bunch, 5c; Rhubarb, 12lb., 25c; lettuce, 2 for 5c; cauliflower, from 5c; cabbage, from 5c; cucumbers, from 10c; spinach, 6lb., 25c; carrots, 2lb., 5c; tomatoes, per lb., 20c; sage, thyme, and mint, per bunch, 5c; potatoes, 100lb., from $4.

Meat—Lamb, per lb., 25c to 40c; mutton, 22c to 30c; veal, 15c to 25c; beef, 15c to 25c; pork, 15c to 25c; broilers, each, 30c; chicken, per lb., 30c; fowl, 25c to 30c; rabbits, 15c to 15c.

Fish—Black cod, per lb., 10c; ling cod, 10c; small salmon, 12c; halibut, 15c; rock cod, 7½., 25c; smoked black cod, 17½c; smoked fillets of cod, 15c; smoked belly fillets, 15c; smoked cod tips, 5c; crabs, each, 10c to 12½c; shrimps, per lb., 15c; bloaters, 10c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 26.—Bar silver, 37⅛d. per ounce. Money, 3½ to 4 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 11-16 per cent; three months, 4⅝ per cent.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Mercantile paper, 4⅝ to 5 per cent. Sterling: Sixty day bills, 4.72; demand, 4.75 9-16; cables, 4.76 7-16. Francs: Demand, 5.72⅝; cables, 5.71⅝. Guilders: Demand, 41⅛; cables, 41⅝. Lires: Demand, 7.01½; cables, 7.00⅛. Roubles: Demand, 26⅜; cables, 26⅝. Bar silver: 74⅛. Mexican dollars, 58⅛.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Continued from Page 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Thompson, of Eureka, and Mrs. Moore, of Red Bluff, Cal., who have been visiting their father, Mr. John Renwick, of Selby Street, Nanaimo, who was critically ill, have returned to their homes. Mr. Renwick has recovered.

Mrs. Walter Alsopp, of Vancouver, has returned home after visiting friends over the holiday.

Mr. E. Barrington, with an estimate of 573½ pounds, won the guessing competition for the weight of the lump of coal placed on the cricket grounds at the Victoria Day celebration. The exact weight of the lump was 576 pounds.

Pte. James Petre was killed in action on May 11, according to word which has reached his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Petre, of 140 Irwin Street, Nanaimo.

The table centre, tea cosy and lace collar raffled by the Daughters of the Empire at Nanaimo on Thursday were won respectively by tickets No. 1062 held by Mrs. J. Smith of Milton Street, No. 450 by Miss Mary Doran, and No. 766 by Mrs. A. E. Smith of Milton Street.

Miss Blundell has returned to her home at Nanaimo from a visit to the Prairies.

Mr. Joseph H. Shaw, formerly of Nanaimo, who is now visiting his former home on holidays from the Croker National Bank of San Francisco, has decided to resign from the San Francisco institution and join the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Nanaimo.

Winners of events in the Victoria Day celebration at Nanaimo are: Floats—1, Bastion Chapter I.O.D.E.; 2, Red Cross Society; 3, The Maccabees. Decorated autos—1, Red Cross; 2, Red Cross; 3, Red Cross. Decorated doll buggies—1, Isabel Good; 2, Thelma Dick. Decorated bicycles—1, Lily Boof; 2, W. Ferguson; 3, A. Rothery. Ambulance cars—1, Gabriel Brown; 2, Ambulance Design. Comic—1, Hayseed Band; 2, Thomas Dand. Special Prize—Indian group. Best decorated store front—1, Harvey Murphy; 2, Jepson Bros. 50 yards race, for boys under 6—1, J. Tassin; 2, C. Swanson; 3, J. Munn. Potato race for boys under 6—1, J. Tasin; 2, G. Massenen; 3, J. Nohan. 50 yards, boys under 12—1, A. Stewart; 2, L. Johnson; 3, J. Bryden. 75 yards, boys under 10 years—1, W. Clark; 2, J. Wilson; 3, L. Begg. Obstacle race, boys under 10—1, G. Wilson; 2, J. Neen; 3, W. Williams. Potato race, boys under 10—1, A. Dickie; 2, J. Good; 3, R. Shaw. 100 yards, boys under 14—1, J. Zesac; 2, A. Stewart; 3, W. Faulkner. Sack race, boys under 14—1, J. Aitken; 2, W. Faulkner; 3, E. Reid. Obstacle race, boys under 14—1, R. Farmer; 2, L. Johnson; 3, W. Faulkner. 50 yards race, girls under 6—1, L. Frizzle; 2, L. Millburn; 3, S. Donnachie. 75 yards race, girls under 10—1, H. Frizzle; 2, M. Edwards; 3, K. Stevens. 50 yards race, girls under 8—1, M. Thompson; 2, G. Moore; 3, K. Kerr. Egg and spoon race, girls—1, E. Callow; 2, M. Donnachie; 3, N. Duncan. 75 yards race, girls under 14—1, A. Carr; 2, F. Callow; 3, M. Smith. Needle and thread race, girls under 14—1, B. Dunn; 2, M. Millburn; 3, M. Smith. 100 yards, girls under 14—1, W. Newton; 2, E. Burke; 3, W. Tomers. Married women's race—1, Mrs. Hickman; 2, Mrs. Brunt; 3, Mrs. Green. Soldiers' wives' race—1, Mrs. Green; 2, Mrs. Thomas; 3, Mrs. Hoy. Women's needle and thread race—1, Miss E. Martin; 2, Mrs. Brunt; 3, Miss S. Arents. Women's egg and spoon race—1, Mrs. Taylor; 2, Mrs. Welton; 3, Miss Arents. 220 yards soldiers' race—1, Southern; 2, Menzies; 3, Wells. Tug-of-war for school teams—1, Queensell School. Old men's race—1, J. Gellon; 2, J. Barrass. 50 yards girls' race, under 12—1, M. Edwards; 2, K. Richardson; 3, D. Richardson. Tug-of-war, district championship—1, Diagonal Slope, No. 1, W. F. Co.; 2, Northfield.

Nanaimo Indians were to the front at Vancouver on Thursday at the big athletic meet at Brockton Point. The football game was a good exposition of soccer, and the teams were very evenly matched. Victory went to Nanaimo with a score of one to Cowichan's nil. Dave Leith was referee. In the lacrosse match Nanaimo defeated Squamish by a score of 3 to 1. It was a splendid game, and but for the weakness of Squamish on the home the result might have been different. There was a marked absence of rough play, only three men having to be warned off for short periods. The winners of these matches carry the championship of British Columbia pennant for the ensuing year. The tug-of-war was pulled with bare feet on the sod. In the first pull Vancouver Island won from the Mainland in 9 3-5 seconds, then from the Military in four seconds. In the final pull the Island again won from the Mainland in 15 3-4 seconds. This made Island first, Mainland second, and Military third.

At a recent meeting of the Nanaimo branch of the W.C.T.U., delegates were elected as follows to attend the convention at New Westminster on June 12: Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. J. Riley, Mrs. A. Bradford, Mrs. Dunsmore, Mrs. F. Bennett and Mrs. Bradford.

Representatives of the Nanaimo Temple of Pythian Sisters returned home last evening from attending the convention at New Westminster, which elected Mrs. C. Rawlinson, Nanaimo, Grand Chief. The Nanaimo delegates were: Mrs. Rawlinson, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. J. Aitken, Mrs. J. Sharpe and Mrs. Gillard. Mrs. Wilson was honored by the convention by being re-elected Grand Mistress of Finance.

Mr. H. L. Good, Collector of Customs at Nanaimo, received a cable last evening from Salonica informing him that his son, Richard Good, who left Nanaimo a year ago with the Mechanical Transport, has been given a commission in the Royal Flying Corps.

Reisieri, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs Oliver Genovese, died at Nanaimo yesterday. The funeral will take place on Monday, the Rev. Mr. Unsworth officiating.

Pte. John Buck, who went overseas from Nanaimo during the early stages of the war is now a lieutenant, and has been given a commission in the Imperial army. Word to this effect reached Nanaimo last night.

SALT SPRING ISLAND

The Lady Franklin Chapter, I. O. D. E., held a garden fete in the grounds of the regent, Mrs. Dulop Halley, on Victoria Day. The guest of the occasion was Mrs. Auden, national secretary, I. O. D. E., and also hon. regent of the Lady Franklin Chapter, who arrived from Toronto just in time to be present at the fete. A bouquet of beautiful shaded tulips and striped grasses was presented to her by the secretary, Mrs. R. C. Roberts, who welcomed her in the name of the chapter. The regent of the Ganges Chapter, Mrs. Baker, and Mrs. Jackson, regent of the Colonies Chapter, South Salt Spring, were present at the fete, which was well attended by a large gathering from all parts of the island. The Indian band from the Kuper Island Industrial School played during the afternoon, and added much to the enjoyment of the proceedings. There were side-shows to suit all tastes, but perhaps the most popular was the cocoanut shy, at least with the male portion of the holiday-makers, who were determined to get cocoanuts at any cost. Sports were arranged for the children and an American tennis tournament for the grown-ups, which was finally won by Mrs. Dulop Halley and Mr. Norman Wilson. The weather proved very favorable, after heavy rain the night before the bright sunshine was most welcome. The ice cream and lemonade were well patronized and an excellent tea served. A service of jitneys was run throughout the day, Mrs. T. Lang, Mr. Bullock and Mr. Castle kindly driving their cars for the use of the public. The sum of $110 was cleared and will be sent to the Red Cross and other war funds.

AGE AND SERVICE

Handicap of Men of 45

(From The London Times)

At a moment when the policy of raising the age limit from 40 to 45 is being discussed it may be useful to indicate one or two medical considerations bearing on this subject. It is commonly assumed that if a man presents no sign of disease which can be recognized while he stands before an examining doctor that man is "fit"—as fit as any other fit man.

This view is held because medical men have largely relied on "signs" and have devoted too little attention to the working capacity of their patients. In the affairs of everyday life we are accustomed to act on the doctrine that "that is good which works." In medicine we have too often acted on the idea that if some organ fails to come up to standard it is diseased, no matter how it may work, and that if it comes up to standard it is healthy.

The danger of a standard of physical health, as determined with the patient at rest, is that it takes no account of the circumstances of the case and the work to be done. A man of 30 and a man of 45 may both be "fit," but common sense warns that fitness in the two instances is a very different quality. Common sense points out that the healthy young man enjoys physical effort which is necessary to his well-being. He plays strenuous games, and courts dangers and risks; he recuperates his strength rapidly; he is capable of prolonged stress and strain; above all, he can adapt himself to new conditions with ease. His fitness in short is characterized by a superabundance of energy which must be spent. The healthy man of 45, on the other hand, proves by his manner of life that he does not possess this surplus energy to the same degree. As a rule he has abandoned the strenuous for the less strenuous forms of exercise; he has not the same recuperative power, is less capable of sustained exertion, courts danger less, takes more care of his health, and finds himself unable to adapt himself so easily to changes in his way of life. If, as has been said, "courage is largely a matter of being accustomed to a particular danger," then the man of 45 is less fitted to show courage in unfamiliar circumstances than the boy of 22, whose powers of adapting himself are admittedly much greater.

The fitness of the man of 45 is, indeed, largely the power to perform the task he is accustomed to without undue fatigue. It is not characterized by a superabundance, but by a sufficiency of energy (just as the fitness of the man of 50 may depend on a measure of economy of energy). It is the kind of fitness which carries a man through his daily work—the work to which he has devoted himself and in which he has become proficient; it is not the kind of fitness which takes trenches, or accepts easily new responsibilities in spheres of life that are unknown. The amount of effort expended in a new and hazardous occupation by a man of 45 is immensely greater than that expended by a boy of 22. The strain on the individual is also much greater at the higher age, and so the chances of breakdown and disaster are much greater.

That these elementary considerations are more reliable as guides than any medical certificates of fitness are likely to be requires to be insisted on both for the sake of the men and for the sake of the doctors who may have to examine them. It is inconceivable that any commander should prefer the man of 45 to the man of from 18 to 25. If therefore we desire to avoid hampering our armies, fretting our commanders and overburdening our hospitals, we should see to it that every fit young man is enlisted before we pass to the very drastic measure of conscripting our fit middle-aged men whose fitness largely depends on their established manner of living against a change in which it cannot be guaranteed.

No need to be without a reliable watch now a high grade 7-jewel movement, in dust-proof case, can be purchased for $5 at Haynes, 1124 Government Street.

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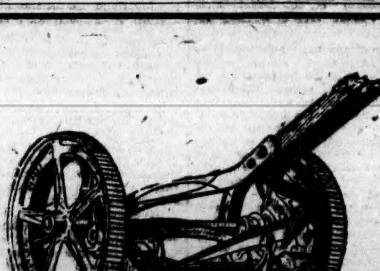
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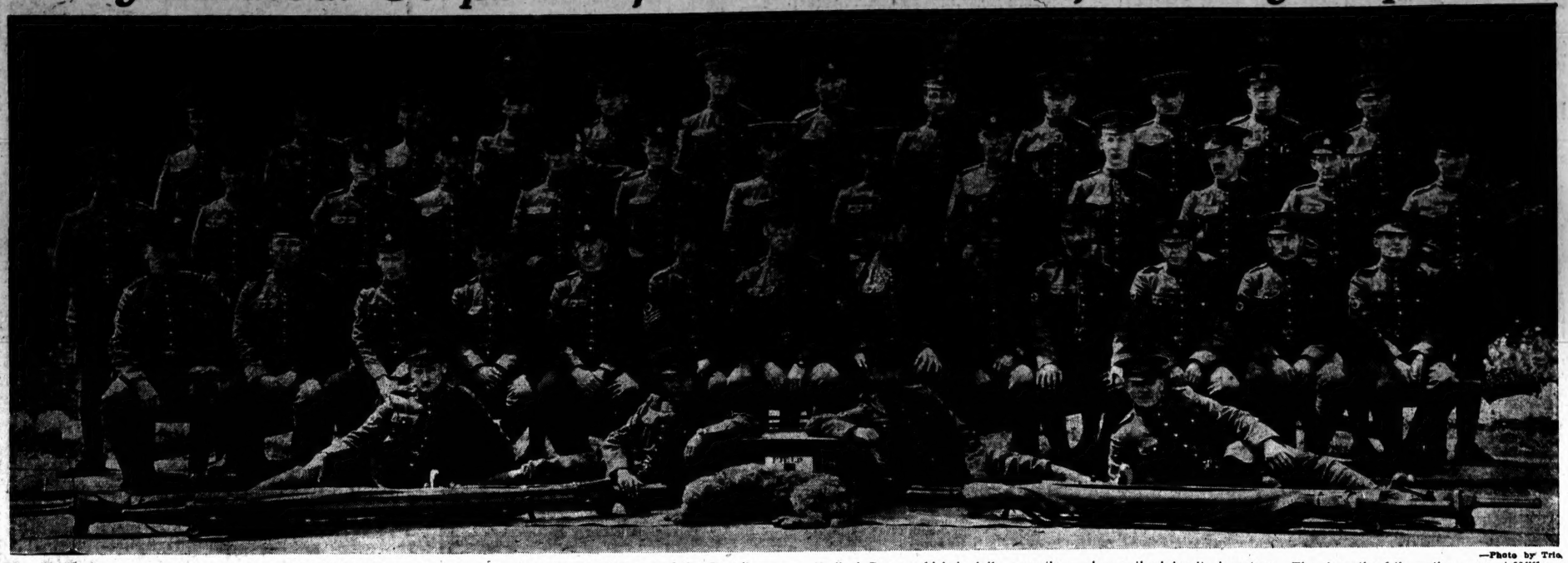
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Army Medical Corps Draft Is in Readiness for Early Departure



—Photo by Trio.

The above picture represents the members of the fifteenth overseas draft from the local establishment of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, which is daily expecting orders authorizing its departure. The strength of the entire corps at Willows Camp, commanded by Major J. S. Macpherson, is now close to 125. Reading from left to right, those in the above photograph are: Back row—Privates J. Wright, A. Fox, W. H. Hopkins, H. L. Oakes, C. M. Payne, N. E. Greatwood, H. W. Phillips, G. H. Lawrence, E. C. Schmidt, W. Burnes, W. Colombin, Jr., C. H. Batchelor; second row—Privates J. A. McKenzie, R. A. Powell, J. E. Remmers, G. R. Foster, J. N. Smith, R. Carter, C. Campbell, R. T. Beaumont, P. C. Malmo, G. B. Key, A. A. Hall, C. Powell, T. Allen; first row—Privates S. McKenzie, J. H. Kingdom, G. A. McLennan, J. G. Densem, H. Bird, Sergt. C. E. Griffin, Sergt. A. G. Cowie, Cpl. B. Jones, Cpl. D. C. Thompson, Privates A. G. Thornton, F. Humphries, V. V. Van, H. J. Gounat, S. L. Nixon, V. O. Martine, W. Pattinson, W. Colombin, Sr.

SCIENCE OF WAR IS TURNED TOPSY-TURVY

German Writers Hard Put to It to Explain to Their Readers That the Essence of Victory Is Defeat.

It will soon be necessary for General Friedrich von Bernhardi to write a new sixpenny treatise on the Art of War in order that a bewildered German proletariat may be made to understand that the essence of victory is defeat, and that while 'even' savages can advance, the real genius of militarism is only exemplified by retreat.

The German official newspapers in intimate touch with the Government are hard put to it to explain away even such small fragments of the truth as are published in the German official dispatches. Their efforts in this direction, indeed, grow daily more pathetic, and it seems increasingly difficult to conceal the secret conviction that the once idolized Hindenburg (who never had but one victory to his credit and that an accidental one) is a sham, a fraud, a delusion, a charlatan, mere make-believe of a strategist—in truth, a more wooden Hindenburg than that monstrosity in which it was once the joy of the people to drive nails at a shilling a drive, says The London Daily Express.

"A Triumph of Genius."

The Cologne Gazette makes a curious melancholy effort to extract comfort for the people out of the German disasters in the west:

The circumstance that our troops, in obedience to the highest commands, abandoned certain positions in the west, that do not lend themselves to sufficiently strong counter-attacks or to any really great military enterprise is cunningly turned by the reports from Paris and London into a German defeat.

In a general way the whole idea is to represent the German retreat as an effort of the superior pressure of the Allied forces, but neutral observers know better. They are well aware that our troops are only too glad to be released from the imprisonment of the trenches. Thus our men are thoroughly convinced that if they retreat they do not do so as the result of the enemy's action, but simply by orders of their highest command.

We in Germany are very well aware that it is only troops of the very finest military qualities who are able to carry out a series of brilliant retreats to order. To advance merely is sometimes easy enough. African bushmen and North American Indians advance readily enough on the foe, only to be annihilated. It takes seasoned warriors and scientifically trained armies to retire in such magnificent order to more favorable positions.

It is the crouch before the spring. This is the real position on the western front today.

Army That Grew in a Night.

Some other military reflections, contributed by Herr Bilelow, its former London correspondent, to The Berlin Lokalanzeiger, may cause even less satisfaction to the puzzled population of the Fatherland:

"It's a long long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go."

The strangely melancholy notes of this, the most frivolous of 'dead marches, to the tune of which—it seems an eternity since— the flower of English manhood streamed forth from its green island, never to return, will be for ever connected in my memory with that most astounding episode in the world's history—the transformation of a civil into a military England, and the almost spontaneous blossoming forth of the English Army.

Perhaps the most surprising feature of all was the birth of a practical officers' corps. It would be unreasonable to compare German with English officers. The incomparable brain and backbone of the greatest and most marvellous army in the world is a structure of centuries, whereas the English Army is still in baby shoes. It were foolish, however, to deny that nevertheless it has accomplished some very excellent work. Also it must be admitted that the English officers are "gentlemen," and in a general way it may be said that no enemy officers' corps approaches more closely to the German than does the English.

The most amazing change of all, however, has been in the character of an army that has shot up like a fungus in the night, and, in the place of the former parade-ground officers and impossible Tommies, has been conjured into a capable, self-confident officers' corps, and a good, practicable, soldier-like field force.

A Mystery Solved.

A partial explanation of the great German retreat is kindly offered by The Hamburg Fremdenblatt—the heroic field-greys "are rushing eastwards to invest in the sixth German war loan":

The Machiavellian idea of the wire-pullers in London who engineered a tragi-comedy in Russia has only had the effect of stimulating the sixth German war loan. Those sleek London gentlemen, in fact, have woefully miscalculated the issue.

Though Wilson brandish the tomahawk, though the Chinese rattle the sabre, and, after the Italian and Portuguese example, steal German ships, though the whole of Russia ascend in flames, our brave Germans will find their way to the subscription booths for the new war loan.

He knows that nature, which abhors all discord, will not, could not allow the greatest discord of all, the triumph of the criminal, the ignorant, the improvident and unproductive, over the skilful, the Kultured and the progressive.

Germanism is progress; all else is stagnation, and stagnation is contrary to nature.

This new war loan seems to need a terrible lot of advertising. Even Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has been drawn into the scheme. "It's your money we want," he cries in The Kreuzzeitung, and adds:

We stand before the most bitter final struggle for the preservation of German Kultur from destruction by the universal capitalism of Anglo-Saxondom.

If we would emerge not only victoriously, but even with a whole skin from this struggle, we must exert our strength to its very utmost limits, and, above all, our financial strength.

The English claim that their nation is superior to ours in toughness and endurance. It is for us to give the lie to this haughty boast.

There is another well-known German however who is not by any means to be drawn. The Konigsberger Hartungsche Zeitung asked Herr von Batschi to contribute an appeal for subscriptions. This is his reply:

Having regard to the particularly acute scarcity of food, my office and my personality are so very unpopular that my public recommendation of the war loan would in no way assist the cause you have in view.

I therefore beg you to abandon all idea of a contribution on my part.

STORIES TOLD ABOUT JOSEPH H. CHOATE

One of the great Americans, the last, one might say, of his school, for he was past 85 years when he died, Joseph H. Choate, maintained the traditions of his father's cousin, the even more famous Rufus Choate, and Daniel Webster, from whom both derived most of their inspirations. For more than a generation he was at the head of the American bar; he was the first citizen of New York, a man who stood out from all contemporaries in something like the same way that Mark Twain stood out. Like Mark Twain, with whom he had much in common, his reputation was international. He will be mourned in all the Allied countries. In London the judges assembled to express publicly the loss that the legal profession had experienced in his death. King George sent a personal cable of condolence to his widow. Mr. Balfour has spoken of him as his old-time friend. He was, too, a friend of Great Britain. No American did more, and it is possible that no American did as much to dispel American prejudice against the English as Mr. Choate.

A Compliment to His Wife

Much might be written of his varied activities as lawyer, as Ambassador, as public-spirited citizen, as philanthropist, and as after dinner speaker. He was a man about whom anecdotes naturally accumulated, and some of his flashes of humor are likely to become immortal. Perhaps the mot that best represented the grace and the gallantry and the tenderness that were inseparable from Mr. Choate was a dinner-table remark made some years ago. Someone had asked who he would like to be if he were not himself. He reflected deeply, evidently reviewing in his mind's eye the famous worthies of the past, and then he came to his conclusion. His eyes rested on his wife and he said, "If I could not be myself I should like to be Mrs. Choate's second husband." Equally famous is a retort credited to various celebrities, but undoubtedly originating with Mr. Choate, when at a London dinner a guest, observing his evening clothes, which may not have been freshly-pressed, and, mistaking him for a servant, said abruptly, "Call me a cab." Choate answered, "Certainly. You are a cab." The indignant guest supposing he was being insulted by a drunken waiter, complained to his host. Explanations ensued, and Mr. Choate remarked, "If he had spoken to me more civilly I should have called him a hansom cab."

He Set Speeches

Rarely if ever did he prepare a speech, even when he knew that he was to be the guest of honor at some important function. He relied upon his capacious mind, his mastery of English, the humor that never failed him, and his wide reading to rise to any occasion. As an example of the happiness of his remarks in these circumstances one need only recall the occasion when at a London banquet he arose to make his first speech as American Ambassador. The gallery of the hall was filled with ladies, and, glancing up, Mr. Choate began: "Now I know what the Scripture phrase means when it is written, 'Thou madest man a little lower than the angels.'" He was a Harvard man, and was always ready to champion his Alma Mater. A Yale graduate was boasting to him about the achievements of Yale. "Yale," he asserted, "is everywhere." Choate said, "Yes, and she always finds Harvard there when she arrives."

Toast to the Ladies

One of his happiest introductions was a toast to the fair sex. He said: "And then women—the better half of the Yankee world—at whose tender summons even the stern Pilgrims were ever ready to spring to arms, and without whose aid they never could have achieved the historic title of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Pilgrim mothers were more devoted martyrs than even were the Pilgrim Fathers, because they had not only to bear the same hardships that the Pilgrim Fathers suffered, but they had to bear with the Pilgrim Fathers besides." Mr. Choate made some of his best speeches at the dinners in honor of the Pilgrim Fathers, and of these gatherings he once spoke as "an unhappy company of Pilgrims who meet annually at Delmonico's to drown the sorrows and sufferings of their ancestors in the flowing bowl, and to contemplate their own virtues in the mirror of history."

A Great Lawyer

His famous cross-examination of Russell Sage in a civil suit he once described as, "skinning an intellectual eel." On one occasion a witness testified that a certain family was in the habit of having family prayers. The opposing counsel repeated, sardonically, "Family prayers?" Choate observed, "Yes, don't you know what they are Brother Parsons?" He had the gift of taking the sting out of the vituperative remarks of opposing counsel. Once he was defending some officers of an insurance company who had been described by the opposition in a burning speech as "vampires, monsters that feed on the blood of the people." He sat down, in the midst of a great sensation. Choate remained seated, his hands in his pockets, his eyes fixed on the ceiling. "Mr. Choate," the judge said, "it is your turn." Choate slowly rose, his hands still in his pockets. "Your Honor and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "do you know what a vampire really is? Look at the Quaker gentleman over there who is the president of the insurance company. Look at the innocent young man, his attorney, who sits next him with a smile on his face. From my opponent's description, you probably thought vampires were something out of the common, didn't you? They are not. Look upon these two gentlemen. They are regular, genuine vampires." The storm of laughter which followed completely spoiled the terrific denunciation that the opposing lawyer had indulged in.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Three Heroes of Destroyer Victory



COMMANDER EVANS



MIDSHIPMAN GYLES



COMMANDER PECK

On the night of April 20, two British destroyer leaders, the Swift (Commander Peck) and Broke (Commander Evans) brilliantly defeated six German destroyers in the Channel, sinking two, if not three. During the action, the Broke rammed one enemy ship, and a hand-to-hand fight occurred, in which Midshipman Donald Gyles fought with great gallantry. Commander Edward R. G. R. Evans, C.B., accompanied Capt. Scott on his last expedition. In 1914 he commanded the Mohawk in the bombardment of the German right wing on the Belgian coast. Commander Ambrose M. Peck at the outbreak of the war was commanding the cruiser St. George.

BRITISH FLYINGMEN EVERYWHERE HEROES

Remarkable Record of a Single Flight Over German Territory Told as Matter of Commonplace Occurrence.

"Here is a record of a single flight of one of our airmen, made within the last few days, wrote a special correspondent to The London Times from the British Headquarters one day last month. "I have cut out only the names of machines, and such small details as might conceivably be useful to the enemy. Otherwise the record is precisely as it is written":

When our machines were attacked at Cambrai I attacked a hostile aviator at about 8,000 feet. I saw that I hit his engine as we closed with one another. I half-looped to one side of him, and then he dived, with a large trail of blue smoke. I dived after him to about 4,000 feet, and fired about 50 rounds into him, when he went down absolutely out of control. I watched him spinning down to about 1,000 feet, the trail of smoke increasing.

I was immediately attacked by three enemy machines, which drove me down to about 200 feet. We were firing at one another whenever possible, when at last I got into a good position and attacked one of them from above, having another on my right. I closed on the latter, turning in on him so close that I could get a sight actually on the pilot's head. I saw my bullets strike the pilot's head, and the machine then simply heeled over and spun to the ground. The other two machines cleared off.

Having lost sight all all the other machines, and being so low, I decided to fly home at about that height, namely 200 feet.

A company of German cavalry going east along a small road halted and fired on me; also several machine guns opened fire.

After going west for about five minutes, I was again attacked by an enemy single-seater, and as he approached I rocked my machine until he was within 50 yards. I side looped over him and fired a short burst at him. He seemed to clear off, and then attacked me again. These operations were repeated several times with slight variations in the way I looped over him, until within about five minutes of crossing the line (flying against a strong wind, when he was about 150 yards behind me. I looped straight over him, and, coming out of the loop, fired a good long burst. I saw where I hit the pilot in the back, just above the edge of the cockpit. He immediately dived straight into the ground.

I then went over the German trenches, and was fired on by machine guns, rifles, and small field guns, in or out of range. There was a lot of artillery firing going on, and many of our shells bursting in and about the German trenches, somewhere in the vicinity of the Cambrai road. I saw too many small companies of infantry and cavalry, about 10 to 50 in each, going east along small roads. I noted no convoys or movements of artillery.

I landed at the first aerodrome I saw. My machine was badly shot about.

During this battle, besides their daily and chief job of observation on the enemy's guns and positions, our air men have been continually raiding far into the enemy's country, and in these few days alone have dropped, in daylight, some 27 tons of explosives on enemy stations and depots and stores and positions of all kinds. They have come down to spray the German infantry in the trenches and on the roads with their machine guns, and they have even attacked and killed, when there has been no bigger game in sight individual horsemen.

INDIA HUGE SOURCE FOR WAR MATERIAL

Main British Supply for Many Minerals Used in Munitions Work — Exports Exceed $15,000,000 Monthly.

An article in the recently published Times' Trade Supplement, entitled "India—Commerce and Compulsion," reviews the situation in India at the present time with regard to the utilization of man power, the control of Indian industries with reference to the war, the contribution made by India for the war purposes of the Empire, and the restrictions that the war has produced in Indian life in certain directions. It is pointed out that non-official opinion has for a long time been in favor of compulsory service. This must necessarily entail the stoppage of leave, and passports are being granted only for very urgent reasons. Already, however, owing to the release of men for service in the army, it has been found necessary for firms to suspend the leave of their depleted staffs. The absence of a reserve of older men and of women capable of taking the places of men in banks and commercial offices, makes it difficult to utilize the available man power to the same extent as in England. The Association of University Women in India has, however, compiled a register for emergency work during the war of both English and Indian women possessing British university qualifications, which should help to meet the need.

Vigorous measures of organization, states the article, have followed the creation of a Munitions Board which has been established to control and develop Indian industries with special reference to needs created by the war, to regulate contracts, co-ordinate requirements for articles not produced in India, and reduce the demands on shipping. The Government is empowered to take over the working of any mines or industrial concerns. Buildings are being commandeered for state purposes in much the same way as in London.

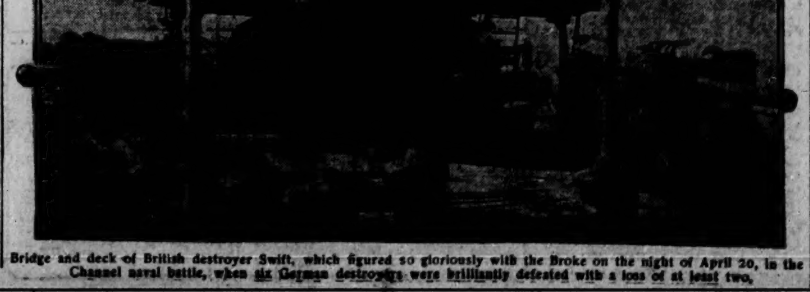
To Hugo Storehouse

The writer points out that for some time India has been exporting war material to the value of £3,000,000 a month, and that figure is now being exceeded. India is, he writes, either the exclusive or main source of supply for the war purposes of the Empire of manganese ore, saltpeter, wolfram (for the manufacture of tungsten), mica and shellac. Her jute provides all the sandbags used in the trenches of the Allies. Her hides, raw and tanned, are supplying in vast quantities boots, saddlery and accoutrements. Her oil seeds yield us a large amount of glycerine, margarine and lubricants; and her continuous supplies of wheat, rise and other foodstuffs are of the greatest value in these critical days. The present speeding up of her industrial activities (multiplying them, said the Viceroy the other day, a hundred-fold) will mean a great permanent development of her resources.

A vigorous propaganda in support of the first direct war loan raised in India is under consideration. The railway passenger service has been greatly curtailed, mainly in order to renew in present circumstances. The recent prohibition of motor car imports has been followed by the imposition of an excise duty on motor spirit, and a corresponding increase of customs on foreign petrol. European residents have had to give up many food luxuries which used to come from England, and the question of limiting the export from England to a very few necessary articles is being considered.

Smokers who are interested in the philandering between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and My Lady Nicotine must eye with envy the comparative immunity of the men with the Fleet. Until this month ship's tobacco was sold at 1s. a pound! It has now suffered the common fate and gone up by 6d. Yet there is still nothing in the world like it for a penny farthing an ounce. The raw leaf is served out as it comes from Jamaica, and one of the side lines of the handy man is to wet it and tie it up in sackcloth and spun yarn for 3d. per pound. The wetting is carried out with water, not with rum, as is commonly believed. "Nelson's blood" is too valuable, even for "ship's."—London Chronicle.

Was Brilliant Figure in Sea Fight



Bridge and deck of British destroyer Swift, which figured so gloriously with the Broke on the night of April 20, in the Channel naval battle, when six German destroyers were brilliantly defeated with a loss of at least two.